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This Environmental Impact Statement concerns the awarding of grant funds to the City of Greensboro, North Carolina for the purpose of developing a wastewater treatment system to service the Greensboro-Guilford County area. The report presents a description of the chosen alternative, changes made since the draft, a transcript of the public hearing and written comments, received, and responses to comments.

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South Buffalo Creek
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17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

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Dec 77

PB 279 694

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FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT

GREENSBORO – GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
201 WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM
PROJECT NUMBERS C37037601

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IV
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308

IN COOPERATION WITH
THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Greensboro-Guilford County,

North Carolina

201 Wastewater Treatment System

Project No. C-37037601

Prepared by:

Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
345 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Approved:

John C. White
Regional Administrator

In Cooperation With:

The State of North Carolina
Department of Natural Resources and Community Development
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Approved:

Howard Lee
Secretary

ERRATA SHEET

p. ii	Last line should read: station and force main back to new plant.
p.II-1	The first two sentences in the second paragraph should read: Since many comments were made regarding upgrading existing facilities an extensive cost analysis was conducted of the feasibility of upgrading existing facilities (see Section VIII). As a result of this more detailed analysis the cost for Alternatives 1, 2 and 6 have been shown to be substantially more expensive.
p.II-2	The first sentence should read: The environmental ranking of system alternatives presented in the DEIS ranks Alternative 6 first environmentally, Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 tied for second, and Alternatives 4, 5 and 7 following in that order.
p.II-3	The last sentence in Section C should read: However, it was not deemed necessary to pursue the allegations further since the alternative selection was based upon the other factors described in this chapter.
p.IV-1	The last line in the description of Alternative 2 should read: pump station and force main back to new plant site.
p. X-46	The first sentence should read: Speaker Mr. Jesse Brown: I am here because I will refuse to dodge my responsibility to be a part of the future.

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SUMMARY SHEET FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Greensboro-Guilford County, North Carolina
201 Wastewater Treatment Facilities
Project No. C-37037601

Draft ( )
Final (X)

Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
345 Courtland Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

1. Type of Action: Administrative Action (X)
   Legislative Action ( )

2. Brief Description of Proposed Action:

This Environmental Impact Statement was prepared in response to the action of awarding grant funds to the City of Greensboro, North Carolina for the purpose of developing a wastewater treatment system to service the Greensboro-Guilford County area. The project consists of the necessary facilities to process and treat approximately 36 million gallons per day (MGD) of wastewater.

The proposed action consists of upgrading the existing North Buffalo Creek Treatment Plant (NBP) to tertiary treatment at 16 MGD, abandoning the South Buffalo Creek Treatment Plant (SBP), constructing a 60-inch diameter outfall from that plant location to a new 20 MGD plant with tertiary treatment located 26,000 feet downstream on South Buffalo Creek.

The proposed action will provide for:

(1) upgrading of currently inadequately treated wastewater discharged into North and South Buffalo Creeks to meet water quality standards

(2) wastewater treatment facilities to accommodate existing and future sources of wastewater

(3) allowance for orderly growth in Greensboro-Guilford County area

3. Summary of Major Environmental Impacts

Direct adverse impacts associated with the proposed action are minor. Sewer construction and construction activity at the new plant site will cause short-term, minor stream siltation and increased air-borne particulates. Some natural vegetation will also be destroyed, continuing a trend to habitat fragmentation. Some human inhabitants will be subjected to temporary noise levels that exceed acceptable thresholds. Water quality will be improved in the lower stream reaches, but stream quality will remain stressed in the immediate Greensboro vicinity due to industrial discharges and urban runoff. A 26,000-foot segment of South Buffalo Creek below the existing facility will undergo a substantial decrease in flow. Abandonment of the existing South Buffalo plant may cause a requirement for vector[1] control downstream of the existing municipal outfall for several years. The proposed action is well-matched to projected growth patterns, accommodating desired growth while discouraging urban sprawl and other unplanned growth.

Potential adverse secondary impacts include increased flooding and the necessity for implementing flood control and erosion control measures, an increase in urban runoff of poor quality that degrades streams and reduces aquatic habitat quality, continued terrestrial habitat attrition through residential and industrial growth, and increased air pollution through population growth.

Major beneficial impacts are improvements in the treated wastewater discharges to North and South Buffalo Creeks to meet effluent limits for these creeks, e.g., elimination of the nuisance odor source of the South Buffalo Creek plant, and the allowance for planning orderly urban growth while minimizing urban sprawl and its associated effects.

4. Summary of Alternatives Considered

The EIS process identified design flows that were at significant variance with those used for alternatives development in the 201 Facilities Plan. Using the EIS design flows, 124 possible alternatives were identified as candidates. From low and medium level screening analyses, these were reduced to 46, then to 11, and finally to seven which are presented in this Final EIS.

> Alternative 1 - Upgrade NBP to 16 MGD; upgrade and expand SBP to 20 MGD; construct a gravity sewer from SBP to Highway 70 and a pump station and force main back to the existing plant
>
> Alternative 2 - Upgrade NBP to 16 MGD; abandon SBP; construct new 20 MGD plant 14,000 feet downstream from SBP; construct gravity sewer to Highway 70 and a pump station and force main back to the existing plant.

---

[1] Disease carrying or transmitting insects, e.g., flies, mosquitos.

Alternative 3 - Upgrade NBP to 16 MGD; abandon SBP; construct new 20 MGD plant 26,000 feet downstream; construct outfall from SBP to new plant.

Alternative 4 - Upgrade NBP to 16 MGD; abandon SBP; construct new plant 46,500 feet downstream on Buffalo Creek; construct outfall from SBP to new plant.

Alternative 5 - Upgrade NBP to 16 MGD; abandon SBP; construct new plant 66,500 feet downstream on Buffalo Creek; construct outfall from SBP to new plant; construct outfall from new plant to Reedy Fork Creek.

Alternative 6 - Upgrade NBP to 16 MGD; expand NBP to 25 MGD in 1987; upgrade SBP to 11 MGD; construct force main from SBP to NBP; construct gravity sewer SBP to Highway 70 and a pump station and force main back to the existing plant.

Alternative 7 - Upgrade NBP at existing capacity; upgrade SBP to existing capacity.

5. Comments on the Draft Statement were received from the following:

Federal Agencies

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
U.S. Department of the Interior

Members of Congress

Honorable Richardson Preyer, U.S. House of Representatives
Honorable Robert Morgan, U.S. Senate
Honorable Jesse Helms, U.S. Senate

State

Ms. Mary Seymour, Representative, North Carolina General Assembly
North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, Air Quality Section
North Carolina Department of Human Resources, Division of Health Services
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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Local

Mr. Jim Melvin, Mayor, City of Greensboro, North Carolina
Mr. Forrest Campbell, Vice-Chairman, Guilford County Commission
Greensboro Department of Planning and Community Development
Guilford County Administrative Offices
City of Greensboro, North Carolina

Interested Groups

Citizens for the Accountability of Public Officials, Inc.
Concerned Citizens of McLeansville
Greensboro Jaycees
Greensboro Citizens Association
NAACP
Greensboro Youth Council
McLeansville Community Council
Greensboro Homebuilders
McLeansville Athletic Association
A & T State University
Greensboro Motel Association
Guilford County Advisory Board for Environmental Quality
National Audubon Society, T. Gilbert Pierson Chapter

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John G. Newsome, Sr.
Thomas & Sally Isley
Hal B. Lewis
George Mason
Joe Dillon
McNair Family
Wilbur D. Roush
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Marquis D. Street
James R. Rees
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Alfred Butler, Jr.
Charles Weill
Fred Clapp
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Dwight Sharpe
Ken Smith
John Michael
Ralph Lewis
E. H. Greene
Dennis Harrell
Harold Haskine
Wade Payne
Florintine Sewell
Melvin S. Payne
Robert Mays
Jim Valentine
John G. Clapp, Jr.

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A. W. Ray, Jr.
Gladys Graves
Charles E. Melvin, Jr.
Bill Anderson
Hermon F. Fox
David M. Dansby, Jr.
Dan Kerns
Lillian M. Harley
D. C. Frate
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Larry Watson
Odell Payne

W. A. White
Gregory Boyle
Caneron Cooke
Allen Andrew
Burleigh C. Webb
Art Flynn
Phillip J. Bissesi
Al Lineberry, Jr.
George Carr
Rosie Carr
Dan Kerns

6. Date made available to CEQ and the Public:

The Final Statement was made available to the Council on Environmental Quality and the Public on December 9, 1977.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for Greensboro, North Carolina, Wastewater Treatment Improvements supplements the Draft EIS issued in July, 1977. The EIS has been prepared in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Guidelines, at 40 CFR 1500, and with EPA's 40 CFR 6 and requirements of the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development (DNRCD). The FEIS fulfills the Agencies' responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (PL 91-190) and the North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1972 and EPA's regulations for environmental review Section 306 of construction grant applications. While this summary document is intended to be comprehensive, the supporting information furnished with the Draft EIS and its Technical Reference Document should be reviewed and is incorporated here by reference.

This FEIS contains four major items of information. The first is Chapter II, describing the final decision and its rationale. Chapters III through VIII comprise the second major section and contain a summary of the pertinent information required by CEQ, EPA and DNRCD guidelines. The third item, a description of the more significant recent revisions and additions to the information base on which the Agencies' decision was founded, is included as Chapter VIII. (This chapter deals with the substantive issues only, and is not intended to be a compilation of corrections of typographical and other recognized minor errors.) The final two chapters, IX and X, present the results of public review and comments on the Draft EIS. Chapter IX presents responses to concerns communicated either verbally or in writing during the public review and involvement period; copies of written communications and the transcript of the Public Hearing comprise Chapter X.

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In accordance with the regulations, a thirty-day review and comment period will exist after publication of this Final EIS and its filing with the CEQ. A conditional construction grant offer to the City of Greensboro for funding Step 2 (detailed engineering) of the proposed action described below is intended after this public review period. This FEIS does not cover the Horsepen Creek service area. The 201 Project Number C-37036901 issues will be covered by a separate EIS. The decision made in this FEIS will not foreclose any options now available nor affect any of the alternatives under consideration for providing service to Horsepen Creek. Anyone receiving this document who has not received a copy of the Draft may request one from:

Mr. John E. Hagan, Chief
Environmental Impact Statement Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

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II. AGENCY DECISION

The Environmental Protection Agency and the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development have chosen Alternative 3 as the selected action. This alternative involves the upgrading of the existing North Buffalo Creek treatment plant at 16 MGD, the abandonment of the existing South Buffalo Creek treatment plant, the construction of a 60-inch diameter outfall from that plant location to a new 20 MGD plant located 26,000 feet downstream on South Buffalo Creek. The following major factors were considered in making this decision:

A. Cost Analysis

Since many comments were made regarding upgrading existing facilities and extensive cost analysis was conducted of the feasibility of upgrading existing facilities (see Section VIII). As a result of this more detailed analysis the cost for Alternatives 1, 2 and 6 have been shown to be substantially expensive. Alternatives 2, 3 and 6 now have essentially the same cost. Alternative 4 is estimated to cost approximately $2,000,000 more than Alternatives 2, 3 and 6 because of an additional three miles of interceptor line. The complete cost summary is presented in Table VIII-6. The revised Present Worth costs of the system alternatives are as follows:

Alternative	Present Worth ($\$x10^6$)
1	59.731
2	57.453
3	57.207
4	59.223
5	65.431
6	57.781
7	53.407

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B. Environmental Analysis

The environmental ranking of system alternatives presented in teh DEIS ranks Alternative 6 number 1 environmentally, Alternatives 1, 2, 3 tied for second, with Alternatives 4, 5, and 7 following in that order. The major factors making Alternative 6 rank first are lack of disturbance of new ground for the construction of new site and not reducing the flow in South Buffalo Creek during dry periods for several miles downstream. The Agencies believe that the removal of water from the stream is not a major environmental consideration (see response to Comment C.1.). It is also not felt that disturbance of land at sites 3 and 4 is of significant concern. It is, however, felt that disturbance of land at site 2 would be a major adverse imapct since this site is located on a highly productive farm.

The major environmental factors for which significant differences do exist were given special consideration by the Agencies in the decision making process. These include the primary impacts associated with construction and operation (primarily odor and noise) and the secondary impacts associated with growth supportable by the various systems.

The relative impact of construction and operation of the various alternatives was considered to be related to the population density surrounding the proposed facilities. The proximate density of the area surrounding the existing South Buffalo Creek Plant is much higher than the density surrounding the other alternative sites under consideration (see DEIS, page V-51). This is deemed to be a negative factor even though odors would be substantially reduced if the facility were upgraded. Suitable land is available for use as buffer zones surrounding the other alternative sites. The purchase of such land by the City of Greensboro would prevent the encroachment of conflicting land uses in years to come as well as allow flexibility for future additions or modifications to the plant.

All alternatives considered provide sewer service to the projected 20-year population except Alternative 7 (No Action). Alternatives 4 and 5, however, provide service well beyond the projected 20-year growth areas (see pages II-99 and II-111 in the DEIS). The Agencies believe that this additional service area would encourage urban sprawl and related adverse secondary impacts.

C. Social Considerations

Serious allegations have been raised by residents of southeast Greensboro that the continued operation of the South Buffalo Creek Plant would constitute a continuation of past discriminatory practices in violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. A review was conducted by EPA Region IV, Office of Civil Rights (see Appendix D). However, it was not deemed necessary further since the alternatives selection was based upon the other factors described in this chapter.

D. Implementability

All six alternatives under investigation can be implemented based solely on the consideration of engineering and construction factors. However, other factors are involved in the implementation of a proposed project. These factors include the desires of local officials, the ability to acquire necessary property, time constraints, and public acceptability.

Both the City of Greensboro and Guilford County favor the implementation of either Alternative 3 or 4. The City and County believe that these alternatives will better satisfy the long term needs of the area.

The North Carolina Council of State has not allowed the sale of land necessary for the implementation of Alternative 1. Landowners affected by Alternatives 2 and 4 have expressed an unwillingness to sell. The selection of land involving unwilling owners may require time-consuming condemnation procedures.

The selection of Alternative 6 may require the Agencies to pursue further the allegations of discrimination.

Opposition has been expressed by a variety of interest groups to each alternative under consideration.

E. Conclusion

The decision made by the Agencies to select Alternative 3 was made after careful consideration of all of the factors discussed above. The revised cost analysis shows Alternatives 2, 3, and 6 to be essentially equal with the lowest present worth cost.

The environmental analysis shows Alternative 3 to be the only alternative without significant environmental reservations. Construction at alternative site 2 would directly impact a highly productive family farm. Construction of of Alternatives 4 and 5 would encourage urban sprawl by providing service beyond the projected 20 year growth area. Construction of Alternatives 1, 6, and 7 would continue the operation of the existing South Buffalo Creek Plant in a densely populated residential community.

All alternatives are implementable from a technical standpoint. Alternate 1, however, cannot be implemented because of the lack of approval by the North Carolina Council of State. Delays caused by allegations of discriminary practices and unwillingness of landowners to sell may cause delays if Alternatives 2, 4 or 6 were selected.

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The alternative selected in the ongoing Horsepen Creek study will not affect the alternative selected for the plant site location. The service area in the South Buffalo basin will remain the same under all Horsepen Creek alternatives.

F. Grant Conditions

To ensure that certain safeguards are adopted the disbursement of grant funds will be subject to the following conditions.

1. Potentially affected areas will be surveyed to determine the presence of possible archaeological resources. This survey will be accomplished during the Step 2 process and the survey plan will be subject to approval by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer and State Archaeologist.

2. If possible and complying with good engineering practices, interceptor lines should be constructed completely out of or on the edges of the floodplain. This condition should be evaluated during Step 2.

3. An effective vector control program should be developed by the Guilford County Health Department in conjunction with the City of Greensboro and to be approved by the North Carolina Health Department.

4. The proposed buffer zone around the Ciba-Geigy site must be purchased by the City of Greensboro.

5. Following completion of the new South Buffalo treatment plant, the existing South Buffalo plant should be dismantled.

6. During the Step 2 process, the possible need for pre-treatment (possibly pre-chlorination and/or aeration) should be investigated and recommendat made for location of such facilities if they are deemed necessary. Any such recommendations are subject to approval by the State and EPA.

7. Development of an effective industrial pretreatment program must be initiated during the Step 2. The program must be approved by DNRCD and EPA during Step 3 as a part of the industrial cost recovery program.

8. Measures must be developed during the Step 2 process so all existing and potential sources of odor at the existing North Buffalo Creek plant and the new South Buffalo Creek plant will be mitigated.

9. Approval of proposed landfill sites for ash disposal by DNRCD must be documented.

10. An erosion and sedimentation control plan must be submitted to DNRCD and EPA for approval of its acceptability.

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III. BACKGROUND

This Final Environmental Impact Statement was prepared jointly by the State of North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development and the Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, in response to legal requirements of the State of North Carolina and the United States. It addresses those areas stipulated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971, and the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines of August, 1973.

For the purposes of this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) the study area includes most of Guilford County as shown in Figure III-1. The total environment is divided into natural and man-made aspects and each, while interactive, are discussed separately. Figure III-1 also shows the designated 201 area and existing wastewater treatment facilities of Greensboro, North Carolina. Supporting documentation is provided in the Technical Reference Document (RA-R-406) for the DEIS.

A. Natural Environment

Greensboro has a humid, temperate climate characterized by relatively short, mild winters and long, hot summers. Precipitation is abundant. North-northeasterly and south-southeasterly winds prevail during the year as a result of high pressure systems which progress across the eastern United States.

Presently, the general air quality of the study area is good with respect to the criteria pollutants. Guilford County is designated an Air Quality Maintenance Area for suspended particulates. This designation has implications regarding the future growth of suspended particulate levels. Air pollutant emissions in the study area are typical of a moderately industrialized urban

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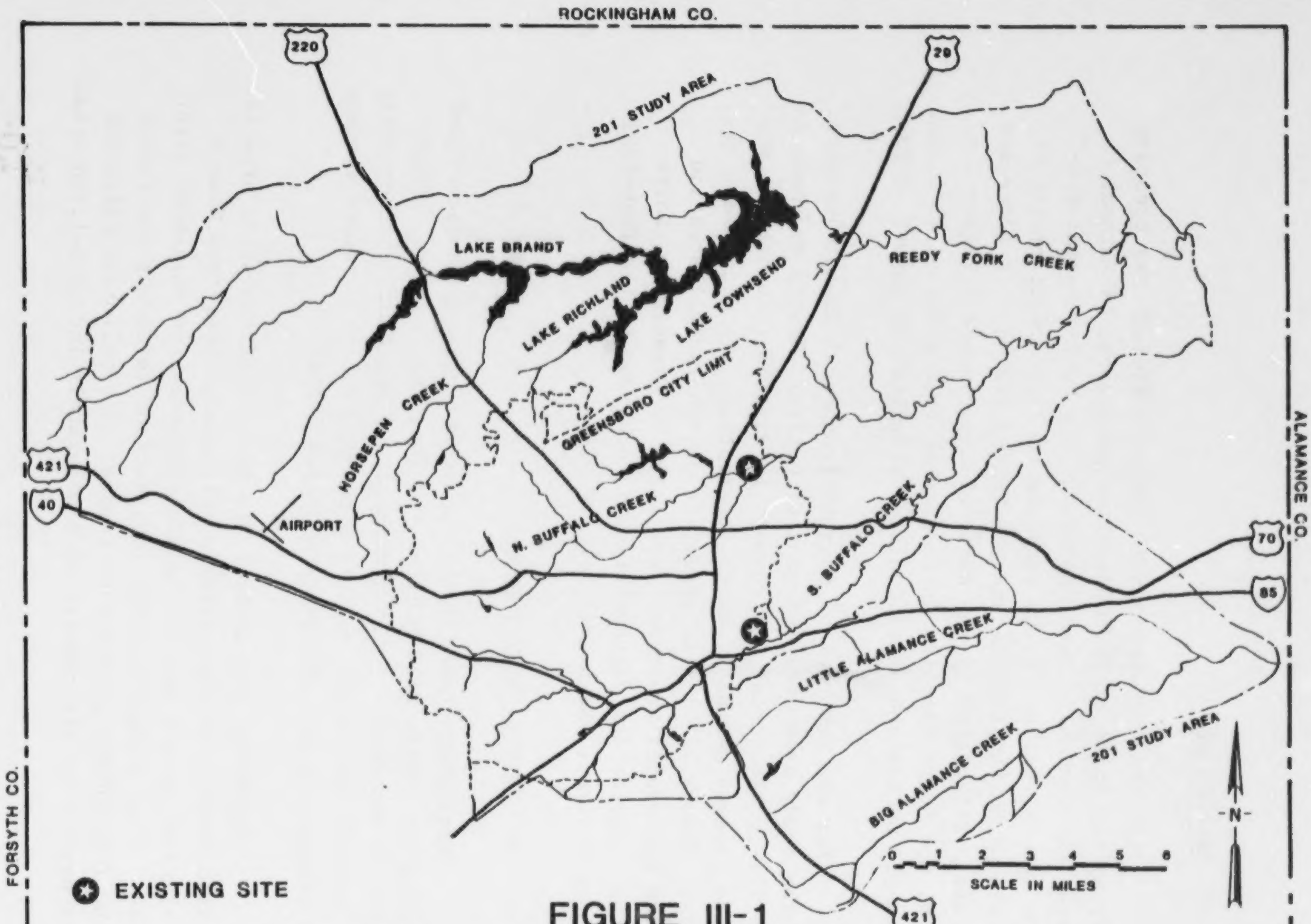
ROCKINGHAM CO.
ALAMANCE CO.
FORSYTH CO.
220
29
421
40
70
85
201 STUDY AREA
LAKE BRANDT
LAKE RICHLAND
LAKE TOWNSEND
REEDY FORK CREEK
HORSEPEN CREEK
GREENSBORO CITY LIMIT
AIRPORT
N. BUFFALO CREEK
S. BUFFALO CREEK
LITTLE ALAMANCE CREEK
BIG ALAMANCE CREEK
201 STUDY AREA
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
SCALE IN MILES
-N-
EXISTING SITE

FIGURE III-1
STUDY AREA SHOWING DESIGNATED 201 AREA
AND EXISTING WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

region. The North Buffalo sludge incinerator is the only significant source of air pollutants at the treatment plants, but its impact is mitigated by extremely efficient wet scrubbers.

The existing wastewater treatment plants, especially South Buffalo, are recognized as sources of odor nuisance to areas surrounding the plants.

The Greensboro area has a noise climate typical of similar metropolitan areas in the United States. Residential areas are characterized by low to moderate levels permitting, in most areas, pursuit of outdoor activities without interference from intruding noise. Zones of higher noise level are near major traffic arteries and the airport. Noise radiated from existing wastewater treatment plants is of a level too low to be detectable by people living around the plants.

The topography of Guilford County is typical of the Piedmont Plateau physiographic province in that it is gently rolling in the uplands and somewhat more rugged near the major streams. The bedrock of the county consists of igneous and metamorphic rocks that are also typical of the Piedmont province. The bedrock is overlain by a thick mantle of saprolite (soft, weathered bedrock) in most of the county. The most important geologic processes are ground-water recharge and flooding.

The soils of Guilford County comprise deep, well-horizonated acid soils on the uplands and poorly-horizonated alluvial soils along creek bottoms. A total of seven soils associations have been recognized and mapped in the county. Nearly all of the soils are poorly suited for septic tank use, primarily because of low permeability in the subsoil horizon. All of the soils except those along bottomlands are also poorly suited for land application of sewage effluent.

Streams of the study area are numerous and rather small, especially those reaches draining the immediate area of metropolitan Greensboro. The 7-day, 10-year low flows for these streams are only a few cfs or less, although average discharges are considerably larger. Two streams, North and South Buffalo Creeks, are significantly degraded in quality by municipal and industrial outfalls and, increasingly, non-point source pollutants in urban land runoff. Most industrial wastewater is discharged directly or indirectly to South Buffalo Creek. Malfunctioning septic tanks have caused locally poor bacteriological quality in streams throughout the area. The water supply for Greensboro is provided by a system of small reservoirs, north of the city, upon which urbanization is now encroaching.

Because of the geologic setting of Guilford County, major regional aquifers do not exist. Shallow, low-productivity water-table aquifers are present, however, and serve as important water sources in rural areas. The ground water of these aquifers occurs in pore spaces in the saprolite and in fractures in the underlying bedrock. Recharge to the aquifers occurs in the uplands, and discharge is to wells or as baseflow to the streams. The total ground water available in the county is estimated to be about 150 MGD, but only approximately 11 MGD is presently being used. Ground-water quality is generally good, except for a high iron content in some areas. Ground-water quality problems from septic tanks have been reported in the county.

The potential natural vegetation in the Greensboro area is a climax hardwood forest. Man's use of the area has resulted in the establishment of a mixed oak-hickory-pine forest type which is now fragmented by cultivated fields, old fields, and urban areas. No virgin woodlands remain. About half of the total rural land in the study area is forested with second growth woodlands in various stages of succession.

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Because man's use of the study area has fragmented the natural vegetation, forest species have decreased while species preferring brushy habitats have increased. Small game animals and game birds have benefitted from fragmentation of the woodlands. Other game animals such as whitetail deer and wild turkey have been practically eliminated. Species tolerant of or especially adapted to man's alterations in natural conditions are generally characteristic of the area's fauna.

Aquatic plants in the Greensboro area are almost entirely restricted to streams and lakes above the existing sewage treatment plants. Small, localized colonies of green and blue-green algae may be found in North and South Buffalo Creeks below the treatment plants where suitable, stable substrates exist. Benthic invertebrates are most numerous and diverse in Horsepen Creek, Alamance Creek, and Reedy Fork. Most sport fishing is restricted to Alamance Creek, Reedy Fork, Lake Brandt, and small farm ponds. Both North and South Buffalo Creeks contain benthic invertebrates tolerant of heavy pollution and very few, if any, game fish.

No virgin woodland stands remain in the study area. Three plant species are listed as "threatened throughout" their range in North Carolina. The southern rain orchid (*Habenaria flava*), Nestronia (*Nestronia umbellula*), and ginseng are all moist lowland species. None of the mammals of Guilford County are considered endangered. The Bald Eagle once nested in the area and the Peregrine falcon migrates through the region. Both are considered endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The sharp-shinned hawk is considered threatened and is reported to nest near Lake Brandt. Species which are sensitive in the area because they are relictual populations or occur at the edge of their range include the white-crowned sparrow, crescent shiner, and an unidentified species of freshwater clam.

B. Man-Made Environment

The EIS Study Area had 196,617 people in 1975 and will grow to 287,200 by the year 2000. This population is clustered in Greensboro itself with a few small high-density settlements on the periphery along transportation arteries. Racially, the area is 25 percent black with 64 percent of the blacks in the South Buffalo subbasin and 28 percent in the North Buffalo subbasin. The age of the population is young (median age of 27.0) relative to the U.S. (28.1). Median income in 1970 was high relative to both the state and the U.S.

The Greensboro area economy has grown since 1970 with 20,000 jobs created in Guilford County from 1970 to 1974. Unemployment has been low in recent years (normally under 4 percent). Manufacturing dominates the employment structure with textile employment being conspicuously important. Employment in manufacturing sectors such as wholesale/retail trade and services has grown in recent years.

As one would expect, residential land predominates within Greensboro with commercial land uses interspersed, especially in the CBD and along major thoroughfares. Industry is closely lined to transportation and dominates areas along highways, near railroads, and close to the airport. Forests and agriculture predominate in the periphery of the study area with residential areas along highways and at intersections. Future land use will feature growth all around Greensboro with no directional bias being dominant. Highway access will be an important determinant of growth patterns.

Greensboro and Guilford County are providing police and fire protection, health care, education, waste disposal, libraries, and other public services to the citizens of the 201 area.

Wastewater treatment is inadequate and should be corrected by this proposed action. Public water supply and treatment capacity should be adequate throughout the design period of the project. Additional capacity will be required early in the next century.

Greensboro and Guilford County are financially sound governments paying for their needs with very little bonding required.

The Guilford County area has a rich cultural heritage which is being enhanced and protected. *National Register* historic sites are located in Greensboro and many buildings and areas of historic value have been identified. Also, the area may have archaeological resources, but they are not well known at this time. Recreational resources are scattered throughout the city and county.

As a focal point of North Carolina highways, Greensboro's major thoroughfares are heavily used. Thoroughfares are planned to relieve excess traffic loads as they develop, especially in peripheral areas.

Duke Power Company will be able to meet the area's energy requirements through the year 2000 as long as coal and nuclear power are available. No major natural resources are being extracted in the study area other than rock and gravel.

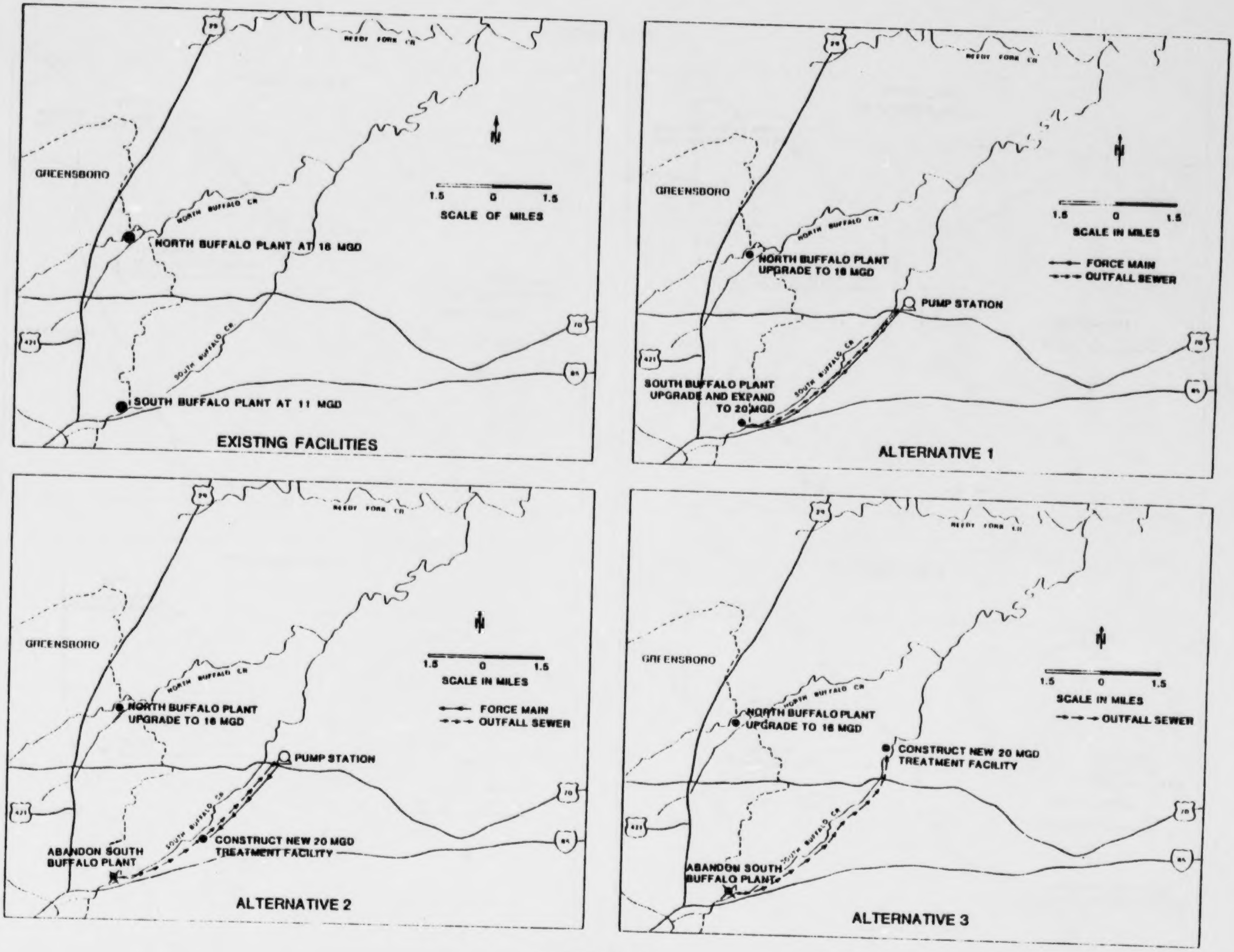
IV. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

To satisfy a 20-year growth projection requiring 36 million gallons per day (MGD) of treated wastewater 124 alternatives entailing consideration of 14 different treatment plant sites located in five major watersheds were identified. These alternatives were tested in a multilevel screening process involving environmental, engineering, legal, and cost constraints, and inputs from the Greensboro EIS Advisory Committee. With this process, the alternatives were reduced to a total number of seven, including No Action, for evaluation in the Draft EIS. All alternatives considered require the upgrading of the existing North Buffalo treatment plant (NBP) to provide a tertiary level of treatment at 16.0 MGD. All alternatives, except No Action and Alternative 6, call for a 20 MGD plant with tertiary treatment on either South Buffalo or Buffalo Creeks. The alternatives receiving detailed environmental, cost, and engineering analysis are summarized below. The alternatives are depicted graphically in Figures IV-1 and IV-2.

Alternative 1 - NBP plus upgrading the expanding existing South Buffalo Plant (SBP); construction of a gravity sewer from existing SBP to Highway 70 and a pump station and force main back to the existing plant.

Alternative 2 - NBP plus abandonment of SBP and construction of a new plant 14,000 feet downstream from the SBP; construction of an outfall sewer from SBP to the new plant location; construct gravity sewer from the new plant site to Highway 70 and a pump station and force main back to the existing plant.

Alternative 3 - NBP plus abandonment of SBP; construction of a new plant 26,000 feet downstream of SBP; construct an outfall sewer from SBP to new plant site.


EXISTING FACILITIES

ALTERNATIVE 1

ALTERNATIVE 2

ALTERNATIVE 3

GREENSBORO
NORTH BUFFALO CR
SOUTH BUFFALO CR
REEDY FORK CR
29
421
70
85
NORTH BUFFALO PLANT AT 16 MGD
SOUTH BUFFALO PLANT AT 11 MGD
1.5 0 1.5
SCALE OF MILES
NORTH BUFFALO PLANT UPGRADE TO 16 MGD
PUMP STATION
SOUTH BUFFALO PLANT UPGRADE AND EXPAND TO 20 MGD
SCALE IN MILES
FORCE MAIN
OUTFALL SEWER
ABANDON SOUTH BUFFALO PLANT
CONSTRUCT NEW 20 MGD TREATMENT FACILITY

FIGURE IV-1

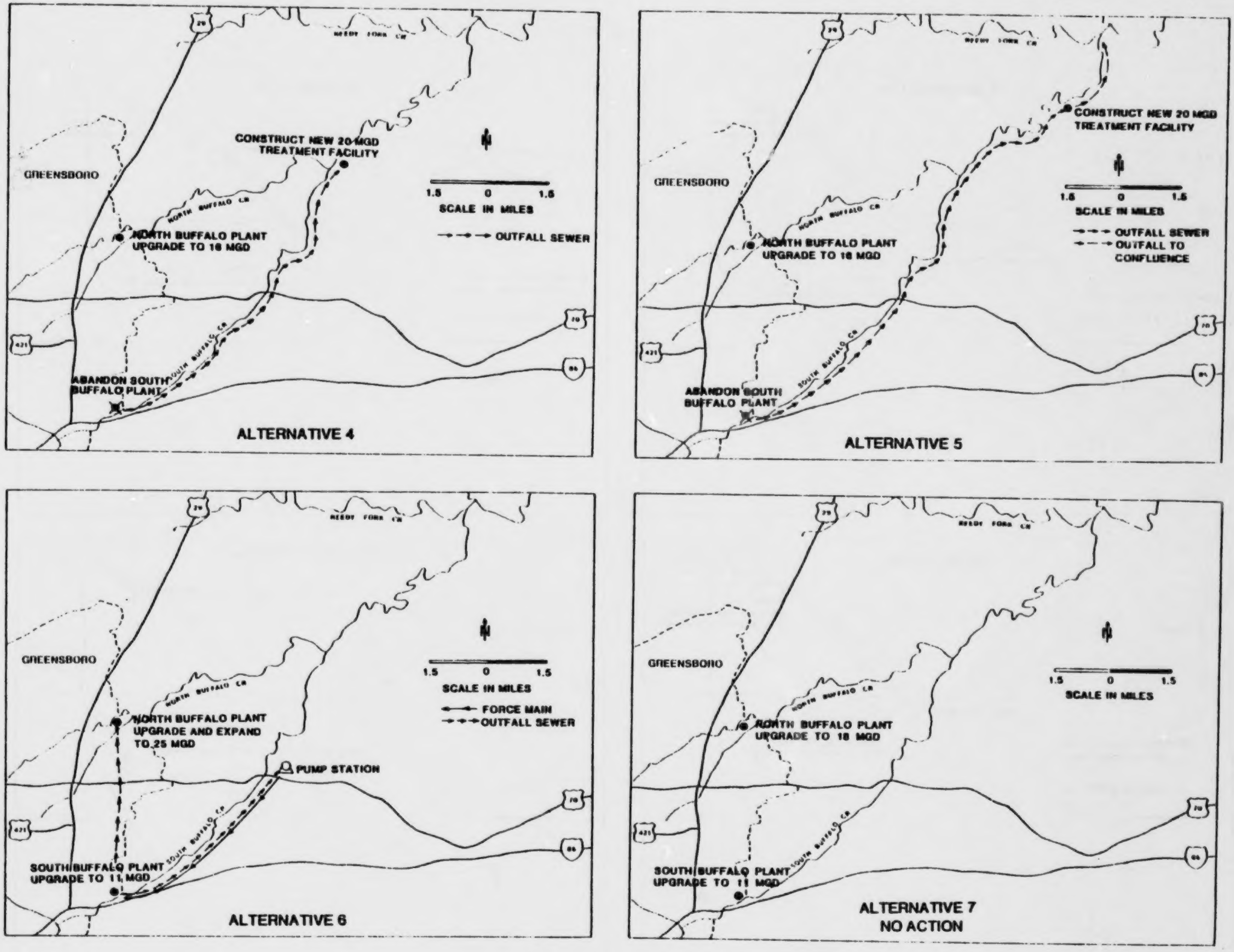

GREENSBORO
CONSTRUCT NEW 20 MGD TREATMENT FACILITY
NORTH BUFFALO PLANT UPGRADE TO 16 MGD
ABANDON SOUTH BUFFALO PLANT
NORTH BUFFALO CR
SOUTH BUFFALO CR
REEDY FORK CR
1.5 0 1.5
SCALE IN MILES
OUTFALL SEWER
ALTERNATIVE 4
GREENSBORO
CONSTRUCT NEW 20 MGD TREATMENT FACILITY
NORTH BUFFALO PLANT UPGRADE TO 16 MGD
ABANDON SOUTH BUFFALO PLANT
1.5 0 1.5
SCALE IN MILES
OUTFALL SEWER
OUTFALL TO CONFLUENCE
ALTERNATIVE 5
GREENSBORO
NORTH BUFFALO PLANT UPGRADE AND EXPAND TO 25 MGD
PUMP STATION
SOUTH BUFFALO PLANT UPGRADE TO 11 MGD
1.5 0 1.5
SCALE IN MILES
FORCE MAIN
OUTFALL SEWER
ALTERNATIVE 6
GREENSBORO
NORTH BUFFALO PLANT UPGRADE TO 16 MGD
SOUTH BUFFALO PLANT UPGRADE TO 11 MGD
1.5 0 1.5
SCALE IN MILES
ALTERNATIVE 7
NO ACTION
29
421
70
85

FIGURE IV-2

Alternative 4 - NBP plus abandonment of SBP; construction of a new plant on Buffalo Creek 46,500 feet downstream of SBP; construction of an outfall sewer from SBP to new site.

Alternative 5 - NBP plus abandonment of SBP; construction of a new plant 66,500 feet downstream on Buffalo Creek; construction of an outfall sewer from SBP to new site; construction of an outfall sewer from new site to Reedy Fork Creek.

Alternative 6 - NBP plus expand NBP to 25 MGD in 1987; upgrading SBP to tertiary level of treatment at 11.0 MGD; construction of a pump station and force main from SBP to NBP to transfer 9.0 MGD; construction of a gravity sewer from SBP to Highway 70 and a pump station and force main back to the existing plant.

Alternative 7 - No Action; upgrade NBP and SBP to tertiary level of treatment at existing capacity; provide septic tanks to additional households not provided sewer service.

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V. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action for wastewater treatment facilities' improvements for the City of Greensboro includes maintaining and upgrading the existing North Buffalo treatment plant at 16.0 MGD and construction of a new 20.0 MGD facility approximately 26,000 lineal feet downstream of the existing South Buffalo Creek facility. A new sixty-inch, 26,000-foot outfall from the existing South Buffalo to the new facility will also be constructed. The South Buffalo Creek plant will be abandoned and dismantled and the existing city-owned site will become available for other desired uses. Figure V-1 shows the location and size of the proposed facilities with respect to the City of Greensboro.

A. Description of Proposed Facilities

Both the existing North Buffalo plant and the new South Buffalo plant are required to meet the Reliability Class II criteria as outlined in EPA-430-99-29-001 (EN-610). The effluent limits which must be met at the proposed facilities are shown on Table III-3 of the DEIS. Dissolved oxygen limits which must be met are 5 mg/l at the South Buffalo Creek plant and 6 mg/l at the North Buffalo Creek plant, respectively.

1. Existing North Buffalo Facility

The existing North Buffalo treatment plant provides facilities for preliminary treatment, primary treatment, secondary treatment, and chlorination. Primary and waste-activated sludge is thickened and dewatered with vacuum filters before incineration and ultimate disposal in the nearby landfill site.

To meet the imposed stringent effluent limitations, this facility can be upgraded by improving or modifying selected

31<

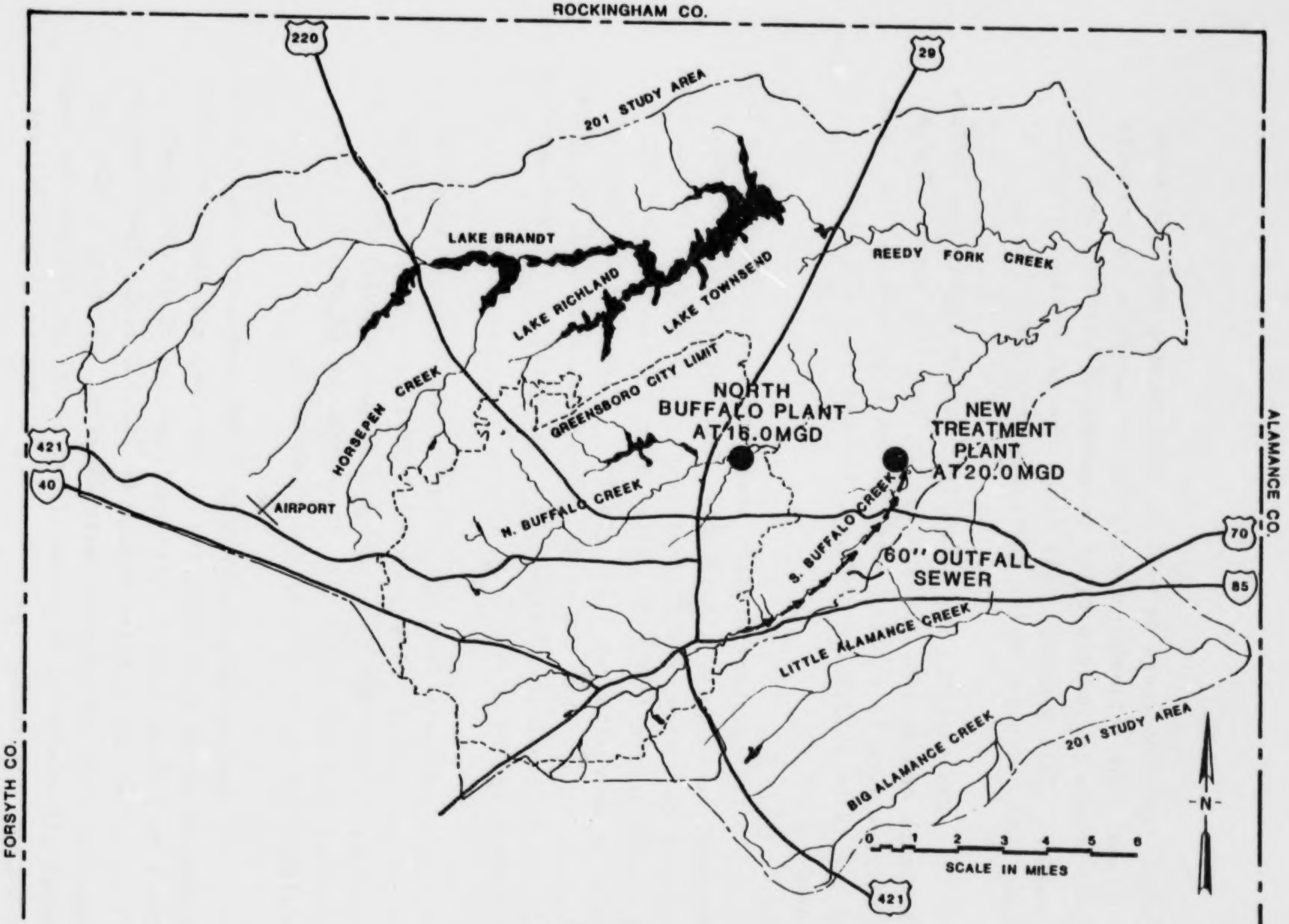
ROCKINGHAM CO.
ALAMANCE CO.
FORSYTH CO.
220
29
421
40
70
85
201 STUDY AREA
LAKE BRANDT
LAKE RICHLAND
LAKE TOWNSEND
REEDY FORK CREEK
HORSEPEN CREEK
GREENSBORO CITY LIMIT
NORTH BUFFALO PLANT AT 16.0MGD
NEW TREATMENT PLANT AT 20.0MGD
AIRPORT
N. BUFFALO CREEK
S. BUFFALO CREEK
60'' OUTFALL SEWER
LITTLE ALAMANCE CREEK
BIG ALAMANCE CREEK
201 STUDY AREA
N
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
SCALE IN MILES

FIGURE V-1
PROPOSED ACTION

existing unit processes as well as constructing new additional processes. The following description of possible improvements and additions includes a brief inventory of existing unit processes. This approach will place the recommended proposed action into perspective for reviewing purposes.

The existing preliminary treatment facilities include a bar rack and screen, grit collector, and flow meter. These facilities were originally designed for a capacity of 18.0 MGD and should be sufficient for the proposed 16.0 MGD design capacity.

The existing primary treatment facilities include four identical rectangular clarifiers. Each clarifier is 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 15 feet deep. With a total surface area of 12,800 square feet, the design overflow rate at 16.0 MGD would be approximately 1,250 gpd/ft^2. This overflow rate is slightly higher than the state recommended rate of 1,000 gpd/ft^2, but can be considered marginal if the overall necessary level of treatment can be attained.

Effluent from the primary clarifiers is lifted to trickling filters. The existing lift station has a pumping capacity of 18.0 MGD (average) and should be sufficient for the proposed 16.0 MGD facility. Therefore, no additional intermediate pumping facilities are recommended.

The existing trickling filter facilities include two identical units with diameters of 200 feet and depths of 4 feet. These facilities have a total surface area of 62,800 square feet (1.44 acres) and a total volume of 251,200 cubic feet, and are operated with 100 percent recirculation. Assuming a BOD_5 removal efficiency of 20 percent, and continued 100 percent recirculation, the total organic loading on the trickling filters at

16.0 MGD is 8,330 pounds/acre-feet/day. This loading is extremely high and modifications are necessary if these facilities are to continue being used as roughing filters. Possible modifications can include increasing the filter depth and volume, replacement of the existing media with a plastic media, and reduction in recirculation.

The existing aeration tank facilities include four identical rectangular units each with a length of 261 feet, width of 42 feet, and a depth of 13 feet. With a total volume of 570,000 cubic feet, these facilities will provide a detention time of approximately 6.4 hours at 16.0 MGD. This detention time should be sufficient to provide nitrification if adequate aeration is provided without excess mixing.

The existing aeration facilities provide a blower capacity of approximately 14,000 cfm. Assuming an oxygen requirement of 1.5 pounds per pound of BOD_5 removed and 4.6 pounds per pound of ammonia-nitrogen (NH_3-N) removed, additional blower capacity of 7,000 cfm for a total of 21,000 cfm is necessary to satisfy the effluent limitations. This aeration will provide a mixing capability of 37 cfm per 1,000 cubic feet of aeration basins which is slightly high but marginally acceptable.

Existing final clarifiers include five circular tanks; two with diameters of 75 feet and depths of 16 feet, two with diameters of 90 feet and depths of 15 feet, and one with a diameter of 75 feet and depth of 13 feet. At a design flow of 16.0 MGD, the total surface area of 25,960 square feet will provide an overflow rate of 620 gpd/ft^2. With a total volume of 389,460 cubic feet, the average hydraulic detention time will be approximately 4.4 hours. These parameters are well within the acceptable limits and no additional final clarifiers are required.

The North Buffalo Creek facility does not have facilities providing multimedia filtration. To achieve and maintain the BOD_5 limitation of 6 mg/ℓ, it is necessary that additional treatment be provided. The use of multimedia filters after nitrification would represent a cost-effective maximum attempt for achieving the stringent limitations. As recommended by the State of North Carolina, municipal multimedia filters should have a design hydraulic loading of no more than 3 gpm/ft^2. This loading rate will require a total surface area of approximately 3,700 square feet.

In addition to the multimedia filters, an intermediate lift station will probably be necessary for loading the filters. This pump station should have a capacity to lift the design flow of 16.0 MGD.

For adequate disinfection, the State of North Carolina requires a minimum detention time of 30 minutes for average flow conditions. To provide this detention time for 16.0 MGD, a tank size of approximately 44,560 cubic feet is required. The existing contact chamber has a volume of 35,625 cubic feet and an additional volume of approximately 9,000 cubic feet must be provided to satisfy regulations. However, if the new multimedia filters are placed downstream of the chlorination facilities, additional chlorine contact time in the filters may be sufficient for adequate disinfection. This proposed action is not necessarily recommended but only suggested for consideration. Any such variance will require the review and approval of both state and federal agencies.

With the existing North Buffalo facilities and possible modifications discussed herein, the North Buffalo Creek plant should provide adequate treatment for 16.0 MGD and produce a water quality acceptable for discharge into North Buffalo Creek.

35<

However, presently unforeseen problems may exist, and additional treatment may become necessary once this facility is on-line and operating properly.

Primary and waste-activated sludge at the North Buffalo Creek plant is thickened, dewatered with vacuum filters, and incinerated. Ash is disposed of at the nearby landfill site. Additionally, a two-stage anaerobic digestion facility is available but is used only as a backup to the sludge handling facilities described. Stabilized sludge is dewatered with the vacuum filters and disposed of at the existing landfill site.

The existing primary sludge thickener has a diameter of 60 feet and a depth of 8 feet providing a surface area of 2,830 square feet and a volume of 22,640 cubic feet. Based on a solids loading rate of 10 pounds/square foot/day, the primary sludge thickener has the capacity to process approximately 14.2 tons of sludge/day. With an estimated primary sludge production of only 3.5 tons/day at 16.0 MGD, the existing primary sludge thickener should be sufficient.

The existing waste-activated sludge floatation thickener has a total surface area of 100 square feet. Based on a solids loading rate of 30 pounds/square foot/day, the flotation thickener can process approximatley 1.5 tons of sludge/day. With an estimated waste-activated sludge production of approximately 6 tons/day, an additional surface area of approximately 300 square feet is necessary.

The existing vacuum filters include two identical units with a surface area of 360 square feet each. Assuming a filter yield of 3.5 pounds/square foot/hour and 56 hours of operation per week, the existing facilities have adequate capacity. However, it is recommended that an additional identical (360 square foot) unit be provided to allow for inevitable downtime.

The existing sludge incinerator has a capacity of two to three tons per hour and need only operate four hours per day to process all of the sludge produced. Therefore, no additional incineration capacity is necessary. This incinerator is currently fueled with natural gas and no associated air pollution has been observed. However, with dwindling supplies of natural gas, it may become more economical to switch to fuel oil at a later date.

Electrical costs to operate the improved North Buffalo facility will approach approximately $300,000 per year at 16.0 MGD. This cost represents an equivalent electrical annual consumption of approximately 8,500 megawatt hours, less than 0.5 percent of the electrical consumption of Greensboro.

With the exception of a masking agent for odor control, the only chemicals used at the North Buffalo Creek plant is chlorine for disinfection. At the design flow of 16.0 MGD, approximately 200 tons of chlorine will be required annually at a cost of approximately $36,000

Construction of the North Buffalo Creek facility improvements will be limited to the present site boundaries and no additional land should be required. Future expansion or improvements will be difficult owing to the limited acreage and, if required, will necessarily be provided across the North Buffalo Creek. All proposed improvements and construction should be complete within 12 to 18 months after construction begins but may vary depending on available materials and time required for deliveries.

A schematic of the proposed North Buffalo Creek plant and improvements and the projected pollutant removal or mass balance for each level of treatment is shown in Figure V-2. Figure V-3 shows a possible layout of the actual proposed facilities. However, other possibilities exist and this proposed layout and improvements should in no way constrain the design engineers.

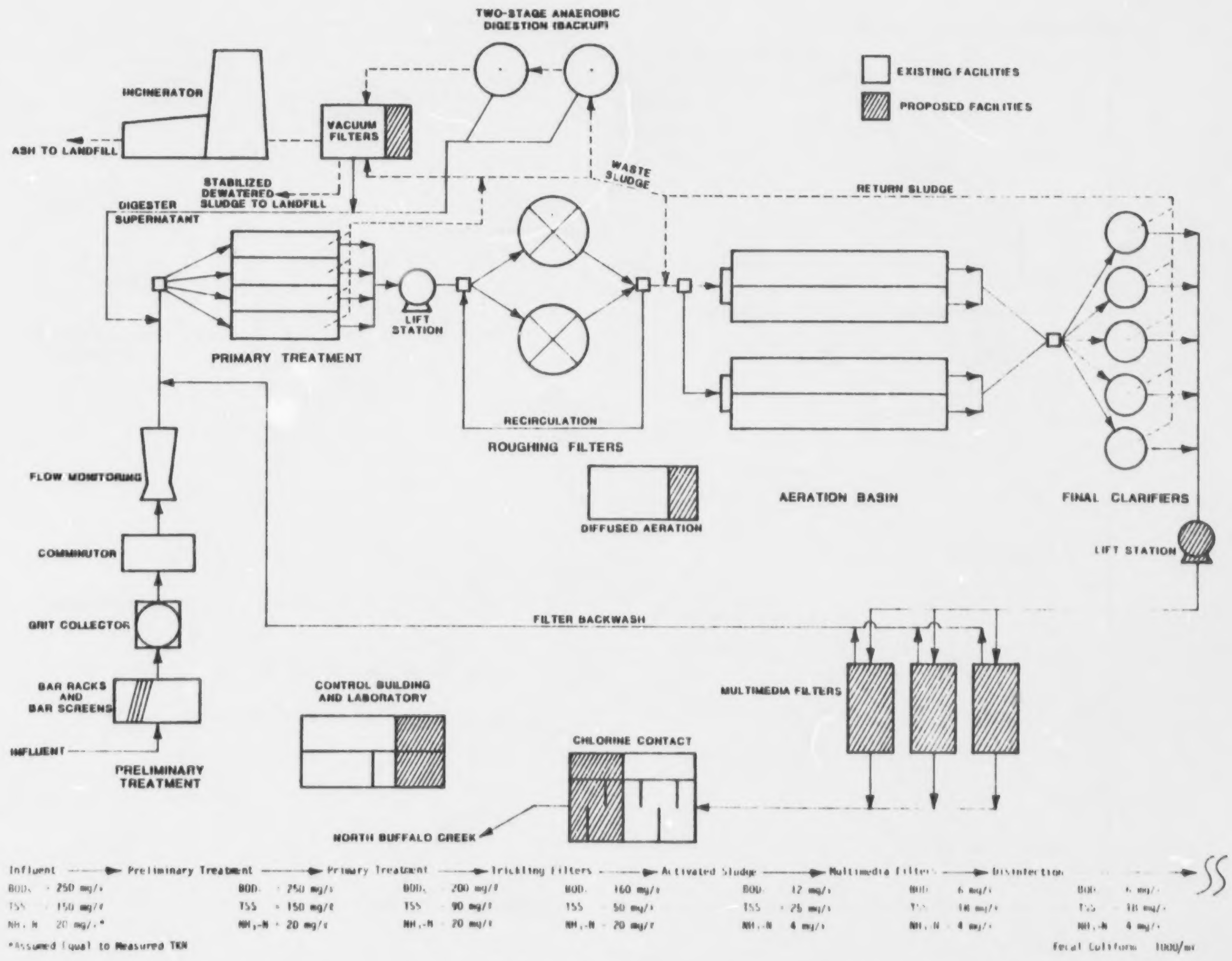
TWO-STAGE ANAEROBIC DIGESTION (BACKUP)
EXISTING FACILITIES
PROPOSED FACILITIES
INCINERATOR
ASH TO LANDFILL
VACUUM FILTERS
WASTE SLUDGE
RETURN SLUDGE
STABILIZED DEWATERED SLUDGE TO LANDFILL
DIGESTER SUPERNATANT
PRIMARY TREATMENT
LIFT STATION
RECIRCULATION
ROUGHING FILTERS
DIFFUSED AERATION
AERATION BASIN
FINAL CLARIFIERS
LIFT STATION
FLOW MONITORING
COMMINUTOR
GRIT COLLECTOR
FILTER BACKWASH
BAR RACKS AND BAR SCREENS
INFLUENT
PRELIMINARY TREATMENT
CONTROL BUILDING AND LABORATORY
CHLORINE CONTACT
MULTIMEDIA FILTERS
NORTH BUFFALO CREEK
Influent → Preliminary Treatment → Primary Treatment → Trickling Filters → Activated Sludge → Multimedia Filters → Disinfection →
BOD5 = 250 mg/l
TSS = 150 mg/l
NH3-N = 20 mg/l*
BOD5 = 250 mg/l
TSS = 150 mg/l
NH3-N = 20 mg/l
BOD5 = 200 mg/l
TSS = 90 mg/l
NH3-N = 20 mg/l
BOD5 = 160 mg/l
TSS = 50 mg/l
NH3-N = 20 mg/l
BOD5 = 12 mg/l
TSS = 25 mg/l
NH3-N = 4 mg/l
BOD5 = 6 mg/l
TSS = 10 mg/l
NH3-N = 4 mg/l
BOD5 = 6 mg/l
TSS = 10 mg/l
NH3-N = 4 mg/l
Fecal Coliform 1000/ml
*Assumed Equal to Measured TKN

FIGURE V-2 SCHEMATIC OF PROPOSED NORTH BUFFALO CREEK FACILITY WITH IMPROVEMENTS

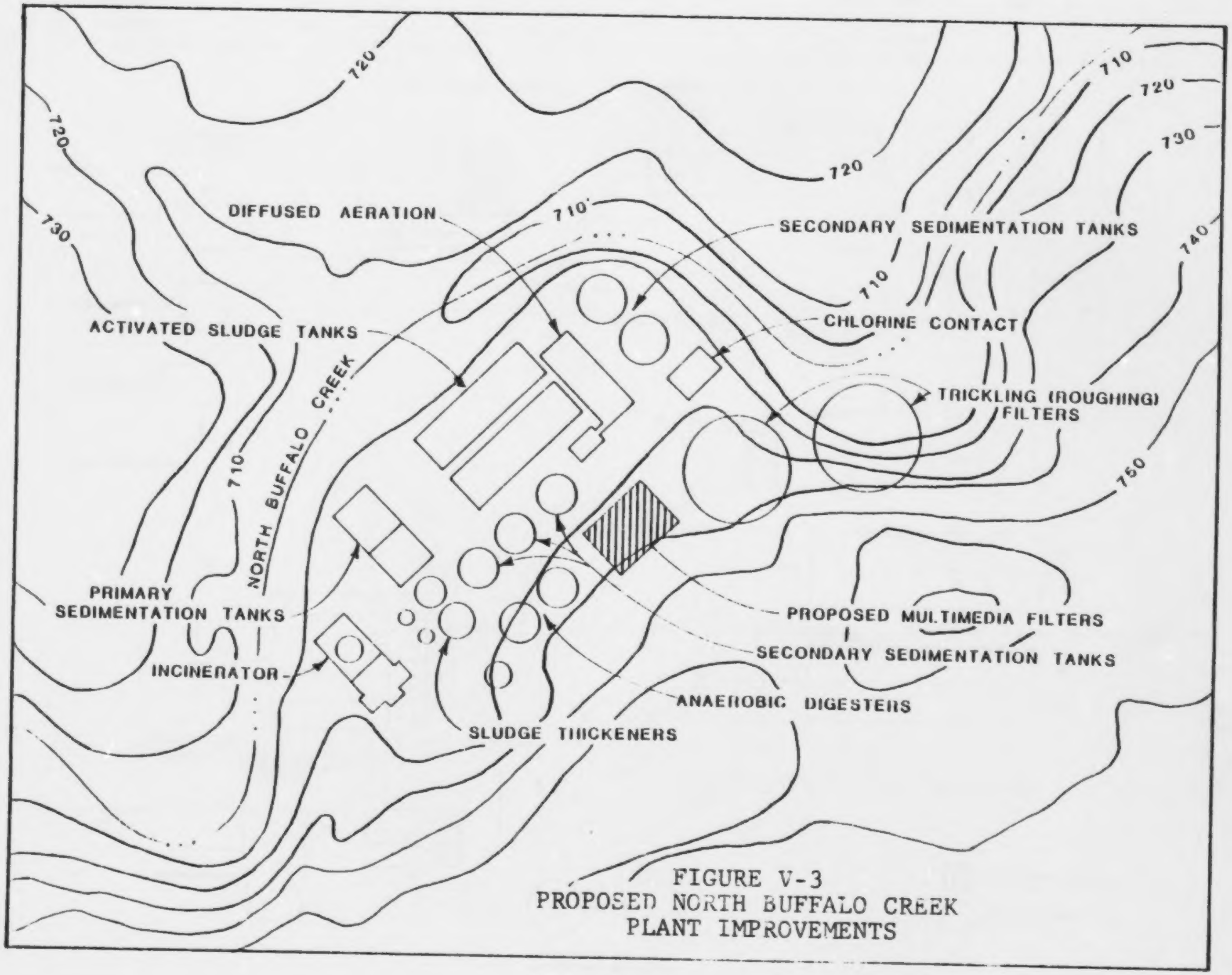
720
720
720
730
710
710
710
720
730
740
750
NORTH BUFFALO CREEK
DIFFUSED AERATION
ACTIVATED SLUDGE TANKS
PRIMARY SEDIMENTATION TANKS
INCINERATOR
SLUDGE THICKENERS
ANAEROBIC DIGESTERS
SECONDARY SEDIMENTATION TANKS
PROPOSED MULTIMEDIA FILTERS
TRICKLING (ROUGHING) FILTERS
CHLORINE CONTACT
SECONDARY SEDIMENTATION TANKS

FIGURE V-3
PROPOSED NORTH BUFFALO CREEK
PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

The North Buffalo Creek facility currently employs 24 personnel for operation and maintenance. With the recommended improvements, an additional 16 employees will be necessary to properly operate this plant in an attempt to meet effluent limitations. This facility should be staffed with approximately twenty-five personnel on weekdays, five on weeknights, and ten on weekends. The complete staff of forty personnel should include two for supervisory, one for clerical, twenty-one for operations, ten for maintenance, three for laboratory, and three for yardwork.

2. New South Buffalo Facility

The proposed new 20.0 MGD South Buffalo Creek facility will provide raw waste pumping, preliminary treatment, primary treatment, two-stage aeration for nitrification, multimedia filtration, and chlorination. Primary and waste-activated sludge will be thickened, dewatered, and incinerated before ultimate disposal in the existing landfill site. This existing landfill site has a design life of approximately 12 years, but with the addition of a proposed pulverizer, the life will be extended to approximately 20 years. Therefore, this existing site should be sufficient throughout the design period.

Because this new facility will be located above the one-hundred year floodplain, a raw waste pumping station will be required to lift the raw waste from the end of the proposed new sixty-inch outfall. This pump station will be located in the floodplain and will require flood protection. The pump should be designed for peak pumping capacity of approximately 40 MGD.

The preliminary treatment facilities will include bar racks and screens, a comminutor, grit collector, and flow measuring device. These facilities will also be designed for a peak capacity of 40 MGD.

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Primary clarifiers will be constructed to provide an overflow rate of 1,000 gpd/ft^2 at 20.0 MGD. This design criteria will require a total primary clarifier surface area of 20,000 square feet. These facilities may be either circular or rectangular in shape. A minimum of three parallel facilities should be provided in the design.

Primary sedimentation will be followed by two-stage biological oxidation with clarification following each stage. The first stage will satisfy the carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD), while the second stage should satisfy the nitrogenous biochemical oxygen demand (NBOD). A minimum hydraulic detention time of four hours in the first stage and five hours in the second stage will be necessary. Clarifiers following the first stage should provide a maximum overflow rate of 800 gpd/ft^2 at 20.0 MGD, while clarifiers following the second stage should provide a maximum overflow rate of 600 gpd/ft^2. The aeration basins as well as the clarifiers should be designed for parallel construction with a minimum of three basins or tanks for each process. This type of design will allow for increased flexibility and performance during operation. Each tank should be sized for only the portion of total flow that it will treat.

Assuming an oxygen requirement of 1.5 pounds per pound of BOD_5 removed and 4.6 pounds per pound of NH_3-N removed, the blower capacity required is approximately 45,000 cfm. This blower capacity can be provided with a different aeration system. A sufficient number of blowers should be provided to enable the design oxygen transfer to be maintained with the layout capacity unit out of service.

Multimedia filters are necessary for attaining the stringent effluent limitations and will be designed for a hydraulic loading of 3 gpm/ft^2. The existing movable tertiary filters at the South Buffalo Creek plant should be salvaged and installed with this new facility. However, these existing filters are designed for only 6 MGD and additional facilities for the remaining 14 MGD must be constructed.

Disinfection will be provided with chloriantion facilities including a contact basin and a chlorine feed system. To provide the required contact time of 30 minutes, a minimum chamber volume of 55,700 cubic feet is necessary.

Approximately 20 tons/day of primary and waste-activated sludge will be removed for processing and ultimate disposal. Assuming a solids loading rate of 10 pounds/square foot/day, approximately 4,000 square feet of flotation-thickened surface area will be required. The thickened sludge can be dewatered with vacuum filters before incineration. These vacuum filters will require a minimum surface area of 1,400 square feet assuming a filter yield of 3.5 pounds/square foot/hour and 56 hours of operation per week. A two to three ton/day capacity incineration should be sufficient for this new facility and will probably require fuel oil for operation. Scrubbers or other air pollution control equipment must be installed and will be required to comply with new source performance standards.

Electrical costs to operate the new facility will approximate $400,000 per year at 20.0 MGD. This cost represents an equivalent electrical annual consumption of approximately 11,500 megawatt-hours, about 0.5 percent of the total electrical consumption in Greensboro.

The only chemical which will be used at the site is chlorine for disinfection. At the design flow of 20.0 MGD, approximately 250 tons of chlorine will be required annually at a cost of approximately $45,000.

Construction of the new facility will require approximately 40 acres of land out of approximately 400 acres which are available to the city. This proposed site will offer little constraint to future expansion and improvements. Construction of this facility should be complete within 24 to 30 months after construction begins but may vary depending on available materials and time required for deliveries.

A schematic of the proposed new facility and projected pollutant removal or mass balance for each level of treatment is shown in Figure V-4. Figure V-5 shows a possible layout of the actual proposed facilities; however, other possibilities exist and this proposed layout should in no way constrain the design engineers. Figure V-6 is an artist's conception of the proposed new facility.

A true or useful hydraulic profile through this facility can not be completed until the detailed drawings and specifications included in the 201 Step II activities are completed. The selection, arrangement, and placement of necessary facilities will depend on a detailed site survey including topographical features and engineering geologic characteristics. However, it is estimated that incoming wastewater will be lifted approximately 55 feet from the outfall elevation of approximately 675 feet to the preliminary treatment facilities located at an elevation of 730 feet. The profile through the plant will be dependent on the arrangement and particular design of the unit processes. The treated wastewater will be discharged back to the South Buffalo Creek at a stream surface elevation of approximately 690 feet.

The existing South Buffalo Creek facility currently employs 17 personnel for operation and maintenance. This new facility should be staffed with approximately twenty-five personnel on weekdays, eight on weeknights, and twelve on weekends for a total employment of forty-five. The complete staff should include three

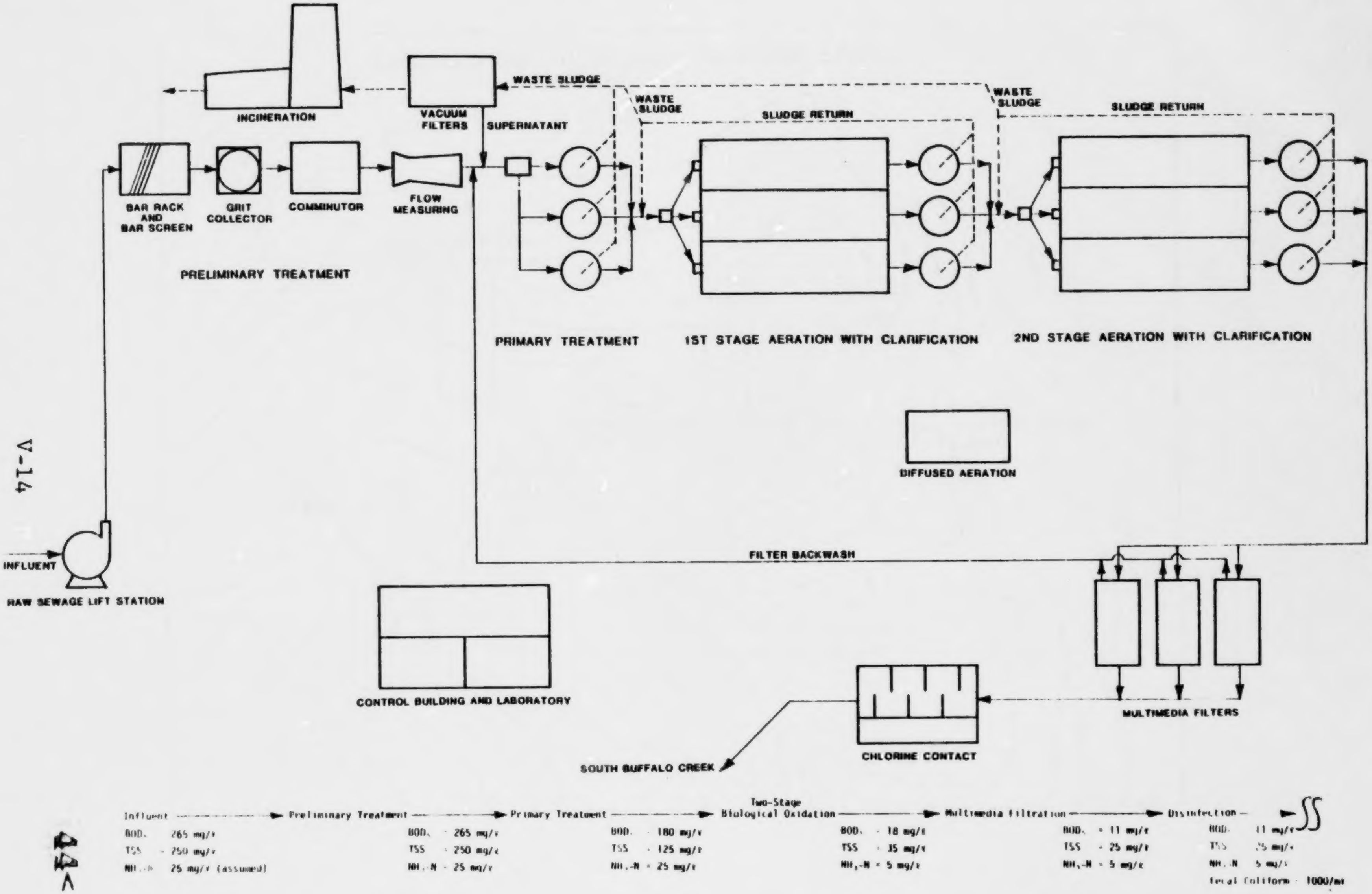
INCINERATION
VACUUM FILTERS
WASTE SLUDGE
SUPERNATANT
WASTE SLUDGE
SLUDGE RETURN
WASTE SLUDGE
SLUDGE RETURN
BAR RACK AND BAR SCREEN
GRIT COLLECTOR
COMMINUTOR
FLOW MEASURING
PRELIMINARY TREATMENT
PRIMARY TREATMENT
1ST STAGE AERATION WITH CLARIFICATION
2ND STAGE AERATION WITH CLARIFICATION
DIFFUSED AERATION
INFLUENT
RAW SEWAGE LIFT STATION
FILTER BACKWASH
CONTROL BUILDING AND LABORATORY
MULTIMEDIA FILTERS
CHLORINE CONTACT
SOUTH BUFFALO CREEK
Influent
BOD$_5$ 265 mg/ℓ
TSS - 250 mg/ℓ
NH$_3$-N 25 mg/ℓ (assumed)
Preliminary Treatment
BOD$_5$ - 265 mg/ℓ
TSS - 250 mg/ℓ
NH$_3$-N - 25 mg/ℓ
Primary Treatment
BOD$_5$ - 180 mg/ℓ
TSS - 125 mg/ℓ
NH$_3$-N = 25 mg/ℓ
Two-Stage Biological Oxidation
BOD$_5$ - 18 mg/ℓ
TSS - 35 mg/ℓ
NH$_3$-N = 5 mg/ℓ
Multimedia Filtration
BOD$_5$ = 11 mg/ℓ
TSS - 25 mg/ℓ
NH$_3$-N = 5 mg/ℓ
Disinfection
BOD$_5$ 11 mg/ℓ
TSS 25 mg/ℓ
NH$_3$-N 5 mg/ℓ
Fecal Coliform - 1000/mℓ

FIGURE V-4 SCHEMATIC OF PROPOSED NEW SOUTH BUFFALO CREEK FACILITY

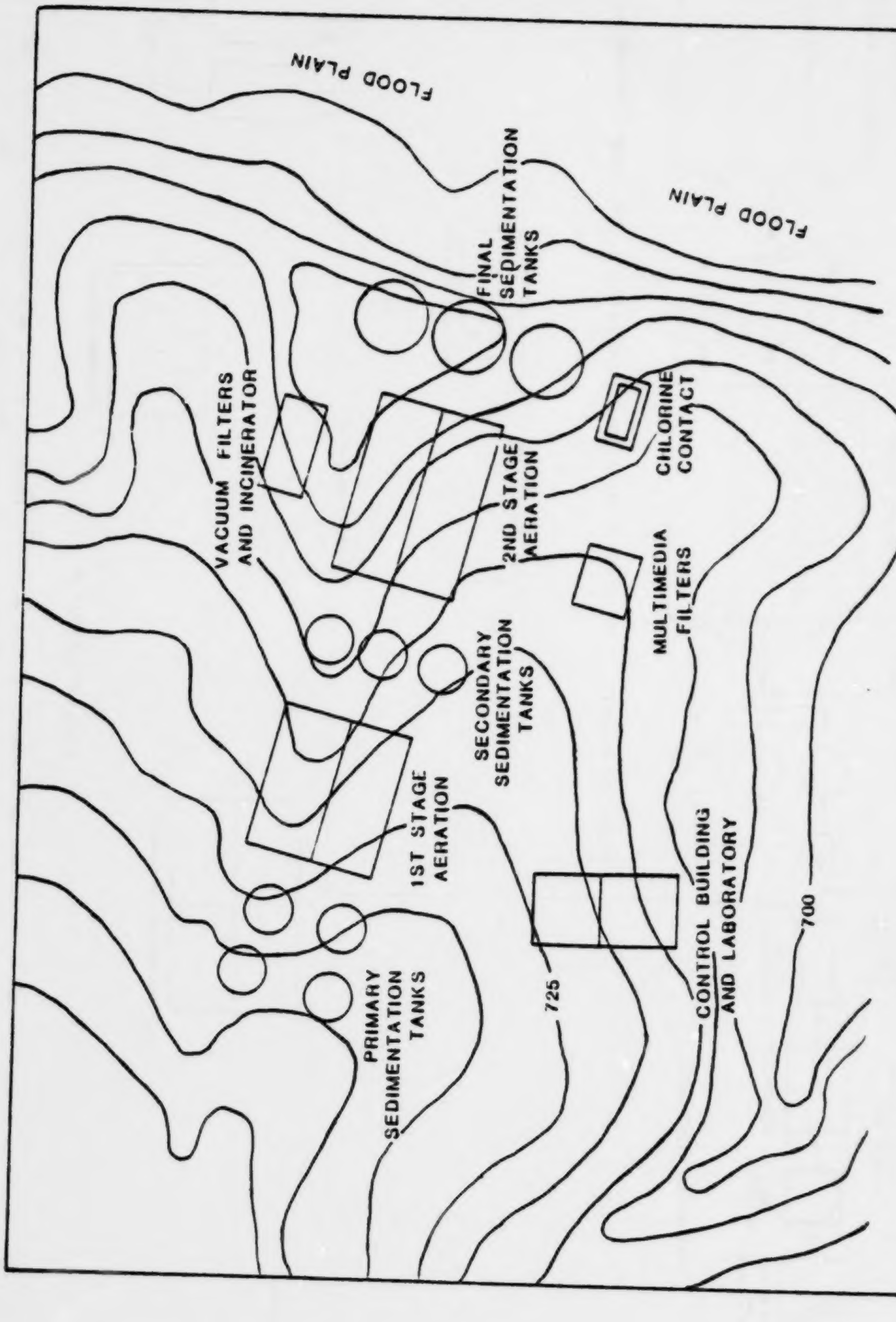
FLOOD PLAIN
FLOOD PLAIN
FINAL SEDIMENTATION TANKS
VACUUM FILTERS AND INCINERATOR
2ND STAGE AERATION
CHLORINE CONTACT
MULTIMEDIA FILTERS
SECONDARY SEDIMENTATION TANKS
1ST STAGE AERATION
CONTROL BUILDING AND LABORATORY
PRIMARY SEDIMENTATION TANKS
725
700

FIGURE V-5
PROPOSED NEW SOUTH BUFFALO CREEK PLANT

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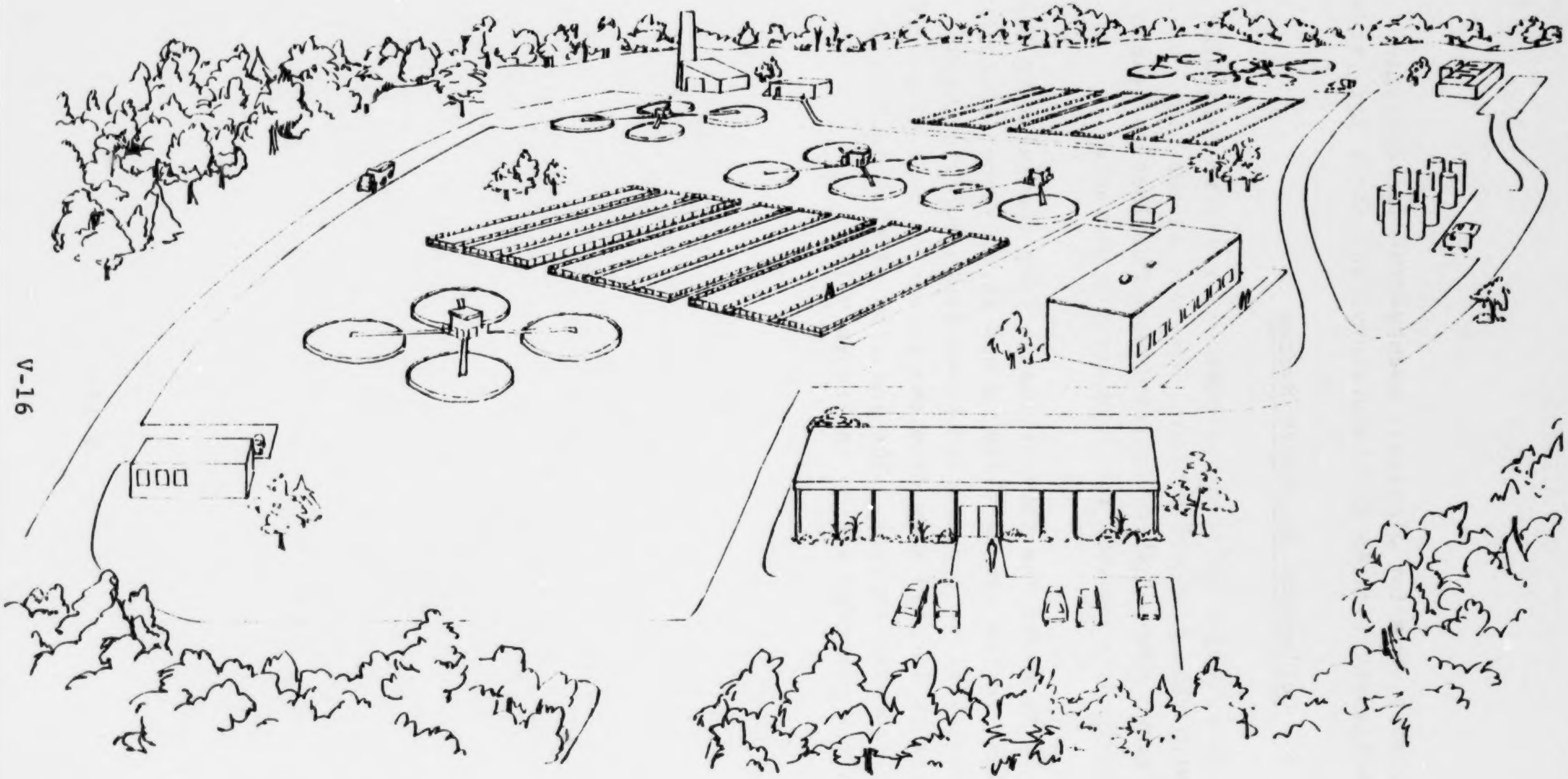

FIGURE V-6

ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF PROPOSED NEW SOUTH BUFFALO PLANT for supervisory, one for clerical, twenty-five for operations, ten for maintenance, three for laboratory, and three for yardwork.

3. Collection and Sewer System

No specific collection/interceptor system expansion is included with this proposed action. However, as the city continues to grow, additional sewer service and collection system will be provided as demands for such service warrants.

To transfer the raw wastewater from the existing South Buffalo plant to the new facility, a new 26,000-foot, 60-inch outfall sewer will be constructed along South Buffalo Creek. This outfall will be located away from the stream as much as possible to minimize adverse impacts. The location of this outfall is shown with the proposed action in Figure V-1.

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VI. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. Natural Environment

Direct air quality impacts of the proposed action will occur during the construction and operation phases. During construction at the new South Buffalo site, appreciable fugitive dust may be generated. These emissions should have a localized impact. Operational impacts include combustion products from gas and diesel-fueled engines used to produce power and also from the sludge incinerator. The incinerator emissions will be minor because of adequate control equipment. Secondary impacts will occur due to growth patterns in the study area. More human activity will bring about more air pollutant emissions. It is not known whether this will cause any future violations of air quality standards.

Significant beneficial impacts for the existing odor problem will occur as a result of the proposed action. The elimination of existing and potential sources of odor will be of prime consideration in design of the upgrading of the existing North Buffalo plant as well as the new facility (see Grant Conditions of Section II).

Previous odor problems caused by industrial influent under the existing treatment plants will be evaluated through the initiation of an industrial pretreatment program. This program must be developed and approved during the Step 3 process. The program must include an identification of necessary pretreatment locations and processes and a continuing monitoring program to be conducted by the City of Greensboro. Step 3 construction grant will be limited to eighty percent payment until this program has been approved by The State of North Carolina and EPA (see Grant Conditions of Section II).

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Potential problems resulting from sewage becoming septic before it reaches the treatment plant must also be addressed. During the Step 2 process, the possible need for pretreatment (possibly prechlorination and/or aeration) should be investigated by the 201 consultant and recommendations made for location of such facilities as they are deemed necessary. Any recommendations will be subject to approval by our DNRCD and EPA.

Noise generated by construction of the South Buffalo interceptor may cause disturbance to outdoor activities for persons living or active within 2000 feet of the construction activity. Any one area is not expected to be affected for a period of more than one month. Construction and upgrading of the treatment plants is not expected to generate adverse reaction to noise. Noise from operation of the new South Buffalo plant will not cause an adverse impact on area residents. Operation of the North Buffalo plant may cause slight annoyance to people engaged in outdoor activities especially during nighttime hours.

The primary geology-related environmental effect will be the blasting that will likely be necessary both for the new sewage treatment plant and for the new pipeline that will connect the new plant with the existing south Buffalo plant.

Two soils-related impacts will result from the proposed action. Approximately 40 acres of moderately productive soil will be permanently removed from cultivation by the new treatment plant, and the moderately high erosion susceptibility of the soil will probably result in considerable erosion at the site during construction.

Despite the significant improvement in the discharge of water quality from the new treatment plants, the direct effects of the proposed action on the water regime are small. Streamflow, especially dry weather flows, will gradually increase below the outfalls as a result of increased municipal wastewater and will promote a small incremental amount of continuing streambank erosion and siltation. Sewer emplacement is likely to be more consequential for stream siltation, but this impact will be temporary and minor. Removal of the existing municipal wastewater discharge for five miles of South Buffalo Creek will significantly improve water quality in that reach only if upstream industrial discharges are removed or undergo better treatment. Enforcement procedures are available and in effect at both state and federal levels to ensure that unacceptable discharges will be eliminated. The oxygen-demanding pollutant loads to North and South Buffalo Creeks will be substantially reduced, by 45 and 34 percent respectively, and the times that these streams experience poor quality conditions will be decreased. However, the water quality of the hydrologic system will remain in a rather highly stressed state, due to the influence of municipal wastewater, industry and urban land runoff. Perhaps only in Reedy Fork and more downstream areas will the stream health show substantial improvement as a result of the proposed wastewater treatment facilities. Increased assimilative capacity provided by the design wastewater discharge in these lower stream reaches should be beneficial to water quality during lower flows. No downstream water supply will depend upon disinfection at the proposed treatment plant sites for bacteriological quality. Malfunctioning septic tanks in these watersheds are expected to continue in the long term surviving possible public health hazards. Discharge of nutrients and residual chlorine should not impose an ecological burden. The chlorination process, however, could conceivably create very low concentrations of carcinogenic, mutagenic or otherwise toxic compounds in the effluent as a result of chemical reactions with the variety of organics in these municipal wastewaters. This is not a certain effect and has not been documented at the existing plants, but should be considered as a possible direct impact.

The indirect effects of increased urbanization on water quantity and quality are likely to be more significant than the direct effects of wastewater discharge. The major hydraulic effects that are likely to be experienced are higher peak flows on the streams draining the urbanized area and concomitant more frequent flooding in areas downstream. An indirect result of this increased flooding is likely to be increased amounts of channelization and other hydrographic modifications. The continued urbanization of the region may cause a continuing poor quality water in the streams of the Greensboro area without attention being given to this pollution source. The point-source discharges apparently are not capable, within the existing technological and regulatory framework, of creating a sufficiently large buffer in stream quality to accommodate the adverse effects of urban non-point source pollutants without experiencing water quality degradation.

The most important environmental effect of the proposed action on ground water will be the very remote hazard posed for shallow ground water at the site of the new treatment plant. Leakage and seepage from the ponds and other facilities may reach the water table without the benefit of natural renovation, particularly where the facilities are excavated below the soil zone.

The environmental effects of the proposed action on terrestrial flora and fauna will be largely temporary. Disturbance of plant and animal communities by construction and operation of the proposed facilities will not destroy critical habitat or deleterious numbers of wildlife. No endangered terrestrial species are known to inhabit the proposed construction sites. Indirect effects of the proposed action will result in an increase of the habitat fragmentation already observed in the area.

The effect of the construction and operation of the new facilities on aquatic plants and animals will be minimal. Existing aquatic habitat quality in North and South Buffalo Creeks is marginal. Therefore, the proposed action will have essentially no adverse impact and may produce some beneficial effects. Increases in flow will be similar to historical increases and should not produce any adverse effects not already observed. Secondary effects on the aquatic environment will stem from increases in urban runoff to both streams. No endangered aquatic species are known to inhabit affected stream segments.

B. Man-Made Environment

Very minimal changes in population size, characteristics, or distribution in the area will occur as a direct result of the proposed action. The economy will benefit by approximately $33 million as a result of construction costs. As an indirect result, the EIS study area will be able to accommodate projected population, industrial, and commercial expansion without the environmental and economic costs associated with sprawl.

The land lost to its existing use as a direct result of the proposed action is relatively unproductive in economic terms. The effect on neighboring land use will be minimal due to the buffer to be established. Beneficial effects are related to the closing of the existing South Buffalo plant, the cessation of low density sprawl based upon the use of package plants and septic tanks, and the implementation of controlled growth east of Greensboro.

The direct impact of the proposed action on community facilities is anticipated to be very small. Indirect impacts will occur as a result of population growth within the study area but will be spread over the planning period. Proper planning and zoning by the city and county will help provide additional community facilities and services as needs for them increase during the planning period.

Sewage treatment costs will increase to pay for the proposed action. The increase will be small and dispersed throughout the community. The increase should not cause undue hardship for residential customers.

Direct effects on historical or archaeological resources may exist. No presently known historical or archaeological resources will be affected by the project. An archaeological survey will be performed prior to implementation of construction to determine the presence or absence of any unknown resources which might be affected. The results of this survey must be approved by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer and the North Carolina State Archaeologist. Indirect adverse effects are limited to an eventual need for expanded recreational resources as the growing population overuses those which now exist.

Huffine Mill Road will experience significantly heavier traffic during construction. The entire ground transportation system in the 201 study area will have to expand peripherally to accommodate projected growth. No major adverse impacts, either direct or indirect, have been identified.

Neither direct nor indirect adverse effects on resource use or supply can be attributed to the proposed action.

VII. UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS AND MITIGATING MEASURES

A. Natural Environment

To reduce the amount of dust generated from construction at the new South Buffalo plant site, water or oil may be applied to unpaved access roads and other potential areas of dust generation. These measures can reduce dust approximately 50 percent.

Approved pre-treatment of sewage and proper operation and maintenance of equipment at both facilities can mitigate odor impacts. At both the North Buffalo Creek facility and the new South Buffalo plant, covers and gas scrubbers on the primary sedimentation tanks and sludge thickeners and gas scrubbers on the vacuum filters and anaerobic digesters, as appropriate, can be used to minimize odors.

Measures designed to mitigate adverse noise impacts include properly maintaining and efficiently muffling dozers, backhoes, and cranes and reducing rock drill noise by acoustic mufflers, as well as enclosure of motors, pumps, and control valves and acoustical lagging of aboveground high pressure piping.

The blasting that will be required for construction of some of the facilities will be of short duration, so no mitigating measures will be required. The geology of the area is generally conducive to urbanization, so no mitigative measures are recommended.

Preventive measures for soil erosion and the resulting sediment generation at construction sites must comply with North Carolina Sedimentation and Eroison Control Law.

The secondary effects of increased flooding as a result of urbanization can be appreciably reduced by adopting a comprehensive storm water management program that is integrated with community land use planning and engineering constraints. Reduction of impervious areas through lot size control and use of permeable pavements and structural measures to offset decreased lag times, such as detention ponds, natural and artificial depression storage, and effective routing of storm water should be considered in various critical areas.

All construction sites will be required to implement erosion and sediment control plans to mitigate or eliminate stream siltation. Other direct and indirect water quality effects can be mitigated by implementing a timely, adequate monitoring program for both effluents and receiving streams, in order to identify areas requiring preventive measures. Such measures are likely to include actions to reduce the amount and variety of contaminants accumulated on impervious surfaces, to reduce overland and channel flow velocities, and to encourage proper septic tank siting and maintenance.

A mitigative measure for the potential reduction of ground-water quality would be to ensure prevention of leakage from any of the new treatment plant facilities or the associated pipeline. Monitor wells, particularly between the new treatment plant and South Buffalo Creek, could be installed to detect groundwater pollution, if it occurs, at an early stage.

Because of the historical use by man of both terrestrial and aquatic communities in the Greensboro area, no lasting adverse impacts on area biota are anticipated. Secondary environmental effects caused by urbanization would occur with or without the proposed action.

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B. Man-Made Environment

Adverse impacts directly related to the proposed action are limited to traffic increases on Huffine Mill Road and minor land use conflicts at the new South Buffalo plant. The former problem is relieved by adequate scheduling while the latter is diminished by a large buffer zone.

Indirect adverse effects related to population growth may be discernible in undesirable spatial patterns of residential development or in overburdened community services and facilities. For both potentialities, farsighted planning by the county and city governments will minimize the effects.

VIII. REVISIONS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Since July 1977, when the DEIS was distributed, additional investigations have been performed that have a bearing on the decision-making process. The studies consisted of a detailed examination of the requirements for upgrading the South Buffalo plant, for upgrading and expanding the North Buffalo plant, and an examination of an additional site proposed during the comment period. Additionally, from comments on the DEIS, several errors or inaccuracies were corrected.

A. Requirements for Upgrading South and North Buffalo Plants

The assumption was made in the DEIS that both the North and South Buffalo Plants would be upgraded and expanded by utilizing existing facilities to their full capacity with some modifications and additional capacity on a unit-by-unit basis as necessary.

The discussion that follows first describes the history and development of the South Buffalo plant. This is followed by a detailed description of the upgrading and cost requirements for Alternative 6.

The original South Buffalo plant was constructed in 1931 as a low rate fixed nozzle trickling filter plant. Subsequent additions and modifications to the plant in the mid 1950's, mid 1960's, and early 1970's converted the plant to a two-stage biological system (roughing filters followed by activated sludge) with tertiary filtration. Because of the piecemeal manner in which the plant evolved, it does not take advantage of the natural

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slope of the plant site, resulting in the need for two intermediate pump stations. The following is a brief description of the units comprising the plant.

1. The influent pump station is in good condition and of adequate capacity, due to relatively recent upgrading. With additional flood protection, the station could be expected to serve throughout the 20 year planning period.

2. There are two primary clarifiers. One is 70' square, constructed in 1930. The other is a conventional round clarifier, 80' diameter constructed in 1957. Both are covered to reduce odors. The gases above the surface of the clarifiers are used as feed gas for the preaeration unit. The square clarifier is in poor condition and of poor design, and would require replacement should the plant be upgraded.

3. The preaeration basin is in good condition, and could be expected to serve another 20 years.

4. The roughing filters, constructed in 1957 are in good structural condition, although the distribution arms should be replaced. The filters are capable of approximately 40% BOD_5 removal at current loading of approximately 10 mgd and 260 mg/l BOD_5.

5. In the mid 1960's, the low rate trickling filters (vintage 1930) and the final clarifiers (vintage 1975) were converted to a conventional activated sludge system. The filter media was discarded, surface aerators added, and appropriate return sludge pumps and piping, etc., were added. An intermediate pump station was needed to lift the trickling filter effluent to the aeration basins.

The basins appear to be in very poor condition. Visible portions of the basins display general spilling and numerous cracks, although no active leaks were observed. However, a perennial boggy area down-slope from the basins could be evidence of subsurface leaking.

Half of the aerators (200 horsepower) are platform mounted, and were installed in the early 1960's. They are in poor condition The other half (360 horsepower) are float mounted, were installed in the late 1960's, and are in good condition.

The final clarifiers were designed to serve the trickling filters, and are not properly designed to function as final clarifiers in an activated sludge system designed for nitrification. They are too shallow (9 ft.) to allow for necessary flexibility in sludge inventory control, and the overflow rate is too high (640 gpd at 11 mgd) for a nitrifying sludge.

6. The tertiary filters, constructed in 1974, were designed for an average flow of 6 MGD. An intermediate pump station is used to lift the final clarifier effluent onto the filters.

7. Waste activated sludge is thickened in an air flotation thickener (1974) dewatered on a vacuum filter (1930) and trucked to the North Buffalo plant for incineration or landfill. Primary sludge is dewatered on the same vacuum filter (though the sludges are not combined) and is also trucked to North Buffalo. The thickener is in good condition; however the filter is in poor condition and would require replacement. Neither unit has a back-up. The old anaerobic digesters are used for sludge storage during down times. The digesters are in good structural condition, though they would have to be renovated.

The plant could be upgraded in two basic ways, each with its own draw-backs. One method would be to demolish the existing aeration basins, constructing new basins in their place. This would require bypassing of partially treated wastewater (primary clarification, roughing filter, final clarification and tertiary filtration) during demolition and construction. The other method would be to construct the new aeration basins while maintaining operation of the existing basins. This would require an additional pump station. Because the second method would be somewhat costly, and would have the O&M burden of an additional pump station, the first method was included in the cost analysis of Alternative 6. However, if it were determined that the bypassing of partially treated wastewater was not acceptable, substitution of the second method would result in only a slight increase in the cost of Alternative 6.

Costs were developed using the Stanley Cost Curves whenever possible. The costs of items not included in the curves, such as flood protection, trickling filter distributor arms, demolition of existing structures, etc., were estimated from past experience. The following is a summary of the capital cost analysis performed on the South Buffalo plant upgrading. A tabulation of O&M costs is included with the capital costs in Table VIII-1.

1. The existing 80' diameter clarifier has a surface area of 5000 ft^2. At 1000 gpd/ft^2, its capacity is 5 mgd. The additional capacity required is 6 mgd. From the Stanley Curves, the cost is $330,000.[1]

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[1] Curve values have been updated by a factor of 1.5.

TABLE VIII-1

COMPONENT 3

SOUTH BUFFALO TREATMENT PLANT AT 11.0 MGD

Component	Capital Cost ($ Millions)	O&M $/MG
Preliminary Treatment	--	7.95
Preaeration	--	21.35
Intermediate Pumping	--	6.00
Primary Clarifiers	0.330	6.75
New Distributor Arms	0.150	12.00
Intermediate Clarifiers	--	9.00
Intermediate Pumping	--	6.00
Aeration Basins	1.230	--
Diffused Air	0.960	49.14
Final Clarifiers	1.125	9.00
Intermediate Pumping	0.135	6.00
Multimedia Filters	0.930	42.00
Chlorination	0.075	13.13
Sludge Thickeners	0.173	1.56
Sludge Holding Tank	0.100	--
Aerobic Digesters	0.100	--
Vacuum Filters	0.780	22.22
Truck Hauling	--	9.08
Landfill	--	16.82
	6.088	$238/MG
Site Work & Piping (25%)	1.522	
	7.610	$955,570/YR

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The existing clarifier will be demolished at an estimated cost of $15,000.[1]

2. The distributor arms on the existing roughing filters need replacement. Estimated cost = $150,000.[1]

3. The existing aeration basins will be demolished at an estimated cost of $85,000. The new basins will utilize diffused aeration (30 CFM/1000 ft^3) and have a detention time of 10 hours. Estimated basin cost, $1,230,000.[2] Estimated diffused air system cost, $960,000.[2]

4. The existing final clarifiers will be converted to intermediate clarifiers following the roughing filters. New final clarifiers with a design overflow rate of 600 gpd/ft^2 will be constructed. Estimated cost, $1,125,000.[2,3]

5. The existing intermediate pumps to the tertiary filters have a capacity of 6 mgd (avg). An additional 5 mgd (avg) is required. It is assumed that 1/2 of the curve cost is building and structural. Estimated cost, $135,000.[2]

6. The existing multimedia filters have a design capacity of 6 mgd. An additional 5 mgd is required, at a design loading of 3 gpm/ft^3. Estimated cost, $930,000.[2]

7. Additional chlorination facilities are required to arrive at a 30 minute contact time. Estimated cost, $75,000.[2]

8. An additional sludge thickener will be installed to handle primary sludge. Estimate cost, $137,000.[2]

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[1] Radian estimates

[2] Stanley Curves

[3] To approximate the cost of two basins, the curve was entered with 1/2 of the design flow and cost multiplied by 2.

9. An aerated sludge holding tank will be provided for emergency situations. Estimated cost, $100,000.[1]

10. The existing anaerobic digesters will be converted to aerobic digesters. Estimated cost, $100,000.[1]

11. The existing vacuum filter will be replaced. Estimated cost, $780,000.[2,3]

Because of site restrictions, the North Buffalo plant expansion was assumed to occur across the creek. For the purposes of this estimate, the proposed expansion of 9 mgd was designed as a two-stage activated sludge system, with the same design criteria as the new South Buffalo 20 mgd plant. Costs were estimated using the Stanley Curves in exactly the same manner as for the other alternatives. A summary of both capital and O&M costs is included in Table VIII-2.

The cost for upgrading the existing North Buffalo plant to a capacity of 16 mgd was not changed. It was assumed that the existing incinerator has adequate capacity for processing the sludge from the total 25 mgd. Costs are summarized in Table VIII-3.

Alternative 6 costs are summarized in Table VIII-4, and the present worth analysis is presented in Table VIII-5.

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[1] Radian estimates

[2] Stanley Curves

[3] Assuming 50% back-up capacity, and operating 56 hours per week.

TABLE VIII-2

COMPONENT 2

NORTH BUFFALO TREATMENT PLANT EXPANSION AT 9 MGD

Component	Construction ($ x 10^6)	O&M ($/MG)
Preliminary Treatment	0.180	5.60
Primary Clarifiers	0.420	7.50
First Stage Aeration	0.930	--
Intermediate Clarification	0.800	9.90
Intermediate Pumping	0.390	6.75
Second Stage Aeration	1.050	--
Final Clarifiers	0.990	9.90
Diffused Aeration	1.200	24.00
Intermediate Pumping	0.390	6.75
Multimedia Filters	1.200	45.00
Chlorination	0.156	13.65
Sludge Thickeners	0.180	1.73
Vacuum Filters	0.900	32.00
Incineration	--	8.57
Truck Hauling	--	0.36
Landfill	--	0.99
	8.786	
Site Work & Piping (15%)	1.318	$172.70/MG
	10.104	$567,320/YR

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TABLE VIII-3

COMPONENT 1

NORTH BUFFALO TREATMENT PLANT AT 16 MGD

Component	Capital Cost ($ Millions)	O&M $/MG
Preliminary Treatment	--	7.50
Primary Treatment	--	5.70
Intermediate Lift to Trickling Filters	--	5.25
Trickling Filters	--	11.70
Aeration Tanks	--	--
Diffused Aeration	0.405	26.25
Final Clarifiers	--	7.80
Multimedia Filters (includes lift station)	2.575	42.75
Chlorination Facilities	0.108	12.08
Sludge Thickeners	0.151	1.03
Anaerobic Digestion	--	4.38
Vacuum Filters	--	16.71
Incineration	--	7.88
Truck Hauling	--	2.03
Sanitary Landfill	--	5.63
	3.239	$156.69/MG
Site Work & Piping (20%)	0.648	$915,070/YR
	3.887	

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TABLE VIII-4

ALTERNATIVE 6 COST SUMMARY

INCLUDES COMPONENTS 1, 2, 3, & 11

Phase I	Capital ($ Million)	O&M $/YR
North Buffalo @ 16 mgd	3.887	915,070
South Buffalo @ 11 mgd	7.610	955,570
Administration & Lab	0.465	355,070
Force Main from South Buffalo to North Buffalo	4.000	1,200
Pump Station	1.000	95,000
Interceptor, Pump Station & Force Main Down South Buffalo	1.799	12,600
Flood Protection	0.360	
	19.121	2,314,510
Engineering & Legal (15%)	2.868	
Land and ROW	0.052	
	22.041	
North Buffalo 9 mgd exp.	10.104	567,320
Flood Protection Allowance	0.200	
	10.304	
Engr. & Legal (15%)	1.546	
	11.850	
Land	0.063	
	11.913	

TABLE VIII-5

ALTERNATIVE 6 PRESENT WORTH

Total Project Cost (1980) = 22.041
O&M (1980 - 2000) = 32.072 (2,314,510 + 467,320) 11.129
Total Project Cost (1987) = 7.732 (11.913 x 0.649)

Salvage
N.B. @ 16 = 3.887 x 1/3 x 1.15 = 1.490
N.B. @ 9 = 10.304 x $\frac{30-13}{30}$ x 1.15 = 6.715
S.B. @ 11 = 7.610 x 1/3 x 1.15 = 2.917
Admin & Lab = 0.465 x 1/3 x 1.15 = 0.178
Force Mains
& Interceptors = 4.436 x 1/2 x 1.15 = 2.550
Land (No Depreciation) = 0.115

13.965

Present Worth Salvage Value = 13.965 x 0.291 = 4.064

Present Worth = 61.845 - 4.064 = 57.781

Cost estimates for all alternatives considered in the DEIS are tabulated in Table VIII-6 for reference.

B. Changes to Other Alternatives Resulting from Additional Studies

1. The cost of Alternative 1, which includes upgrading and expanding the South Buffalo plant to 20 mg/l, was increased for the same reasons that the cost for Alternative 6 was increased. First, many of the existing facilities would have to be replaced instead of incorporated into the plant as assumed in the Draft. Second, the cost for the interceptor, force main and pump station to Highway 70 were inadvertently omitted in the Draft.

2. The cost of Alternative 2 was increased because costs for the interceptor, force main and pump station to Highway 70 was inadvertently omitted in the Draft.

C. Recommended New Site

Since publication of the DEIS, an additional site was recommended as a possible candidate location for the new South Buffalo plant. An area northeast of Lee Street, North of I-85 and downstream of the existing South Buffalo plant was recommended for consideration.

The site was investigated and evaluated on the same basis as all other candidate treatment sites. Adequate area does exist for installation of a treatment plant of 20 mgd capacity. However, most of the area is in South Buffalo Creek flood plain and extensive flood control measures would have to be adopted to protect a treatment plant. Also, the location is proximal to high density residential areas and inadequate land is available to provide a suitable buffer. For these reasons, it was concluded that the site did not justify further investigation.

TABLE VIII-6

COST SUMMARY AND COMPARISON OF SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES

SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES	CAPITAL COSTS (\$)(10^6)	AMORTIZED[1] CAPITAL COSTS (\$/YR)(10^6)	O&M COST[2] (\$/YR)(10^6)	TOTAL ANNUAL COST (\$/YR)(10^6)	TOTAL TREATMENT COST (\$/MG)	PRESENT WORTH (\$ x 10^6)
1	28.409	2.553	3.012	6.565	420	59.731
2	32.174	2.891	2.448	5.339	410	57.453
3	33.345	2.996	2.447	5.443	410	57.207
4	36.215	3.254	2.437	5.691	430	59.223
5	43.705	3.927	2.439	6.366	480	65.431
6	29.763	2.674	2.883	5.557	420	57.781
7 - No Action	26.902	2.384	2.450	4.834	370	53.407

[1] Based on 20 years @ 6-3/8% interest for WWTP's adn 30 Years @ 8% for septic tanks.

[2] Based on design flow of 36.0 mgd.

D. Errata

Comments reviewed on the draft revealed some corrections that are appropriate in the DEIS. Code for the commenter is described in Section IX.

		Commenter
p. ii	Change last paragraph to read: "Major beneficial impacts are improvements in the treated wastewater discharges to North and South Buffalo Creeks, elimination of the notorious odor source of the South Buffalo Creek plant and the possibility for planning orderly urban growth without environmentally unsound sprawl or other effects."	W-26
p. 10	Change first sentence of 3rd paragraph to read: "Despite the significant improvement in the discharge of water quality from the new treatment plants, the direct effects..."	W-26
p. 11	1st paragraph, third sentence: "...degrade water quality by increased turbidity and sediment loads, and destroy..."	W-26
p 11.	Remove last part of last sentence of 1st paragraph.	W-26
p.13	Keep first sentence of 5th paragraph and add: "Preventative measures for soil erosion and the resulting sediment generation at construction sites must comply with North Carolina Sedimentation and Erosion Control Law." Eliminate remainder of paragraph	W-26

ERRATA (Cont.)

		Commenter
p. I-2	Delete phrase of 1st sentence: "...as a result of a legal agreement..."	W-26
p. III-34	Change third line of subsection b from "...a supplementary cost document to this EIS." to "...Technical Reference Document."	W-26
p. IV-1	(Correction to be provided by Ray Shaw, Don Knibb)	W-26
p. IV-7	(Correction to be provided by Raw Shaw, Don Knibb)	W-26
p. II-1	Change third sentence of l.a. to read: "North-northeasterly and south-southwesterly...	W-14
p. II-2	After the first sentence insert: "None of the measures are included in the cost presented in Chapter III."	W-14
p. II-30	Insert at the beginning of the last sentence: "At the scale of mapping used as a basis for evaluating widespread septic tank suitability, most of the county...from septic tanks from a given intensity of septic tank usage."	W-14
p. II-94	Add on * to the end of the 1st sentence of subsection C and add a footnote: "*OBERS population projections consider the effects of birth, death, and migration rates."	W-14

ERRATA (Cont.)

		Commenter
p. II-110	Change title of table to read: "Partial Listing of Guilford County Land Use Goals and Policies"	W-14
p. II-124	Second paragraph, next to last sentence insert: "In particular, English Quakers settled the western portion of Guilford County and founded Jamestown and Guilford College."	W-14
p. II-124	Change spelling of Randolf and Nathaniel to "Randolph" and "Nathanael"	W-14
p. II-125	Change first sentence of Subsection 2 to read: "Currently, there are three National Register sites, Blandwood, the Jefferson Building, and Bumpass-Troy House in the study area."	W-14
p. II-125	Add at the end of second paragraph in Subsection 2: "The Bumpass-Troy House was built for Reverend Sidney Bumpass, founder of the Methodist newspaper, The Weekly Message. The structure is 2-story, brick, Greek Revival style and is one of only 16 pre-1879 buildings remaining in Greensboro."	W-14
p. II-125	Change in last paragraph: "24" to "47"	W-14

ERRATA (Cont.)

		Commenter
p. II-125	Change last sentence to read: "Also, three areas of Greensboro are being considered for Historic District Status, the Southern Railway Complex, the South Elm Street area, and the Summerfield Historic District."	W-14
B-5	Change reference GU-106 to read: "Tax Department" instead of "Finance Department"	W-14
B-6	Author of NA-337 should read "Narkunas"	W-14

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IX. RESPONSES TO COMMENTS RECEIVED

Due to the large number of individuals commenting on the Draft EIS and the considerable overlapping of their concerns, the Agency has responded to these comments generally according to 53 identified categories of concern. The oral and written comments from all commenters were assigned to one or more of these categories. However, much of the material presented in the comments was a restatement of information presented in the Draft EIS or only a preference for or against a certain alternative, and no Agency response to that material is explicitly made. To identify commenters with the various concerns expressed, each commenter has been assigned an alpha-numerical designation as follows:

Written Commenters

A-1	W. H. Ashworth
A-2	John G. Newsome, Sr.
A-3	Thomas L. and Sally B. Isley
A-4	Hal B. Lewis
A-5	Charles E. Mortimore
A-6	Joe Dillon
A-7	The McNair Family
A-8	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
A-9	Wilbur Roush (letter dated 8/24/77)
A-10	Kenneth A. Watkins
A-11	Miss Lola Ward
A-12	Clinton E. Gravely
A-13	Osteen, Adams & Tilley (letter dated 9/14/77)
A-14	Guilford County
A-15	Department of Health, Education and Welfare
A-16	H. A. Collins

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Written Commenters (Cont.)

A-17	Congressman Richardson Preyer
A-18	City of Greensboro (Cofer, Beauchamp & Hawes letter dated 9/15/77)
A-19	North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, Air Quality Section
A-20	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
A-21	State of North Carolina Department of Human Resources, Divsision of Health Services
A-22	U.S. Department of the Interior
A-23	Marquis D. Street
A-24	North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
A-25	James R. Rees
A-26	City of Greensboro (Cofer, Beaucham & Hawes letter dated 8/29/77)
A-27	Edna L. Isley
A-28	Wilbur Roush (letter dated 9/15/77)
A-29	Osteen, Adams & Tilley (letter dated 8/31/77)
A-30	R. Odell Payne
A-31	R. H. Souther
A-32	R. L. Thomas
A-33	Hazen & Sawyer

Public Hearing Commenters

B-1	Mary Seymour
B-2	Forrest Campbell
B-3	Henry A. Collins
B-4	James C. Johnson
B-5	Eula K. Vereen
B-6	Dan Fetzer
B-7	Henry T. Rosser
B-8	Brenda Hodge
B-9	John B. Ervin

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Public Hearing Commenters (Cont.)

B-10	A. W. Ray, Jr.
B-11	Gladys Graves
B-12	Charles E. Melvin, Jr.
B-13	Bill Anderson
B-14	Edna Isley
B-15	Hermon F. Fox
B-16	David M. Dansby, Jr.
B-17	Dan Kerns
B-18	Lillian M. Harley
B-19	Robert Elzy
B-20	Sara Newsome
B-21	Jim Rosenberg
B-22	S. T. Hoffman
B-23	Jon Wimbish
B-24	J. A. Avent, Jr.
B-25	Cora Robinson
B-26	Alfred Butler, Jr.
B-27	Charles Weill
B-28	Fred Clapp
B-29	Allen Holt
B-30	Dwight Sharpe
B-31	Ken Smith
B-32	John Michael
B-33	Ralph Lewis
B-34	E. H. Greene
B-35	Dennis Harrell
B-36	Harold Haskins
B-37	Wade Payne
B-38	Florintine Sewell
B-39	Melvin S. Payne
B-40	Robert Mays
B-41	Jim Valentine

Public Hearing Commenters (Cont.)

B-42	John G. Clapp, Jr.
B-43	W. A. White
B-44	Gregory Boyle
B-45	Cameron Cooke
B-46	Allen Andrew
B-47	W. H. Ashworth
B-48	Burleigh C. Webb
B-49	Art Flynn
B-50	Odell Payne
B-51	Phillip J. Bissesi
B-52	Al Lineberry, Jr.
B-53	D. C. Frate
B-54	Elizabeth Cone
B-55	R. H. Soutner
B-56	Larry Watson
B-57	George Carr
B-58	Rosie Carr
B-59	Dan Kerns
B-60	Jesse Brown

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A. Alternatives Selection

Commenters: A-1, A-2, A-3, A-9, A-10, A-11, A-25, A-27, A-28, A-32; B-4, B-5, B-7, B-8, B-9, B-10, B-11, B-13, B-14, B-18, B-19, B-22, B-24, B-26, B-27, B-29, B-34, B-35, B-36, B-38, B-39, B-44, B-47, B-50, B-55, B-57, B-58

1. Comment: Although the DEIS indicates that Alternatives 1 and 6 are the least expensive and most environmentally acceptable, these two alternatives were eliminated in the selection process.

Response: The rationale and basis for selecting Alternative 3 as the proposed action is fully explained in Section II, Agency Decision in this final EIS.

2. Comment: In considering a location for a new plant, only four potential sites were evaluated when other areas are available both within the City of Greensboro and in Guilford County, particularly if the 400-acre requirement is eliminated.

Response: An extensive investigation of sites that were potentially suitable for treatment plant locations was conducted in the EIS process. On November 10, 1976, at the public meeting at the municipal auditorium which 986 people attended, a solicitation for recommended treatment sites was made. Prior to that meeting in the 201 Facilities Plan effort, intensive investigations were conducted to identify potentially suitable treatment plant sites that would satisfy the Greensboro wastewater management objectives. At each meeting of the Greensboro

Advisory Council (January 17, 1977, March 16, 1977, May 2, 1977, May 19, 1977, July 12, 1977), treatment plant sites were discussed and requests were made for recommendations for additional possibilities. Beyond these scheduled sessions, the EIS development in potential treatment plant sites was covered in the Greensboro local newspapers.

As stated in the EIS, fourteen candidate treatment sites were identified for further evaluation to determine their applicability for satisfying the 201 wastewater management requirements. From these sites, 124 alternatives were identified and evaluated accordingly.

The area requirement in identifying sites and evaluating their suitability was not based upon a 400-acre requirement, but rather on an approximate 50-acre requirement that would accommodate a 20 MGD facility. The Agencies do however favor the practice of acquiring buffer zones where feasible. This helps to alleviate future problems with conflicting land uses. One additional site since the public hearing on September 1, 1977 was recommended. This site lies across the creek from the existing South Buffalo treatment plant. This site was investigated and considered to be unacceptable because large numbers of people lived within the area and because of the extensive flood protection that would be required for this site.

Criteria for evaluation of potential treatment plant sites was based upon engineering and environmental considerations. Engineering considerations required that the site be located in an area which

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would be amenable to construction and wastewater treatment system needs. These factors essentially entail the limitations that a wastewater treatment site be located outside of major floodplains, away from steep slopes, and be amenable to construction practices not requiring excessive costs, i.e., drilling, blasting, and rock removal.

The Agencies believe that all reasonable efforts have been expended in identifying and evaluating promising candidate treatment sites that would satisfy the Greensboro wastewater management needs and objectives.

3. Comment: Although fewer people will be affected by construction and operation of a new plant in Alternatives 4 and 5, the Ciba-Geigy site was selected.

Response: The number of inhabitants within a potentially affected area of a wastewater treatment plant is a prime consideration in selection as part of the proposed action; however, it is just one factor that goes into the selection process as described in the EIS. Other environmental social, and economic issues were considered to be of overriding importance compared to the small differences in the number of people affected by the sites of Alternatives 4 and 5 as compared to the proposed action.

4. Comment: Alternative 2 was rejected because the site involved a highly-productive, family farm; yet the DEIS designates that area as one in transition from rural, agricultural to commercial, industrial, and residential and the construction of an outfall sewer on part of the Clapp farm in implementing Alternative 3 will encourage that transition.

Response: The DEIS, exclusive of siting factors, evaluated those areas which are considered to be transitional with respect to the growth of Greensboro. Reference to page II-111 in the DEIS illustrates that the future land use of the Clapp farm site and surrounding areas will continue within the 20-year timeframe as it currently exists. Prediminate growth is expected to occur west and northwest of South Buffalo Creek (in South Buffalo Creek basin) under any alternatives selected, not just Alternative 3.

The implementation of the outfall sewer from the existing South Buffalo plant to the new plant site will not jeopardize the agricultural productivity of agricultural plans of the Clapp farm site.

5. Comment: Government planning and zoning policies can control or prevent any undesirable "leapfrogging" development encouraged by the implementation of Alternative 4.

Response: The Agencies recognize the adverse environmental consequences of "leapfrogging" and sprawl in urbanizing an area.

The future land use and population forecasts as depicted in the EIS indicate that population will extend to below Highway 70 about one mile by the year 2000. The proposed action places a gravity interceptor along the South Buffalo Creek at a distance that will just accommodate this growth. The new South Buffalo plant is sited at the fringe of the forecasted growth and will accommodate South Buffalo Basin wastewater needs at least until the year 2000.

In Alternative 4, the South Buffalo plant will be located some 3 miles below the Alternative 3 site. It will also accommodate the forecasted growth but locating the plant an additional 3 miles below maximum expected growth area is considered by the Agencies to be excessive in meeting the 2000 growth needs and would contribute to the development of urban sprawl.

6. Comment: The presence of a wastewater treatment plant depresses land values; by keeping the existing facilities, no new land values will be affected.

Response: The value of land as affected by the installation of wastewater treatment plants is a function of the land use planned around the plant. It is agreed that if the land use is residential and is within an affected zone of the plant, that the property values will probably be less than if the plant were not in the area. However, if the area surrounding the treatment plant is to be used by the industrial or commercial sector, no appreciable decrease in property values is expected. Because the proposed action provides for a large buffer around the treatment plant, the area is considered to be suitable for residential development.

In essence, the value of property around the existing South Buffalo plant is expected to be increased while property values around the Ciba-Geigy site will not be adversely affected.

7. Comment: Alternative 3 will cause increased "dispersion" of flora and faunal habitats.

Response: The installation of the outfall sewer and construction of the treatment plant per se is not considered to be a significant adverse impact upon the vegetational and wildlife habitat environment. Any of the alternatives will accommodate increased urbanization which will occur in the area as described in the EIS. By its very nature, urbanization will remove habitat for wildlife and change the vegetational structure within an area. This will result from implementation of any of the alternatives, not just Alternative 3.

Existing aquatic habitat quality in North and South Buffalo Creeks is marginal and consequently, the proposed action will have essentially no adverse impact and in time will produce beneficial effects. Effects of the proposed action on terrestrial flora and fauna will be largely temporary. Disturbance of plant and animal communities by construction and operation of the proposed facilities will not destroy critical habitat or deleterious numbers of wildlife. No endangered terrestrial species are known to inhabit the proposed construction sites. Indirect effects of the proposed action (and all alternatives) will result in an increase of the habitat fragmentation already observed in the area.

8. Comment: The South Buffalo plant should be abandoned because of the odor problems.

Response: As described in Section VIII, additional studies were conducted to assess the modifications that would be required to upgrade the South Buffalo plant. Results of this investigation concluded that extensive and costly rehabilitation will be required.

The proposed action includes abandonment of the South Buffalo plant and consequently relief of of the odor problem as it now exists.

9. Comment: Will implementation of the proposed action involve acquisition of any currently productive farm land?

Response: No, the farm land on the Ciba Geigy site that will be removed by the treatment plant is not currently being worked.

10. __Comment__: The principal problem is siting a new treatment plant and the EIS should confine itself to the South Buffalo basin.

__Response__: The Agencies do not agree with this allegation. In fact, the Agencies are legally constrained to consider an area at least as large as the 201 Facilities Planning Area. The "problem" is not merely one of site selection; rather, the Agencies must consider direct and indirect effects on the natural and cultural environment of the construction and operation of the proposed wastewater treatment facilities. This includes __by necessity__ the effects of the facilities in accommodating, stimulating, or modifying population growth trends, land use patterns, and other socio-economic characteristics throughout the service area, regardless of the treatment plant(s) location.

11. __Comment__: The criteria by which the alternative site #2 was judged "prime agricultural land" (and thereby eliminated from consideration) should be set forth.

__Response__: Since publication of the Draft EIS, the Soil Conservation Service has promulgated specific, material criteria for assessing whether soils should be considered "prime agricultural land" (42 __Federal__ __Register__ No. 163). These criteria are presented in the Appendix. Investigation and

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comparison characteristics of soils in the Greensboro area and these criteria indicate that virtually any upland area of a size and configuration necessary for a treatment plant in eastern Guilford County will comprise in part soils that are prime agricultural land. In particular, the sites proposed in Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 are considered in part prime agricultural land with respect to their soil physiochemistry. Of these, however, only the new site of the proposed action is not in agricultural production. Moreover, the Clapp farm site of Alternative 2 is comprised of the most prime agricultural land, and it would be virtually impossible to avoid disrupting such soils in constructing a treatment plant at this site.

Beyond these considerations, the Agencies believe that the Clapp farm is very definitely of considerable agronomic importance historically and is recognized by local agronomists and soil scientists as a valuable regional resource. (See material submitted by Commenter P-42 in Chapter IX.) For these reasons, the Agencies are not persuaded to commit this land resource to a treatment plant locale.

12. Comment: The Citizens Advisory Group was not offered an opportunity to provide input into final site selection, a "breach of responsibility" on the part of EPA.

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Response: While the Agencies value highly public participation in the NEPA process, the purpose of the Citizens Advisory Group (CAG) is not to delegate EPA and DNRCD's responsibility for decision-making. Input from the CAG was applied to all alternatives through the weighting factors used to calibrate the evaluation to the socio-cultural characteristics of Greensboro. A meeting was held following the preliminary decision to select the Ciba-Geigy site. At that meeting the impacts of this alternative were discussed. This preliminary decision was included in the DEIS. Committee members as well as the public at large were given the opportunity to comment on this selection prior to the final decision which is included in the FEIS.

13. Comment: It was made public at one time that Alternative 2 was selected as the proposed action and shortly thereafter Alternative 3 was announced as the proposed action. How was the site for Alternative 3 identified and selected?

Response: On May 20, 1977, a meeting was held in Atlanta with EPA and Radian to discuss selection of preferred alternatives for the DEIS. Alternative 2 was tentatively selected and Radian performed an intensive investigation to determine the acceptability of the site for location of a wastewater treatment plant.

Following the May 20 meeting, the State and City requested a meeting to discuss this preliminary decision. This meeting was held May 26 with EPA, State, and City officials and Radian representatives. At this meeting, Radian presented a detailed analysis of Alternative 2 revealing that the candidate site was occupied by a highly productive farm and was inconsistent with national and regional policy.

A new site (incorporated in Alternative 3) was recommended for consideration by the State. Radian was instructed to investigate this site in detail After this investigation, another meeting was held June 15 to discuss the findings. Representatives of federal, state, and local governments were in attendance.

At this meeting, Alternative 3 was selected as the preferred alternative as the proposed action for the DEIS.

14. Comment: The location of a plant for the city is in the county rather than the city.

Response: County commissioners support implementation of either alternative 3 or 4 and the plant is designed to serve portions of the county as well as the city of Greensboro.

15. Comment: Why were no capacity alternates considered, particularly in view of the wide variation of projected flows, from 29 to 48 MGD, which have been estimated for this project? The 2 MGD flow downstream of South Buffalo provides an apparent capacity alternate. What is the environmental impact of not providing service to this flow for a reduction in total capacity requirements?

Response: Population forecasts were developed and established as the basis for computation of an areawide design flow. Alternatives were identified and sized to accommodate this design flow. Capacity alternatives were considered but abandoned because the area is generally not suitable for septic tank service and wastewater reuse/recycle is currently not economically attractive. The environmental impact of not providing service was assessed under the No Action alternative and was found to be unacceptable.

16. Comment: In the flow resolution calculations, what is the assumed percentage of population served in what service area, and what is the cost of providing sewer service to the growth? Can that service be reasonably expected to be provided within the 20-year period?

Response: See the Technical Reference Document of the DEIS for flow calculations. The user charge for implementing the proposed action which will accommodate projected growth will be $36.60 per household per year. User's cost is based on the total local capital costs and municipal operation and maintenance cost for a sewered population of 255,000.

17. Comment: Why was the site in the general area of Northeast of Lee Street, North of I-85 and just downstream of the South Buffalo plant discarded? Note this site would be bounded partially by the A&T farm which would provide a buffer zone for the plant and that substantial acreage, topographically suitable for a new plant, is vacant and available.

Response: See Section VIII

B. Social Issues

Commenters: A-1, A-2, A-4, A-7, A-13, A-15, A-18, A-29, A-32; B-7, B-9, B-15, B-16, B-47

1. Comment: The continued existence of the present South Buffalo plant essentially prohibits Blacks living in the area of the plant from selling their homes and re-locating, thereby perpetuating discriminatory housing patterns in the City of Greensboro and constituting a violation of the Civil Rights Act. Although the DEIS contains no factual data to support the conclusions stated in the Robbins memorandum (e.g., investigation of past housing practices or current housing availability), this memorandum was apparently accepted as an authoritative interpretation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and further as a basis for rejecting Alternatives 1 and 6.

Response: Serious allegations have been made from residents of the southeast Greensboro community that the continued existence of the present South Buffalo plant constitutes a continuation of past discriminatory practices in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. A review was conducted by the EPA Region IV Office of Civil Rights (see Appendix D). Since the construction of a new plant is preferable for other reasons, as presented in Section II, a detailed investigation was not conducted in conjunction with the EIS.

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2. Comment If upgrading of the South Buffalo plant is determined to be "socially unacceptable" because of the discriminatory situation the plant's existence encourages, why is the same standard of "acceptability" not applied in considering the upgrading of the North Buffalo plant where a substantial minority population is also located in the area adjacent to that plant?

Response: There has not been a final determination that either the North or South Buffalo plant is "socially unacceptable" and contributes to a discriminatory situation. The DEIS states that some 878 people live within 2000' and some 2,273 live within 3000' of the North Buffalo treatment plant. Most of these people live north of the treatment plant in multi-family housing units. These housing units are predominately occupied by non-minority members. From the Public Hearings and in odor complaint records, no appreciable concern has been voiced about the North Buffalo plant having an adverse impact on residential living. Some complaints have been expressed by commercial establishments across the North Buffalo Creek from the plant. However, when compared to South Buffalo as a source of potential health hazards and annoyance, factual complaint data do not substantiate that the North Buffalo plant is a major concern to neighboring residential areas. In any case, the odor problem that does exist should be significantly reduced by the proposed upgrading of the North Buffalo facility.

3. Comment: The impact of the treatment plant on other than residential areas (i.e., industries, schools, etc.) should be addressed.

Response: No other areas, including industries, schools, churches, etc., will be directly affected by installation and operation of the new South Buffalo outfall and treatment plant.

4. Comment: Is it not EPA policy to provide funding to build wastewater treatment plants that do not smell and wouldn't this upgrading relieve the "social effects" around the existing South Buffalo Plant?

Response: It is EPA's policy to provide funding for design and construction of wastewater treatment plants that do not emit undesirable odors. Upgrading would significantly reduce the frequency and potency of odors emanating from South Buffalo plant. A final determination concerning allegations of discrimination at the South Buffalo plant cannot be made without further investigation.

C. Water

Commenters: A-9, A-14, A-15, A-28

1. Comment: Building a new plant downstream will eliminate 8 miles of good stream for fish, wildlife, and irrigation.

Response: For the proposed action, it is acknowledged that for approximately 5 miles, approximately 11 MGD, of streamflow will be removed from that segment. However, existing water quality is not suitable for fish and wildlife in the upper reaches and only marginally suitable in the lower reaches of South Buffalo Creek. With the proposed action, the natural streamflow will return to the low flow condition of approximately 1 cfs. If the South Buffalo treatment plant were upgraded, the improvement in the aquatic habitat of South Buffalo Creek would be marginal because of its channelized character and the influence of non-point sources on stream quality.

Although it is acknowledged that a reduction in streamflow that now exists will occur in this 5-mile segment, the water of South Buffalo Creek in this segment is not currently used as a source of irrigation water, nor is it anticipated to be used for irrigation in the future.

2. Comment: If water downstream of the new plant is to be used as a potable water resource, what are the impacts to that resource of increased urban runoff?

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Response: Whether the proposed action or one of the other alternatives were selected, the urbanization is expected to be the same. Consequently, any impact downstream from urban runoff will be common for any of the alternatives.

No known drinking water supply downstream of the proposed South Buffalo plant will be affected by installation or operation of that plant or urbanization of the South Buffalo basin. It is recognized that increased urbanization will cause increased pollutant loadings from land runoff. At distances where any drinking water is withdrawn from the drainage area, the pollutants from Greensboro runoff are not likely to translate into any appreciable effects on stream quality.

3. Comment: The estimates of ground water availability in the DEIS are considered to be extremely high.

Response: The Agencies consider that the most recent study of the Ground Water Section of North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development more accurately reflects the true ground water availability in the county. This study was specifically designed to obtain such an estimate. This report will be available from DNRCD in the near future.

D. Air Quality and Odor

Commenters: A-2, A-14, A-19, A-25; B-3, B-7, B-29

1. Comment: Air Quality Maintenance Area (AQMA) regulations cannot be considered an automatic control on air quality standards or ensure compliance. For each alternative, increases in air pollutants should be analyzed with respect to possible additional regulatory action required.

Response: The Agencies recognize that AQMA regulations are not considered to be an automatic control over air quality standards or ensure compliance with those standards. The alternatives were developed in the EIS on the premise that urbanization of the study area will occur in response to patterns that do not consider sewerage service a constraint. All of the alternatives closely accommodate such a pattern. Consequently, increases from air pollutants for any alternative, except No Action, will be essentially the same. Differences in secondary air quality effects among the alternatives will be negligibly small.

It is not expected that any one alternative will significantly affect AQMA planning over any other alternative. With respect to urbanization and past suspended particulate violations in the study area, the selected alternative may contribute to future localized increases in TSP levels. These increases may necessitate additional emission controls.

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2. Comment: With regard to the first paragraph on page V-4, non-significant deterioration regulations will have little effect in preventing increases in pollutants because of the limited nature of the state's regulatory authority; hence, the statement in the DEIS that secondary impacts will not be significant may not be true.

Response: Currently, state statutes only contain a general reference to prevention of significant deterioration of air quality in clean areas (15 NCAC 2D .0401). Under the federal prevention of significant deterioration regulations (40 CFR 52.21), the state has been delegated administrative and technical review powers by EPA. But these PSD regulations regulate only TSP and sulfur dioxide levels. PSD regulations governing levels of other air pollutants will be promulgated in 1979.

3. Comment: Is the DEIS correct in stating that no significant improvement of air quality will be accomplished in upgrading the North Buffalo plant?

Response: Yes. The Agencies do not consider the North Buffalo treatment plant as a source of air pollution to be appreciable. Upgrading and improving the North Buffalo plant will have an insignificant contribution to reduction of the air pollutants in the Greensboro area.

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4. Comment: The DEIS did not include air quality and odor impacts.

Response: The DEIS discusses impacts of air quality and odor under Section V.B.

5. Comment: No comparison of the odor impacts of Alternatives 1, 3, and 6 were made in the DEIS.

Response: The impacts of air quality and odor for all alternatives are addressed in the DEIS and Technical Reference Document

6. Comment: The two statements in the DEIS that recorded overt odor complaints are minimal and that no records of such complaints are kept are contradictory.

Response: It is not standard policy for the City of Greensboro to record all of the odor complaints as received. The complaint records in the Guilford County Health Department show that very few complaints have been received regarding the odor from the existing wastewater treatment plants. At the public hearing of September 1, 1977, several hundred complaints of odor from the South Buffalo plant were received.

7. Comment: An explanation should be given as to how the 3000 radial foot limitation for considering odor impacts was determined.

Response: No widely accepted criteria or guidelines have been developed to specify zones of odor effect as related to wastewater treatment plants. Such factors as odor types, wind, temperatures, humidity, etc., vary widely from area to area. The 3000' radius was chosen from past experience on the basis of studies of odor impacts from wastewater treatment facilities including odor surveys of neighboring residents.

8. Comment: If odor is a concern with upgrading of the South Buffalo plant, why is it not a concern at the proposed new plant?

Response: The new treatment plant site will provide a buffer of approximately 3000 feet to the nearest human inhabitants and a distance of 2 miles to McLeansville, whereas some 3,192 people live within 3000 feet of the existing South Buffalo site. Significant offensive odors from either of the candidate alternative treatment plants is not expected because state-of-the-art design of unit processes will be implemented.

E. Urbanization

Commenters: A-3, A-14, A-16, A-18, A-27; B-16, B-27, B-29, B-33, B-34, B-41, B-56

1 Comment: McLeansville residents oppose the increased urbanization that the proposed new South Buffalo plant will encourage.

Response: The population and land use forecasts presented in the DEIS were based upon the premise that all growth in the Greensboro area would be accommodated by sewerage service. Consequently, all alternatives under consideration would, by definition, be required to service those areas that were forecast as being growth areas in the DEIS. A review of the DEIS shows that growth in the South Buffalo basin in the next twenty years will occur downstream from the existing South Buffalo plant, approximately 5 miles. This growth is projected to occur under any alternative.

It is the view of the Agencies that the location of the new South Buffalo plant will not encourage nor stimulate growth beyond that forecast in the DEIS land use projections for the year 2000.

2. Comment: Local residents will be subjected to increased frequency of flooding and power failure if the new plant is located in McLeansville.

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Response: Increased runoff caused by urbanization will occur under any alternative regardless of the new plant site. The alternatives development was based on an urbanization scenario that is forecast for Greensboro by the year 2000 and is independent of treatment plant location.

As presented in the DEIS, the secondary effects of increased flooding as a result of urbanization can be appreciably reduced by adopting a comprehensive stormwater management program. This program should be integrated with community land use planning and engineering constraints. Other mitigative measures will include the reduction of impervious areas through lot size control and use of permeable pavements and structural measures to offset decreased lag times. Detention ponds, natural and artificial depression storage, and effective routing of stormwater will be considered in the critical areas.

The City Council of Greensboro has adopted a resolution "that the Mitigative Measures set forth in the State/Federal EIS are found acceptable and will be implemented provided that either Alternative No. 3 or 4 is constructed with Federal funds." Guilford County Commissioners are encouraged to adopt policies and programs consistent with those of the City Council concerning this issue. (See Appendix E.)

3. Comment: What will be the effect of increased development of the McLeansville area on agricultural productivity?

Response: As described in Figure II-21 of the DEIS, those areas identified as agricultural which occupy the zones of transition will be removed from productivity These areas were surveyed during the development of the DEIS. Most are either pastureland or marginally productive row crop. This area is typical of much of the Piedmont region of North Carolina where areas suitable for agricultural development are also those areas which are amenable to residential development. In the South Buffalo basin, approximately 2,800 acres is in agricultural use. Of this, an estimated 25%, or 700-1,000 acres, will be removed by urbanization by the year 2000. In the North Buffalo basin, about 2,400 acres is allocated to agricultural use. It is estimated that about 20%, or 500-700 acres, will be urbanized by the year 2000. In the Reedy Fork basin, about 8,400 acres is designated for agricultural use, of which about 800-1,000 acres will be urbanized. In Alamance Creek, approximately 15,000 acres is currently under agricultural use. By the year 2000, about 200-500 acres will be removed because of urbanization.

4. **Comment**: More than a 20-year growth period should be considered in selecting the proposed action; in this regard, Alternative 4 is preferable.

Response: The Agencies are charged with equitably dispensing public funds to assist in the construction of publicly-owned treatment works. As a public trustee, the agencies must assure that the capacity of the works related directly to the needs of a designated area, as specified by a systematic apportionment of projected conditions. EPA's policy is that twenty years is a cost-effective design period for these wastewater treatment facilities, and the flow is determined from regional population projections, disaggregated (i.e., subdivided) to the local designated planning area. EPA can not participate in funding facilities to serve growth beyond that projected or committed within the design period.

The proposed action is designed to serve adequately the Greensboro area until the year 2000, at which time conditions may be substantially different from those existing now. Development patterns may change. Waste treatment technology may be more advanced and less costly. The present proposed action does not prohibit the reconsideration of Greensboro's wastewater treatment requirements in a timeframe beyond the design period. The provision for wastewater treatment at that time will require a thorough evaluation of available options considering these future conditions.

5. Comment: The DEIS does not present data concerning degradation of water quality from urbanization.

Response: It has been demonstrated from many studies (such as North Carolina Triangle J Area Council of Governments, Section 208 investigation, and U.S. Geological surveys in several urban watersheds of the Piedmont Region) that urban runoff is a prime source of stream water quality pollution. The Horsepen Creek monitoring and modelling program will provide technical data for determining the degree of water quality degradation that may occur under different urbanization scenarios. This information will be documented in the Horsepen Creek EIS to be filed with CEQ in early 1978.

The lack of these data during development of the Greensboro EIS did not influence in any way the alternatives selection process nor the selection of the proposed action.

6. Comment: Alternative methods of servicing the area between the existing South Buffalo plant and the proposed new South Buffalo plant should be investigated.

Response: Population projections indicate sufficient population in that portion of the basin to justify sewerage service. Soils in this area not suitable for septic tank use on a large scale.

F. Engineering

Commenters: A-3, A-11, A-21, A-26, A-31, A-32, A-33;
B-3, B-7, B-14, B-29, B-30, B-32, B-37,
B-41, B-51, B-55, B-59

1. Comment: Recycle/reuse operations were not adequately addressed, nor were water conservation methods, in homes and industry, considered, particularly insofar as such methods could have reduced the projected design capacity.

Response The Agencies recognize the potential to be gained from considering wastewater recycle/reuse alternatives and as national policy, EPA encourages and even specifies that wastewater reuse and recycle options be carefully considered on a cost effective basis. The trade-offs require an assessment of the economic gains and/or penalties afforded by recycle-reuse options on an area-specific basis. For the Greensboro 201 study area, various approaches to wastewater reuse/recycle were investigated and reported in the EIS and are reiterated below.

Land application of pretreated wastewaters can be an economically attractive alternative because a lesser degree of treatment may be required and valuable nutrients, including nitrogen and phosphorus, can be recycled onto cropland. Crops grown by land application of treated municipal wastewaters are presently limited to those crops which do not directly enter the food chain. According to the Soil Conservation Service surveys as reported in the EIS (with the exception of only a few locations), soils in the Greensboro area are generally not suitable for land application practices. It was reported that an application rate of 0.25 inches per day (average infiltration capacity) would require about 10 square miles of disposal field. An area above the headwaters of Lake Brandt was investigated as a potential site for land application of pretreated wastewater with the intent of recycling the land-applied wastewater through Greensboro's water system. It is doubtful that the soils in the Greensboro water supply watershed area are suitable for renovation of the wastewater to an acceptable level. Costs for pumping the wastewater to the areas above the water supply were also investigated and were concluded to be prohibitive.

Direct recycle for industrial requirements can also offer potential for reuse of treated wastewater. The level or degree of treatment required is contingent on the specific use intended for the recycled wastewater as reported in the DEIS. Industrial concerns have available the options of treating their plant wastewaters for either discharge into municipal wastewater treatment systems, discharge into area streams, or treatment and recycle of water. The option chosen depends upon the economic gain that an industry considers to be in its best interest. It is unknown at this time whether Greensboro area industry plans to initiate wastewater recycle programs, but such a possibility exists with industrial cost recovery requirements and potentially more stringent discharge standards that may come into force in the next two decades.

As demonstrated in the DEIS, Greensboro is approaching a period in which existing water supply sources will be inadequate. Current investigations are underway to identify additional sources. Should future water supply demands begin to exceed the quantity available, then Greensboro officials may wish to consider the option of recycling treated wastewater. Additional treatment measures can be incorporated into the proposed treatment system such that it will allow municipal recycle for drinking water. Public approval will have to be obtained for this option. Additional measures available to Greensboro for reduction of water usage are detailed in various publications from EPA and other sources.

2. Comment: The purposes of the existing South Buffalo plant as it relates to implementation of Alternative 3 should be explained further.

Response: Alternative 3 calls for the abandonment of the South Buffalo plant as a treatment center for the proposed action. The process by which the South Buffalo plant will be abandoned will be described in detail in Step 2 of the 201 grant process. It is now envisioned that all existing structures will be demolished, removed, and the area rehabilitated to satisfy a land use as dictated by city planning officials. A gravity interceptor will be tied to the headworks of the South Buffalo plant and will couple to the outfall sewer leading to the Ciba-Geigy site.

3. Comment: Industrial cost recovery (ICR) methodology was not adequately addressed in the EIS.

Response: Attached as Appendix A is EPA's description of the methodology used in determining industrial cost recovery. The specific formula to be used will be determined during the Step 2 process by the applicant with the approval of EPA and the State of North Carolina.

4. Comment: Background and approaches to determining the 20-year design flow needs should be explained in more detail in the EIS.

Response: See the Technical Reference Document for an explanation of the 20-year design flow determination. As presented in the TRD, the EPA computed the design flow to be 36 MGD. By an independent method (the OBERS plus 10 percent method), the State of North Carolina determined the design flow to be 36 MGD.

5. Comment: The discussion on reliability of a single stage system is misleading and not valid in view of current research.

Response: The Agencies do not agree that the conclusions on reliability as stated in the EIS are inaccurate. A single-stage system (one aeration basin with a long detention time) is not sufficient for treatment of Greensboro's wastewater. The State of North Carolina does not intend to permit single-stage systems because of their susceptibility to upset. Two-stage systems (two aeration tanks with clarifiers off of each stage) are more reliable and less susceptible to failure caused by toxic loads. The first tank will absorb the "shock" and act as a buffer for the second tank to provide at least some aeration. The DEIS reports that the reliability comparison is that of a trickling filter, not a single-stage process.

6. **Comment**: The statements that textile wastes at South Buffalo are toxic and contribute to odor formation is in error and should be corrected.

Response: The Agencies do not believe that the implication that textile and other industrial wastes contribute to occasional upset conditions in the biological treatment systems and reduce treatment efficiency is in error. "Heavy metals may enter the waste effluent of textile plants from mordants, metallized dyes, and dye oxidants (dichromate, copper), catalysts for resin treatment and acid fulling (zinc, sizing preservatives), and impurities found in common chemicals used in large quantities such as mercury from the caustic soda used in the mercerization process."[1]

According to the American Textile Manufacturers Institute survey, "toxicity of synthetic fiber dye wastes can retard or prevent biological waste treatment when concentrations are significant. In

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[1] Industrial Wastes, March-April 1977, Page 32.

such cases, chemical pre-treatment will be required prior to biological treatment or discharge to municipal sewers."[2] In addition, color will sometimes be toxic if it prevents light penetration at the plant and it sometimes does.

The proposed new treatment plant will be able to accommodate occasional shock loadings with less adverse effects than those caused in the existing South Buffalo plant.

7. Comment: The statement that trickling filters are temperature-dependent and will provide little treatment in cool weather is in error and should be corrected.

Response: The existing tricking filters are not as reliable as the two-stage aeration system and they are more temperature-sensitive. This fact is well established by treatment plant design practices. The treatment efficiency of 87% is not good enough to meet the proposed standards and nitrification is not accomplished. One of the most notorious problems with trickling filters is that they are temperature-susceptible and efficiency drops off with temperature decrease.

8. Comment: If the plant itself requires only about 50 acres, what is the intended use of the additional land included in the 400-acre site?

Response: From EPA's Municipal Wastewater Treatment Works (January, 1976):

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[2] "The Cost of Clean Water," U.S. Department of the Interior Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, III, No. 4, 29 (1967).

"In the past, environmental factors have created public doubts and uneasiness about nearby municipal treatment works...it has been the practice to surround wastewater treatment plants with open ground and natural barriers as forests, rivers, major highways, etc."

The additional land is intended to provide a buffer to eliminate aesthetic impacts to local residents that could occur otherwise. The plant will be visually and acoustically isolated.

The Agencies encourage multiple use of buffer areas such as parks or recreation use. No plans are intended to use any of the area for solid waste disposal (refer to Appendix B for documentation).

9. Comment: Abandonment of the existing South Buffalo plant may require implementation of a vector control program.

Response: Because of the poor quality bottom sediments that will remain for several seasons in the stream segment from the existing South Buffalo plant to the new site, the support of vectors is considered likely. As recommended in the DEIS, a vector control program should be implemented as a mitigative measure. Also, the agencies have identified this action as a grant condition for disbursement of funds as described in Section II.

10. Comment: Can odors associated with wastewater treatment plants be eliminated and will such odors be eliminated or significantly reduced by the proposed action?

Response: The odors now associated with the existing facility will be significantly reduced by the proposed action. See Section II.

The proposed action will include mitigating measures such as buffer zone and covers for the primary clarifiers, sludge thickeners, and gas scrubbers for vacuum filters at the new plant. In addition, pre-aeration and pre-chlorination facilities will be located upstream to offset septic influent wastewater to the new plant (see Section II .

At the North Buffalo plant, covers will be provided for the sludge thickeners.

11. Comment: Waste removal efficiencies reported in the EIS are not consistent with current state-of-the-art wastewater treatment practices.

Response: The wastewater treatment design removal efficiencies were estimated from EPA's standard design manuals. Removal efficiencies at these plants are considered reasonable if the wastewater treatment system is properly operated.

12. Comment: EPA should fund a demonstration grant at South Buffalo treatment plant to show that the South Buffalo plant can be upgraded to meet applicable effluent limitations.

Response: Only the City of Greensboro can request a demonstration grant for this purpose and no such request has been submitted

13. Comment: Exfiltration from gravity sewers and force mains will contribute to ground water pollution.

Response: Wastewater collection will be designed and constructed according to best engineering practices to minimize this potential. The saprolite in which these facilities will be constructed will generally retard the flow of any pollutants. Additionally, the clay substrate will offer significant attenuation of these pollutants before they reach the ground-water system. In the Agencies' opinion, these collection systems do not present an appreciable hazard to the ground-water system.

14. Comment: Greensboro's 20-year sewage treatment needs can be met with an expenditure of $12,000,000 or less in upgrading both plants.

Response: The EPA and State do not agree, based upon detailed analysis of existing sites (reference Section VIII).

15. Comment: Specific suggestions were made to improve the accuracy of the cost calculations for the alternatives.

Response: Most of these suggestions were considered appropriate and costs were modified to reflect them in this Final EIS. Refer to Section VIII for the revised cost estimates.

16. Comment: The EIS does not present detailed supporting facts regarding recommending size and design of wastewater treatment system components.

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__Response__: The Technical Reference Document contains detailed costing and engineering data supporting conclusions of the EIS. Additional engineering documentation will be supplied in the 201 Facilities Plan.

G. Economic

Commenter: A-32

1. Comment: Per the Council on Environmental Quality's guidelines for EIS's, who stands to make windfall profits from the proposed action? Who are the individual property owners affected, or corporation owners if held by a corporation, and to what extent have they been instrumental in selecting the proposed action?

Response: The following people have property at the proposed site:

Name	Acreage
Paul B. Phillips	5
Sandra D. Kerns	76
George Denny	145
Daniel Kerns	*
Carl Hamilton	*
Virginia Hamilton	49
William Buder	4
Dwight Green	5
Northeast Baptist Church	50
H. D. Rhew	*
Fay Newman	*
Charlie Stewart	*
Sarah Stewart	*
John Broadway	7
Tabernacle Farm Co.	133
W. V. Maness	65
A. L. Meyland (trustee)	86

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*Less than 5 acres

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Name	Acreage
I. T. Cohen	45
Ciba-Geigy Corporation	74
Robert Fryar	75
Vannie Fryar	150
Christine Glass	30
Marvin May	80
Mary Anderson	18

The Agencies do not believe that anyone stands to make a windfall profit from implementation of any alternative. The proposed action was selected because it is felt to best serve the needs of the 20-year growth projection and is a cost-effective solution to the 201 grant objectives. However, individuals who own tracts of land that will have sewers made available by the proposed project may realize an eventual increase in property values. Specific propertv owners who might eventually benefit can not be identified until the location of the collector system is known.

X. TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1977 AND WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED BY THE AGENCY

THE

U. S.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PUBLIC

HEARING

TRANSCRIPT

on

THE GREENSBORO/GUILFORD COUNTY
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

Greensboro, North Carolina
Thursday, September 1, 1977

Fran Phillips, Moderator

This is to certify that the attached Proceedings were held as herein appears. This transcript was prepared verbation from a tape recording of the meeting. The scheduled Court Reporter had transportation difficulties in Atlanta and was not able to attend the Hearing. This record is for the files of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV.

TRANSCRIBER
WHITE'S PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIAL SERV.

List of Speakers for the Sept. 1, 1977 Public Hearing in Greensboro, N. C.

Jim Melvin, Mayor, Greensbor
Mary Seymour, N. C. Representative, Gen. Assembly
Forest Campbell
Henry A. Collins
James C. Johnson
Eula Vereen
Dan Fetzer
Henry T. Rosser, Attorney
Brenda Hodge
John B. Ervin
A. W. Ray, Jr.
Gladys Graves
Charles Melvin
Bill Anderson
Edna Isley
Jesse Brown
Hermon F. Fox
David M. Dansby, Jr.
Dan Kerns
Lillian M. Harley
Robert Elzy
Debra R. Alton
Sara Newsome
Mr. & Mrs. Julius Alston
Jim Rosenberg
Pearlie C. Alston
S. T. Hoffman
Jon Wimbish
W. A. Ward, Jr.
Lola Ward
James A. Avent, Jr.
Herman Lewis
Cora Robinson
Rosalia Cummings
Alfred Butler, Jr.
Charles Weill
Fred Clapp
Allen Holt
Dwight Sharpe
Ken Smith
John Michael
Thomas Nettles
Leonard V. Lassiter
Harry Pike
J. Ralph Lewis
E. H. Greene
Dennis C. Harrell
Harold Haskins
Wade Payne
Dr. Dlorentine V. Sowell
Mrs. Margaret Snow

Speaker's List Page 2

Harvey Moses
Vance H. Chauis
Melvin S. Payne
M. F. Shute
Robert W. Mays
Johnny Hodge
Walter Reynolds
Luevenia C. Milling
Joseph A. Bennett
Lydia Wallington
William J. Murphy
Jin Valentine
Fred L. Clapp, Jr.
Bob Shelton
Charles L. Thompson, Jr.
A. Harrell
John G. Clapp, Jr.
W. A. White
Gregory A. Boyle
Cameraon Cooke
Allen Andrew
Dr. Willie T. Ellis
W. H. Asjworth
Jon Wimbish
Richard T. Evans
Burleigh C. Webb
Ruby Garranaif
W. C. Parker, Jr.
Art Flynn
James C. Banks
R. Odell Payne
Phillip J. Bissesi, PE
Mrs. Earline H. Clarke
Al Lineberry, Jr.
Maurice Fishman
Ben Matkins
Felicia F. Holley
Mrs. Hattie L. Slalom
Wilhelmina Foy
John Kavanagh
D. C. Frate
Mrs. Goodsby
Elizabth W. Cone
Mrs. Dorothy S. Cameron
Marquis D. Street
R. H. Souther
Gerard Gray
Mr. & Mrs. Norman L. Humphrey
C. W. Harshaw
E. Vitcor Pruitt
Mrs. Doris H. Harshaw
James S. McInler
Mrs. W. M. Black
Norma Westmoreland
Larry Watson
Mr. Stephens
Thomas Isley
Mr. W. McLoyd
Phillips McAlpin
Merritt A. Donnell
Marie Evans
Mrs. C. Moore
Cjarles Robinson
W. T. Gibbs, Jr.
George E. Carr, Jr.
Mrs. Ruth V. Lemmon
Rosie Carr
Dan Kerns

THE PROCEEDING

Moderator: May I call the meeting to order, please. Good evening and welcome to this Public Hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Greensboro, Guilford County Wastewater Treatment System. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires an agency of the Federal Government to prepare an environmental impact statement whenever that agency proposes to take a federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. In addition, the North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971 requires an agency of the State government to prepare an environmental impact statement whenever that agency proposes to take a State action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The City of Greensboro, North Carolina applied for a grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development to develop a wastewater treatment system to service the Greensboro/Guilford County area. EPA and the State responding to the mandate of their respective national environmental policy acts determined that the issuance of funds for the proposed Greensboro/Guilford County Wastewater Treatment System was a major federal and state action significantly affecting the quality of the environment. Accordingly, on April 5th, 1976 EPA and North Carolina DNRCD issued a notice of intent to prepare a joint environmental impact statement. On November 10th, 1976 the governmental agencies jointly held a public meeting to discuss the objectives of the EIS and the public involvement program. Pursuant to the Guidelines of the

Council of Environmental Quality and the rules and regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency and the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development with regard to the preparation of environmental impact statements, this Public Hearing is being held to receive comments from the public on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. This Draft is being discussed in a public forum to encourage full participation of the public in the decision-making process, to develop greater responsiveness of Governmental action to the gov... to the public concerns and priorities, and to develop improved public understanding of projects funded with federal and state funds. An official report of these proceedings will be made and become a part of the record. Notice of the public hearing was published in the Greensboro Daily News on August 7th and August 28th, 1977. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement was submitted to the Council of Environmental Quality and made available to the public on July 29th, 1977. I would now like to introduce the Hearing Panel. To my right and your left, Mr. Page Benton, Jr., who is Chief of the Water Quality Section, Division of Environmental Management, State of North Carolina; Mr. Everett Knight, Director, Division of Environmental Management State of North Carolina; Mr. John A. Little, Acting Regional Administrator, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV; Mr. Joe Franzmathis, Director, Water Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV; Mr. James Finger, Director, Surveillance and Analysis Division, EPA, Region IV; and, I am Fran Phillips, Regional Counsel for EPA, Region IV. People I would like to introduce who are not part of the Hearing Panel are: Mr. Jim Melvin, Mayor, would you please stand Mr. Melvin? (Applause); Mr. Forest Campbell, Vice Chairman Guilford County Commission, (Applause); Mrs. Mary Seymour, State Representative, Guilford County, (Applause). Is there any other elected official that I have overlooked, I would like to recognize you at this time? (Pause). Before we begin citizen testimony, Mr. Bob Cooper of the Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Section will give us a brief summary of the project.

Speaker Mr. Bob Cooper: Thank you, Fran. This Draft Environmental Impact Statement addresses the provision of wastewater transmission, treatment and disposal facilities for the greater Greensboro Area. The Horsepen Creek portion of the study is not covered in this Draft EIS, because water quality monitoring and modeling studies essential to that part of the project were not completed soon enough to be included. A supplement to the Draft will be issued later this Fall to cover the Horsepen Creek issue. Any decision made regarding the Horsepen Creek area will not affect the suitability of any plant site location considered in this Draft EIS. The objectives of constructing wastewater treatment facilities in the Greensboro area are the attainment and preservation of high quality waters for fish and wildlife, and recreational and esthetic uses, and a provision of treatment facilities to adequately service existing and future sources of wastewater.

A 201 Facilities Plan to achieve these objectives was prepared by the firm of Hazen and Sawyer for the City of Greensboro. The plan recommended the construction of a new twenty-one (21) million gallon per date wastewater treatment plant at the Confluence of the North and South Buffalo Creeks; the upgrading of the existing wastewater treatment plant on North Buffalo Creek at twenty-one (21) million gallons per day, and the upgrading of the existing South Buffalo Creek Plant at six (6) million gallons per day. This proposal stimulated considerable controversy among citizens in this area. The major concerns expressed included the adequacy of the evaluation of alternative treatment plant sites, the adequacy of the wastewater flow projections, and the primary and secondary effects of the proposed new plant on land use patterns. Based upon these concerns expressed by citizens, the Environmental Protection Agency and the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development issued a notice of intent to prepare the EIS April 5th, 1976. The objectives of the EIS process were to adequately establish existing conditions in the Greensboro area, to independently evaluate alternatives for wastewater transmission, treatment and disposal, and to assess in detail the environmental effects of the proposed action. This Draft Impact Statement was filed with the Council of Environmental Quality and made available to the public on July 29, 1977. An important part of the preparation of the EIS has been the input of the EIS Advisory Committee. This group consists of representatives of local governmental bodies and citizen interest groups. This Committee has reviewed and commented on all portions... on all

EIS outputs, has provided guidance on the relative value of identified natural and man-made resources to residents of the area, and has suggested alternatives to be evaluated. In the Draft EIS, a Year 2000 design flow of thirty-six (36) million gallons per day was agreed upon and seven (7) alternatives were selected for detailed evaluation. The economic costs and environmental acceptability of each of these seven (7) alternatives are presented in the Draft Statement. In the Draft Statement Alternative Three (3) is chosen as the proposed action. This alternative consists of upgrading the North Buffalo Creek Plant at sixteen (16) million gallons per day and the construction of a new twenty (20) million gallons per day treatment plant at the Ciba Geigy Site, which is just north of the intersection of South Buffalo Creek and U. S. Highway 70. This alternative was chosen because it was found by EPA and the State to be the most cost effective alternative which was environmentally and socially acceptable, and which met the projected twenty (20) year needs for the provision of wastewater treatment in the Greensboro area. The final decision on the selected alternative will be made based upon the material presented in the Draft EIS and upon the record of this Hearing and all written comments received. The desires and and concerns of the citizens of the Greensboro area will be given serious consideration in determining this recommended alternative. I would now like to introduce Mr. Lee Wilson, who is the EIS Project Manager for Radian Corporation, and he will give a description of the seven (7) alternatives and present the economic costs and environmental inpacts associated with each.

Speaker Mr. Lee Wilson: Madam Chairman, members of the Hearing Panel, ladies and gentlemen, I personally consider it to be a distinct pleasure and privilege to participate in this Public Hearing. I consider such public hearings to be a crucial factor in the execution of the National Environmental Policy Act, and also a very crucial factor in the decision-making process as... as promulgated by that Act. I'd like to briefly cover five (5) areas, some of which, hopefully, will give you visability into the EIS development process that does not become apparent from the EIS. Because of some confusion concerning Radian's role in this... this ah- EIS development, I'd like to tell you a little bit about what our purpose and function is as related to the decision-making process. Ah- I want to give you a brief hand-guided tour through the alternatives development, synopsize for you the major environmental impacts of the proposed action, briefly describe where we are Horsepen Creek study, and recognize certain participants that were involved in this process that without their participation we wouldn't be here tonight. First of all, Radian Corporation is an environmental study firm based in Austin, Texas. Our total business is derived strictly from environmental studies, and we were selected to conduct or assist EPA and the State of North Carolina in the development of this Environmental Impact Statement through a competitive bidding process against other firms similar to ours. Our contractual and designated responsibility has been and continues to be to conduct scientific research to develop information that will serve to assist the decision-makers in the various decisions that have to be made along... along the ah- course. I want to emphasize that our responsibility is not to make decisions. We simply develop information that can be used in the decision-making role, that is EPA and the State of North Carolina. It may also be of interest to... to you to know the kinds of disciplines that go into the preparation and research that is required in EIS development. From Radian alone, there was some twenty (20) team-members that were involved in the backgrounds and disciplines of various ah- areas of social sciences, physical sciences and life sciences, and these were supplemented, of course, with the members of EPA, members from the City, the County, the State. Now one of the purposes as Mr. Cooper so well has pointed out of the EIS process is to investigate the validity of those studies that have been conducted in supporting a particular decision. Now, in our examination of studies that were made available to support the EIS there was considerable variance associated with the design flows that were used as a critical factor in selecting the alternatives that were previously evaluated. Because of this, it was necessary for us to go back and re-initiate the alternatives evaluation process. This was conducted through close interface with the citizen advisory group, the City, EPA, the State, and as a result we beganned with some fourteen (14) different sites that were candidate sites for alternative treatment plants. And, using the population forecast that had been developed, we began with a hundred and twenty-four (124) different alternatives that were subjected to a systematic, multi-level screening involving economic, environmental and regulatory constraints. From this screening process the one hundred and twenty-four (124) alternatives were reduced over a period of months to forty-six (46), then to eleven (11), then finally to the seven (7) alternatives that ah- were presented in the Environmental Impact Statement. In your hand-out you have a summary description of those seven (7) alternatives, and I'm simply going to try to summarize the summary, but you can follow along with me, if you will. First of all there's certain common features in all seven (7) of the alternatives. One feature is the upgrading of North Buffalo at sixteen (16) million gallons per day. Another common feature is the ancillary facilities that will support the population forecast. And these facilities may even be interceptors, they may be force mains and so forth. So, I won't mention any of those. The main differences in the alternatives have to do with the proposed South Buffalo Plant. Alternative Number One (1), and I won't mention the North Buffalo Plant or the other facilities, is to upgrade and expand the South Buffalo Plant at its current location to twenty (20) million gallons per day. This alternative cost in present worth terms, about fifty-three ($53) million dollars. The next four (4) alternatives have to do with locational considerations for the South Buffalo Plant. And again, design level for the South Buffalo Plant for each of these alternatives is twenty (20) million gallons per day. Alternatives Two (2), Three (3), Four (4) and Five (5) have to do with locating the plant at various sites downstream. Each site, respectively, at approximately three (3), five (5), nine (9) and thirteen (13) miles downstream. Alternative 2, 3, 4 and 5 cost

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approximately fifty-six ($56), fifty-seven ($57), fifty-nine ($59) and sixty-five ($65) million dollars. Alternative Six (6) calls for something a little different. It has to do with the immediate upgrading of the North Buffalo Plant at sixteen (16) million gallons, and then, at a time in the future in 1987 when it is forecasted that additional capacity would be needed it would up... ah- be expanded to twenty-five (25) million gallons per day. The South Buffalo Plant will be maintained at its ah- at the capacity of eleven (11) million gallons per day and upgraded. Alternative Seven (7) is a no-action alternative that's required by the development of any environmental impact statement. Again in your hand-out, the summary is a major environmental trade-off associated with each of these alternatives is.... (The tape went blank at this point in the recording. The following represents a reconstruction of the Hearing from the registration record, actual written statements, or the best recollection by the participant of their comments.):
A summary of the environmental impact trade-offs associated with each of the alternatives are presented in the hand-out. These are as follows: Alternative 7 (the No Action Alternative) was eliminated because it was deemed environmentally unsatisfactory. If this alternative was implemented, a large part of the area's projected growth could not be served by the municipal system. This would make large numbers of people dependent upon septic tanks in areas with soils unsuitable for septic tank use. The alternatives involving the continued use of the existing South

Buffalo Creek Plant (Alternatives 1 and 6) were eliminated because they were deemed socially unacceptable and because of their lack of flexibility. The area surrounding the existing South Buffalo Creek Plant is heavily populated. Over 3,000 people live within 3,000 feet of the existing South Buffalo Creek Plant. These residents have been subjected to periodic episodes of highly undesirable odors for several years. For this reason, the continued operation of the existing South Buffalo Creek Plant was deemed to be socially undesirable. Also, these alternatives do not provide for service of twenty-year growth projections by gravity flow. Alternative 2 (The Clapp Farm Site) was eliminated because it contains a century old highly productive family farm on the site. EPA and CEQ guidelines discourage removing prime agricultural land from productivity. Alternative 4 and 5 (the confluence site and the Reedy Fork discharge site) were eliminated since the costs associated with these alternatives are high, the environmental suitability rankings are relatively low, and service would extend beyond areas forecast for growth in the EIS land use projections. After careful consideration of all factors involved in the selection process, Alternative 3 (the Ciba-Geigy Site) was chosen as the proposed action in the Draft EIS. This alternative offers the greatest flexibility for the long-term provision of wastewater treatment in the Greensboro area without encouraging excessive urban sprawl. EIS future land use projections show that the proposed site will allow almost all existing and projected population to the year 2000 to be served by gravity flow rather than by pumping stations and force mains. The proposed site will also provide enough land for a buffer zone. While the purchase of land for buffer zones is not a requirement, EPA does encourage this practice when feasible. This helps to alleviate future problems with conflicting land uses similar to the existing situation surrounding South Buffalo Creek. Proposed Action. Direct adverse impacts associated with the proposed action are minor. Sewer construction and construction activity at the new plant site will cause short-term, minor stream siltation and increased air-borne particulates. Some natural vegetation will also be destroyed, continuing a trend to habitat fragmentation. Some human inhabitants will be subjected to temporary noise levels that exceed acceptable thresholds. Water quality will be improved in the lower stream reaches, but stream quality will remain stressed in the immediate Greensboro vicinity. A 5-mile segment of South Buffalo Creek below the South Buffalo treatment plant will undergo a substantial decrease in flow. Abandonment of the existing South Buffalo plant will likely cause a requirement for vector control downstream of the existing municipal outfall for several years. Important adverse secondary impacts include increased flooding and the necessity for flood control measures, an increase in urban runoff of poor quality that degrades streams and reduces aquatic habitat quality, continued terrestrial habitat attrition through residential and industrial growth, and increased air pollution through population growth. Major beneficial impacts beyond any water quality improvements include elimination of the notorious odor source of the old South Buffalo plant which adversely affects several hundred people and the potential for planning orderly urban growth without environmentally unsound sprawl or other effects. The proposed action is well-matched to projected growth patterns, accommodating desired growth while discouraging urban sprawl and other unplanned growth. Horsepen Creek. Numerous technical tools are available to the investigator for forecasting impacts of various alternative actions. One category of tools are proven mathematical simulation models which are capable of efficiently revealing to the analyst probable effects, both adverse and beneficial of certain activities. For the Horsepen Creek basin, we are collecting data to calibrate such a model to determine the impact of various development patterns on the water quality of Lake Brandt. This study is proceeding and we are expecting to complete the analysis in early October. The results will become an amendment to the published EIS and another publich hearing will be conducted to enable your inputs concerning this question into the Final EIS. Coordination. To successfully complete an EIS study requires the coordination and cooperation of a broad spectrum of individuals including backgrounds in the natural, physical, and engineering sciences. As an unbiased participant in this program, I believe it appropriate that you should know of the participation of your citizens and public administrators in this program. I have had the privilege of working on several studies of this type--yours has been particularly unusual because of the unselfish participation and cooperation of so many individuals who contributed many hours of their time to insure that your community's interest was represented throughout the development of the EIS. The members of the Citizens Advisory Group whose names are presented in Chapter VII of the EIS are to be particularly commended. Your city officials and representatives from surrounding communities were extremely helpful in making available information needed for the study and working with Radian, the State, and EPA staff members. You also need to know that the City published the EIS. I also believe that the EPA and the State participants should be recognized for their dedication in guiding the development of this EIS through a very difficult preparation time-frame. This effort has represented an extraordinary example of cooperation between citizens, industry, local, state, and federal governments and that's what the spirit and intent of NEPA is all about. Your presence here tonight keenly demonstrates your interest in the welfare of your community's future and that NEPA is alive and well.

Speaker E. S. Melvin: First, I would like to thank you and the other members of the staff of EPA and the Department of Economic and Natural Resources for your patience and understanding on this most important project. I sincerely hope we are drawing close to the hours of decision. I would like to take the liberty of telling you a little bit about our community because I think it is pertinent to the subject that we are here tonight to discuss. I also hope that while you have been visiting here examing this project, you have had an opportunity to observe first-hand our very unusual community. Greensboro is, indeed, an unusual community and it is, indeed, an outstanding place to live. These qualities that we all enjoy and covet so much did not just happen. Our forefathers of this community in general have a long track record of facing up to our problems--facing up to unusual problems of all types. We stand here tonight in a community that has been judged by lots of people as really one of the finest in this Country in which to live. Now, I know it is easy to make that claim about being one of the finest, but we have substantiating evidence recently published by an outside agency. I would like to enter into the official record tonight a copy of a survey just completed and just published nationally by the University of Nebraska. This survey was financed by the federal government and conducted by the University. It surveyed more than eighty different categories which affect the quality of life in a community like Greensboro. Our score was so high that we finished number 5 in the 100 cities tested. I would like to point out that not only did we finish number 5, but if you will carefully review all of the categories tested, you will see that Greensboro consistently finished in the top 10% in all qualities of life. This substantiates our claim that we are not a good community by accident. The project that we are here tonight to propose and speak in favor of is the very foundation of our community. Over eight years ago, this community, without undue outside infludence recognized that we had an environmental problem. As a local community, we decided to resolve those local environmental problems. At the time this project was started, projects of this type could be resolved in small meetings under semi-private circumstances. Greensboro, in no way, ever tried to fast-ball this project by our neighbors to the east. In 1970, we conducted a very public campaign through a bond issue which plainly explained that the proceeds would be used to ultimately build this plant so that Metropolitan Guilford County wastewater treatment problems could be resolved. That issue received a 3-1 vote of approval from the voters of Greensboro. In 1972, at the time of the State's Clean Water Bond Referendum, our project was given the number 1 priority by the State. We stand before you tonight with either unanimous or overwhelming majority positive votes from every local government agency pertaining to this project. The Greensboro City Council is and has been unanimous in its support, and yet we are little or no further along tonight than we were in 1968. We plead with you to digest the comments, the facts, and the figures that you hear here tonight. But we also plead with you and even beg of you to let this community face up to its own local environmental problems by giving us a decision and allowing us to build this project somewhere - but quick! Further delays are going to cost these taxpayers - our taxpayers - significantly more tax dollars. We feel that this community has done its homework. We have stated from the very beginning and very publicly that we expect our proposal to stand every test;

we feel that our proposal has met those challenges. We feel that the facts - and I must emphasize facts - point out clearly that the plant should be located at the confluence of North and South Buffalo Creeks. We feel that the facts recommend this site for the residents in and around the McLeansville area, as well as those in Greensboro and rural Guilford. We, however, quickly must state that if in your opinion Alternate 3 is the location, we can accept that premise. We again want to point out, however, that the North and South Buffalo confluence site is the best and most desirable. In closing, I would just like to say that I think our wastewater treatment plan has been a good example of democracy at work. Everyone, both pro and con, has had his opportunity to speak. I think it is now time, however, for the speaking to cease and for the acting to start. I would like those in the audience who join with me in favoring either Alternate 3 or Alternate 4 to please show their support by standing. Thank you.

Speaker Ms. Mary Seymour: I am Mary Seymour, 1105 Pender Lane, Greensboro. From 1967 thru 1975 I served as a member of the Greensboro City Council and was Mayor Pro Tem from 1973-1975. Last November I was elected a State Representative from Guilford County to the North Carolina General Assembly. I am a member of the House of Representatives' Natural and Economic Resources Committee. Soon after the General Assembly convened, I had several conferences with Secretary of Natural and Economic Resources, Howard Lee, regarding the urgency of proceeding with site selection and implementation of the Metro Wastewater

Treatment Plant and the impact it would have not just for Greensboro and Guilford County but for the State of North Carolina. Governor Hunt's platform for economic and quality growth development mandates industrial expansion. Because of inadequate treatment facilities, Greensboro and High Point are under a moritorium for industrial expansion which has severely restricted economic recovery in a section of the State possessing a mobile and effective labor market. As I have listened tonight to the presentations of the consultants for Radian Corporation another consultant study has come to mind. In attempting to meet the challenge to clean up our air someone recommended the catalytic converter be developed to eliminate air pollution from automobile exhaust. But today scientists tell us that the catalytic converter is dripping toxic waste into our water sheds poluting another valuable resource. How do you balance clean air against clean water? From all the studies the majority agree on the need for improved waste treatment. It appears to me we are talking about balancing the interests of the 150-160 thousand people of Greensboro and the other people of Guilford County who will use this facility against those people who for one reason or another, do not want the facility. When the project was first planned in the late 60's or early 70's, it was estimated to cost approximately 13 million dollars. When I duscussed this matter with Secretary Lee in February of this year, it was estimated at approximately 45 million. Tonight we have heard the estimate of 57+ million for the Radian recommended site, or 59+ million for the City's preferred site at the confluence of North and South Buffalo. It would appear that the people of Greensboro have lost approximately 45 million dollars in the projected increase in costs, but the people downstream have lost in the quality of their water and their environment and this includes the people in McLeansville. The longer the Metro System is delayed, the longer it is inadequate, we are just postponing with more cost and more damage to our environment. Time is a natural resource that is not recoverable.

Speaker Mr. Forrest Campbell: I come to you representing the voice of the majority of our County Commissioners on the issue of the proposed Metro Site. Guilford County government, as well as all other officially sanctioned agencies, has repeatedly endorsed the Metro Project and the confluence site. This includes the positive sentiments of our "Environmental Committee." The plans for this 465-acre site present in our minds the least expensive plan which most fully accomplishes the objectives and goals established for wastewater management for the Greensboro-Guilford area. It also poses the least permanent effects on people, plant, and animal life. We continue to express the urgency of the project, not only in view of the growth designs of the City of Greensboro, but those county areas that will be developing under a planned program. From the standpoint of both local government, growth can be more efficiently directed by our policies including land-use plans and water and sewer service areas. Most of Greensboro's industrial development land is located in the South Buffalo drainage basin. The new Metro plant would provide capacity service for present and future industries, as well as the residential population. The Metro plan would also make gravity service available to an additional 35 square miles in northeast Guilford County. Planning and cooperation on a fully regional basis has been formalized between the County and City since the 1965 Water and Sewer Agreement, which, by the way, was the first of its kind in North Carolina. Looking at the whole of our area, we are in further agreement with the City of Greensboro that the Ciba-Geigy site would be an operable location. While, it does not meet our needs as completely as the confluence site, we could accomplish most ends within its confines. The number of people adversely affected is approximately the same number in both the confluence and Ciba-Geigy sites. The confluence site has approximately 1,800 persons living within two miles of the proposed site. You can compare this with the South Buffalo site which has approximately 25,000 persons living within two miles of the plant, or 3,200 living within 3,000 feet of the plant. The Ciba-Geigy site would serve about 27 more square miles and would provide adequate land for future expansion plus providing a buffer area. On behalf of the majority of the Board of County Commissioners, I would like to urge that the decision-making on this project be expedited, not only because of the pressing area needs but because of the rapidly escalating project costs.

Speaker Mr. Henry A. Collins: Members of this Hearing Committee and those gathered here, my name is Henry A. Collins. I reside at 3904 Hickory Tree Lane, Greensboro, North Carolina. Hickory Tree Lane is located southeast of Greensboro. It is immediately south of Interstate 85 in the vicinity of Young's Mill Road. For those of you not familiar with Young's Mill Road, it crosses I-85 at the overpass just east of the southbound rest stop near to and east of Greensboro on Interstate I-85. At this point in time, I am in favor of Alternative No. 3 proposed by Region IV of the Environmental Protection Agency in cooperation with the State of North Carolina Department of Natural and Economica Resources. This Alternative proposes construction of a wastewater treatment facility 26,000 feet downstream of the South Buffalo Creek facility with capacity to provide tertiary treatment at 20 million gallons per day. It further proposes upgrading of the North Buffalo Creek facility to provide tertiary treatment of 16 million gallons per day, the abandonment of the South Buffalo Creek facility and construction of a sixty-inch outfall sewer from the South Buffalo Creek facility to the new sewage facility which is proposed. Although I have several concerns about the present sewer system, my major concern is that of aerial pollution in the form of odor which is all too common from the South Buffalo Creek facility. A more recent example of this was Saturday evening, August 27, 1977. Approximately 8:00 p.m., the odor was of choking proportions. The recent odor is not new. As a point of information, I wrote to the Guilford County Board of

Commissioners on about the odor frequently emanating from the South Buffalo Treatment facility. I will not read this letter, but here is a copy of it. Based on the Environmental Impact Statement prepared, the City of Greensboro nor Guilford County maintains a record of the number of complaints received relative to sewage odor. I am certain that there have been many relative to the South Buffalo Creek facility. If this has not been the case, its not because the many residents of the area surrounding the facility have not detected odors on many instances, but rather because they have not taken it upon themselves to issue official complaints. To those of you here who would say you do not make a point, for why move the odor from one point and locate it at another point. I would say to you that I am convinced that with modern technology in design and treatment, chances of odor from the proposed new facility should be quite rare. In the South Buffalo Creek facility area, I feel that the frequency of detection of limited to severe odor is the rule rather than the exception. I honestly believe that it approaches a 50:50 proposition as compared to odor free conditions. You may ask, why do you feel that the proposed new wastewater treatment facility will be essentially free of odor? One reason is the requirement of the Environmental Protection Agency. Many of you are undoubtedly familiar with the organization which is Federal in nature. Even though many of us have been unhappy at times with decisions of this organization (for example the banning of chlorinated hydrocarbons for certain agricultural uses), we would dare say that it seeks to improve the quality of the environment.

This includes air quality. I feel that the Federal, State and Local governments will set standards for the proposed new facility that will cause the design and operation to keep air quality problems to a minimum in terms of odor. I am certain that opponents of this plan who are opposed to the proposed new treatment facility have been in contact with Federal and State officials to use their influence in opposing the plan. I am not certain that it serves a useful purpose to turn this local wastewater treatment plan into a political issue. Rather, I feel that our action should be based upon a critical analysis of the possible alternatives and the adoption of a solution that will have the lesser if not the least impact on the areas of concern. I think it is one matter to fight the construction of a facility because we feel that it will be too close to our neighborhood. And that this, in turn, may possibly affect air quality or may lead to an increase in the population density in our area. This is mere speculation and cannot be based on facts, since it has never happened. Again I would say that the perceived odor problem can be handled by design and operation. We all know that population density within a given area can be controlled by zoning ordinances. It appears to be an entirely different matter when residents of an area that has been continually subjected to sewage treatment odors for years express the desire to have some relief. Here is not expressed from a perceived or anticipated belief, but rather from daily or weekly experiences. The question arises what about the North Buffalo Creek facility. It is my understanding that although odors from that wastewater treatment facility are sometimes detected by residents and businesses in the vicinity of it, the frequency of detection is not nearly as often as that from the South Buffalo Creek facility. In addition, the population in the immediate vicinity of the North Buffalo Creek facility is less than that in the immediate vicinity of South Buffalo Creek's treatment facility. I, like others I am certain, had assumed that expansion of the North Buffalo Creek facility would reduce its incidence of offensive odor due to the waste having more time to be acted upon. I was surprised to read in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that no significant improvement is expected in air quality in the vicinity of the North Buffalo Creek facility if it is upgraded to provide tertiary treatment of 16 million gallons per day of wastewater. I have empathy for the residents in the area of the North Buffalo Creek facility. It's difficult to endorse a plan such as this which while upgrading the facility does not improve air quality unless there are other advantages derived. Personally I am not convinced that the air quality in the North Buffalo Creek facility cannot be improved if this is adopted as a goal at the time the facility is upgraded. I recommend that the goal be adopted to improve aerial emission in the North Buffalo Creek Wastewater Treatment Facility as the facility is upgraded. Finally, there are those here who will have thought of all possibilities to impede or defeat this plan. Non the least of which will be comparative costs of Alternative 3 versus upgrading the existing wastewater treatment facilities. I think that most of us are cost conscious not necessarily because we wish to be, but rather because we have no alternative. I do not feel that we should let cost be the sole deterrent and over-rule what is the best plan for all of us in so many ways.

Speaker Mr. James C. Johnson: I am a living witness of the existing problem at the South Buffalo Creek Treatment Plant. More than fifteen years have passed while we, as residents, have petitioned for relief. It was more than five years before we could convince the City that a problem existed. The City then assured us that the problem would be cured. Curing consisted of the spraying of perfume and the purchase of areators. These new devices only provided new inertia in the spreading of the mixture of perfume and the fumes from the fermented residue of the plant. I have spent more than one third of my life under these conditions. At the time we purchased our home in this community, it was the only area open to the upper lower income residents who were not appraised of the location of the plant. According to the zoning, non-existence of the Fair Housing Act and the availability of limited financial resources Blacks were forced to take up their habitat in this locale. This community soon became the pride of the City. They, the residents, had the best groomed lawns, the least amount of crime and the best voting record of any precinct in the State of North Carolina. We were proud. As soon as Spring emerged, the obnoxious odors began to evade our homes, settle in our clothing and making us the talk of the City as the place not to visit. Many residents moved, others were not able to do so because they had invested their life savings to this point and mortgaged any future potential savings for the next thirty years. So we had to bear it and hope that the promised relief would be forthcoming. Over the years we have seen our hopes for relief dwindle and residents of the Southeast no longer view the South Buffalo Treatment Plant as a treatment center, but rather as a distribution center for the disbursements of foul odors. Therefore, anything short of the total abandonment of the South Buffalo Plant is unacceptable to us. We support the location of the new Metro System being located at the confluence of North and South Buffalo Creeks. We believe that this location would better serve the interest of Metropolitan Greensboro where we live, earn our livelihood or depend on it for resources and support. The population of Southeast Greensboro affected by the plant numbers serve 26,000 persons. An even larger number of persons nearer the center of the City which includes some of the oldest most "prestigious" neighborhoods of Blacks in the City. Southeastern residents represents nearly 19% of the City's entire population. It represents approximately 12% of the County's population. The proposed new location of the plant would only affect around 1,800 residents of the McLeansville area which represents around .00095% of the population. These persons also work in the City or rely on it for support. Therefore, we in Southeastern Greensboro are having a difficult time understanding the rationale or any agreement in terms of expanding existing facilities at South Buffalo. Now any decision other than to abandon the South Buffalo plan is unacceptable and unjust to a large segment of Greensboro's population. We recommend the location of the new site where North and South Buffalo Creeks join, but can live with alternatives three and four. The Bible states that "A tree is known by the fruit it bears," let us not be known by the odors we bear. Let us petition for a decision from the Board favorable to the wishes of the Southeast quadrant residents because it is right and just.

Speaker Ms. Eula K. Vereen: I have several concerns to present to you tonight which disturb most of us because of the odor from the Metro Sewer System, known as Buffalo Creek. I had guests in my home on yesterday as each one of them entered the odor seemed more fowl than ever, even though I had cleaned thoroughly, I still had to apologize to them for the unpleasantness. Our property values have gone down from 1/3 to 1/2 in value because of this Metro Sewer System. Some of us have our life's earnings invested in our homes. Our children leave home clean, going to school, before they get there, they gather a fowl odor, after-which they are set aside from other children and their friends. The upkeep on our homes are greater. If we paint them one summer, the paint turns opposite colors which means there's another paint bill the following summer which most of us cannot afford. We cannot eat on the outside, or have cook-outs on our patios because of the flies and other insects who have swam down in our yards from Buffalo Creek. I am a nutritionist and I know the value of good food and good health, but because of the fowl odors we are not able to eat at all because at times when the odor is unbearable, we really don't know what we are eating. Our electric bill has more than doubled during these Spring and Summer months because the odor is too fowl to open our doors or our windows. But yet, our air conditioners are going at full blast. Thus, our electric bill sky-rockets to a price we are unable to pay, easily. On rainy days the creek overflows, sending the debris in many of our yards. Thus causing fowl odors, flies and insects. Often we accidentally step in this debris, bringing it into our homes, then we are in for expensive rug cleaning and expenses which we cannot afford. Riding in our cars, we find ourselves with our windows closed even if we don't have air conditioners in our cars, we just have to "sweat it out" because of the fowl odor. One of the most important concerns is that of industries. Industries refuse to come to the City of Greensboro because of the poor Metro Sewer System. These industries will continue to go elsewhere unless our sewer system is corrected. This again, affects our people in the community. Since job opportunities are not as great for Blacks as they are for Whites, everyone should have an opportunity to be employed. I highly recommend that something is done now, immediately, to eliminate the Old Metro Sewer System and begin working on the site of the confluence of South and North Buffalo Creeks.

Speaker Mr. Dan Fetzer: I represent a group of over 400 concerned young businessmen in this community, in the form of the Greensboro Jaycees. We are concerned about a multitude of situations, but certainly one of our greatest concerns is the situation we face here tonight. It is a situation that has cost the tax payers literally millions of dollars; a situation that has caused vital new industry to pass this area by, taking with it hundred, perhaps thousands of jobs; a situation that has become a albatross upon the economic development of our City. And I guess the only question I have is why---why when study after study has resulted in the same basic general recommendation, and that being to build a new wastewater treatment facility on the South Buffalo Creek at or just south of the convergence of the North and South Buffalo Creeks---why after all these years has nothing been done! If you were trying to please everybody, forget it. You could build this plant on the moon and someone would still complain about it! I believe that all the people of Greensboro are asking is that you make a decision, and base that decision on the technical information and surveys that you have at your disposal. It is time to end this travesty.

Speaker Mr. Henry T. Rosser: Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is Henry T. Rosser, and I am an attorney from Raleigh, North Carolina. I appear here tonight on behalf of the Concerned Citizens of McLeansville to oppose the site proposed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the location of the new Greensboro-Guilford County Wastewater Treatment System. The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources have previously stepped to the forefront in this matter and retained an independent consultant, the Radian

Corporation, to collect and compile the data necessary for preparation of an environmental impact statement. We have no quarrel with the work performed by Radian, which we consider to be a careful and factual study. We also believe, however, that the conclusions of EPA set forth in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement represent a distortion and subversion of the objective facts and recommendations of the Radian Corporation. After reviewing more than 100 possible alternatives, Radian selected six as being the most feasible. These six alternatives were subjected to intense and careful scrutiny and analysis by the Radian Corporation. Based upon the vast amount of data collected, Radian concluded from its analysis that all six of the alternatives were feasible from an engineering and construction standpoint, but they determined also that there was a very large disparity in the costs and environmental impact of the various alternatives. Alternatives 1 and 6 were, by a very wide margin, the least expensive to construct and were also the most environmentally acceptable. The third most acceptable alternative, both from the standpoint of costs and environmental impact, was Alternative 2. Alternatives 1 and 6 both provide for upgrading the existing waste treatment facilities located on North Buffalo and South Buffalo Creeks. Alternative 2 provides for the upgrading of the existing North Buffalo facility, abandonment of the existing South Buffalo facility, and the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant about 14,000 feet downstream on South Buffalo Creek from the existing South Buffalo plant. In spite of the clear superiority of these three alternatives from both a cost and environmental standpoint, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement designates Alternative 3 as that for proposed action. That alternative proposes upgrading the existing North Buffalo plant, construction of a new plant some 26,000 feet (or 5 miles) downstream on South Buffalo Creek from the old plant, and the construction of an outfall sewer from the old plant to the proposed new plant. Alternative 2 was rejected in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, however, because the proposed site of the new plant would require the acquisition of a century-old highly productive family farm. In rejecting Alternative 2 in favor of Alternative 3, EPA has approved an alternative that is less environmentally acceptable and which will cost the taxpayers an estimated $1,680,000 more to construct. It is very difficult to understand the rationale behind this decision since the farm in question lies within three miles of the City of Greensboro in an area which the Draft Environmental Impact Statement designates as one in transition from rural, agricultural uses to industrial, commercial, and residential uses. What makes EPA's decision even more difficult to understand is the fact that the Environmental Impact Statement recognizes that the sewer outfall which will be built across the farm under Alternative 3 will have the effect of further accelerating the change in use of this farm from agricultural purposes to industrial, commercial, or residential. Further comparison of the six alternatives indicates that Alternatives 1 and 6 are more environmentally acceptable and far less costly than either Alternative 2 or Alternative 3. In fact, the estimated costs of construction set forth in the Draft

Environmental Impact Statement reveal that the construction of either Alternative 1 or Alternative 6 will be approximately $12 million less than the construction of Alternative 3 and will be about $10 million less than the construction of Alternative 2. In spite of the fact that all of the available facts and comparisons show that Alternatives 1 and 6 are the most cost-effective and least environmentally harmful, the Administrator of EPA Region IV in Atlanta determined that the continued existence of the South Buffalo plant was not socially acceptable in any alternative because of the history of odor problems with that plant. This determination by the Regional Administrator appears to be totally subjective, because there are no objective facts or data in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement which will support that decision. For this reason we contend that the rejection of Alternatives 1 and 6 by the Regional Administrator is arbitrary, capricious, and totally unsupportable. The Impact Statement contains no findings as to the frequency or extent of past occurrences of the odor problem; contains no findings as to the frequency, extent, or nature of any future odor problem if the South Buffalo plant is upgraded; and contains nothing concerning the environmental or economic impact of the odor problem as it now exists or with regard to comparisons of the relative anticipated environmental and economic impacts of Alternatives 1, 3 and 6. What the Impact Statement does reveal is that EPA does not know how much of the odor emanating from South Buffalo Creek results from the improperly treated discharge of the South

Buffalo plant and how much is attributable to numerous other point and non-point sources of pollution being discharged into the Creek. In other words, there is no guarantee that if the South Buffalo plant is demolished, there will be any substantial reduction of odors. The Impact Statement also reveals that under both Alternative 1 and Alternative 6, the upgrading of the existing plants at North Buffalo and South Buffalo will permit them to properly treat the quantity of wastes being discharged to them and will also provide the appropriate treatment for the quality of the wastes they receive. The Impact Statement further recommends odor control technology that may be employed at both plants. The results of this upgrading would be a substantial reduction in the odors produced by these plants. One noted authority has advised both EPA and the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources that the odor problem is primarily the result of the lack of dissolved oxygen in the streams. It is his expert opinion that the use of available technology to increase the amount of the dissolved oxygen in these streams will substantially reduce, if not entirely eliminate, the odor problems which are being experienced. The only material support for the Regional Administrator's decision to reject Alternatives 1 and 6 appears in a memorandum dated July 12, 1977, appended at the end of the Technical Reference Document, from Matthew J. Robbins, Regional Director, Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, to John Hagan, which states that Mr. Robbins finds that upgrading the existing South Buffalo plant will be in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in that Federal financial assistance will be used to support an existing discriminatory situation, will perpetuate discrimination, and will cause direct conflict with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. Mr. Robbins appears to feel that there is and has been unlawful discrimination in the City of Greensboro with regard to availability of housing. Assuming, for sake of argument, that this is true, Mr. Robbins totally fails to explain how upgrading the South Buffalo plant to properly treat sewage and reduce odors constitutes perpetuating housing discrimination or how elimination of the South Buffalo plant would make adequate housing available to the black residents of the City of Greensboro. Since Mr. Robbins' conclusions appear to be illogical and irrational in the extreme, and since there are no factual data in the Impact Statement to support those conclusions, we contend that his assertion that Federal financial assistance to upgrade the South Buffalo plant would be in violation of the Civil Rights Act, is arbitrary, capricious, and totally without supporting facts. Since the Draft Environmental Impact Statement candidly reveals that any sewage treatment plant, whether new or old, will produce offensive odors from time to time, it is difficult to understand why the Regional Administrator did not find the proposals to upgrade the North Buffalo plant and to build a new plant to be socially unacceptable, or why Mr. Robbins did not find upgrading the North Buffalo plant to be in violation of the Civil Rights Act. The

Impact Statement also reveals that the greater the length of a sewer line, the greater the chance that sewage will become septic and will release obnoxious odors at the plant outfall or at the intermittant manholes along its length. Since the sewer outfall proposed to be constructed under Alternative 3 from the existing South Buffalo plant to the proposed new plant will be five miles long, it would appear that EPA is recommending an alternative which will have a good chance of smelling up at least an additional five miles of the County. It should be pointed out that the Impact Statement contains no studies relative to the social and economic impact that construction of the five mile sewer and the new plant will have on the areas of Guilford County in which they are to be located. Common sense and experience dictate that the impact will be adverse and that property values will decline throughout the area impacted by the new construction. We submit that this effect must be taken into consideration before the overall social and economic impact of the proposed action can be properly evaluated, and that EPA should conduct studies to this end. Basic equity and fair play dictate that those who have created and are responsible for a problem should be the ones who bear the brunt of correcting it. Since the residents of the City of Greensboro generate the sewage which has created the present problem, and since the technology and methodology to correct that problem where it exists are available, it is not only right, fitting, and proper that Greensboro should be not only allowed, but required, to employ the alternative that will result in the least economic and environmental detriment to the other citizens of this State and Nation.

It is totally unfair to not only allow, but to require, the City of Greensboro to flush its problems five miles out into the County to the specific detriment of citizens who are not residents of Greensboro and to the general detriment of us all. For the reasons that we have enumerated here, we submit that the selection of Alternative 3 is based upon a decision which is arbitrary, capricious, and without support in fact or logic. We also submit that not only basic fairness, equity, and common sense, but also law and regulation, mandate that the Regional Administrator's decision be set aside and that Alternative 1 or Alternative 6 be designated the plan for further action. Thank you.

Speaker Ms. Brenda Hodge: My name is Brenda Hodge... I was among the hundreds of Warnersville residents in Greensboro who was forced, by a redevelopment commission, to relocate in the early 1960's. At that time "colored property" was limited in the area. My family and I were shown only those lots in the southeastern section of the City. We chose to build on Dans Road. We were unaware, then, that the South Buffalo Creek Treatment Plant was located only a block away from our property. As the neighborhood grew, the odors from the plant worsened. Foul scents began to fill the air and lessen our chances of enjoying meal times, play times, and rest periods. We knew by now that these repulsive odors were coming from one of the City's major sewage plants. Thus, we were told that the place for concerned citizens to take their grievances was to the City Council. Continuously, over the years we have gone to the City Council Members, to the Mayor, and to the City Managers to find redress to our problems. Now we come again at a time when the odors and the mosquitos, nats, etc., in Southeast Greensboro are a disgrace to the City of Greensboro. I question the continued existence of the sewage treatment plant in an area where some 25,000 Black citizens live. Moreover, to even have considered the expansion of this plant on that particular site is just another indication to me that this City and this State are being run by some white people who just don't care. We want you, the officials who will make the final decision, to clearly understand that as far as the people in our community are concerned, your energies should have been spent in locating another site for the Metro Sewage rather than in expanding the present site. Your energies could have been spent by enforcing the health code that you already have. If you'd enforce that code, then the Buffalo Creek would not plague the lives of so many Blacks today. We don't need the EPA or any other agency to tell us that the scent from the Buffalo Creek is hazardous to our health... we know that it is. We didn't come to beg for a change, and we didn't come with "hat in hand" we've done that too much already. We've come because we're sick and tired of the City, the State and other representatives "bumfuzzling" around and skirting over the Buffalo Creek issue. We're tired of signing petitions, calling on council members, attending meetings, and talking with the Mayor. And, we're tired of reading this and that in the newspaper. We're tired from years long past of seeing the City Planning Commissions and Urban Renewal Commissions fail to speak to the needs of Blacks in a meaningful way. It's past time for you people who are in leadership positions to wake up to what's happening in our Black community. You would be wise to listen because we are the people you have pushed across those railroad tracks out of urban renewal areas. Lean back in those chairs, Mr. City Manager, Mr. Mayor, and Mr. Environmental Protection Man and Mr. City Councilman, and listen to what we are talking about. It's time for you to do something to benefit us. We want relief from those odors... NOW! We are tired, we are frustrated and in a sense, we feel betrayed and when people get tired and frustrated and feel betrayed, they do things that they wouldn't ordinarily do.

Speaker Mr. John B. Ervin: GCA & NAACP are making this statement on behalf of the approximately 41,500 Blacks living in the North and South Buffalo Creek sub basins. It is our position that environmental considerations are important only because environmental factors affect the quality of life of human beings living within the environment. For that reason we feel that one of the most important considerations is the number of people who will be directly affected by the placement of the wastewater treatment plant. There are at least 25,000 people living within 2 miles of the South Buffalo Plant, all of whom have been adversely under normal atmospheric conditions due to the conditions under which the plant has been operated. The wastewater treatment plant should be placed at the confluence of the North and South Buffalo Creeks because: Population. At the McLeansville-confluence site only 1,800 people live within two miles of the proposed site. While almost 26,000 people live within two miles of the existing South Buffalo Plant. Three Thousand Two Hundred (3,200) of these people live within 3,000 feet of the existing South Buffalo Treatment Plant. The population at the confluence of North and South Buffalo is only expected to increase 497 people by the year 2,000. The population at the E.I.S. site is expected to increase to 2,000 people per square mile by the year 2,000. (E.I.S. P.II 100). Racial Impact. The Black population of Greensboro is concentrated within two miles of the existing North and South Buffalo Plants. Because of the refusal to sell to Blacks in other parts of the City, Blacks desiring to purchase homes, could only buy in the areas of South Buffalo Creek until the mid 1960 when the area near the North Buffalo Treatment Plant was opened to Blacks. It was not until long after the effective date of the Fair Housing Act in 1970, that Blacks were free to buy homes in other areas. Many of the residents living near the plants cannot sell out and move because prospective buyers are unwilling to buy because of their knowledge of the odor problem in the areas. Schools. There are six schools within a mile and a half of the existing South Buffalo site. Four of these schools are elementary schools. One elementary school is located within 3,000 feet of the existing site. Students and teachers from all over the City are therefore affected by the odors and emissions from the existing site. Advantages to McLeansville Residents. Guilford County soil is not well suited to use of septic tanks and some areas are already over saturated with septic tanks (E.I.S. P.II 3 & II 30). Possibly well before the year 2,000 County residents including McLeansville residents may be expected to experience well water contamination from septic tanks in the absence of a central sewage system. Also, because of the low permeability of the soil, sewage may be expected to seap to the surface in existing septic tank systems causing odors and disease. The confluence site is downstream from McLeansville and would provide gravity flow access to the treatment plant. The South Buffalo, North Buffalo and the E.I.S. sites are upstream from McLeansville and would require expensive construction, replacement, maintenance, fuel cost and pumping stations. Advantages to East Guilford County. There have been numerous complaints from residents of east Guilford County concerning the rapid growth and land value increases in western Guilford County while little growth and land value increases have occurred in east Guilford County. One of the important impediments to growth in east Guilford is the lack of sewage disposal facilities. West Guilford County is upstream from the South Buffalo Plant and gravity flow to the plant is economical. East Guilford County is downstream from both the North and South Buffalo plants and therefore not easily accessible.

If the plant is built at the confluence site, vast new areas of East Guilford County will be easily developed, clearing the way for new residential areas as well as industrial areas. Such development will create new jobs and improved living standards for all of Guilford County as well as increase property values in east Guilford. If the plant is built at the E.I.S. site, an important part of Guilford County (McLeansville) will still experience slow growth due to the lack of economical sewage disposal facilities since McLeansville will be downstream from that site. Summary. The Black residents of South East Greensboro have been plagued with the offensive odors of the South Buffalo Plant for a quarter of a century. It is unfair for the residents of Southeast Greensboro to shoulder this burden alone. Now is the time to build a new plant at the confluence and give the residents of Southeast Greensboro relief, allow Greensboro to expand east, and allow east Guilford County to grow and prosper.

Speaker Mr. A. W. Ray, Jr.: Members of the Committee, distinguished public officials, and friends. I'm A. W. Ray of 2301 East Florida Street, which is about two blocks from the South Buffalo Plant. Others have been very eloquent in describing the conditions in the area. I cannot find words to fully express my feelings about it, so if you will excuse me, I will say that it "Just Plain Stinks." Much has been said about the cost of relocating the plant, but the thing that concerns me is the health factor. Being an asthmatic sufferer, I find it hard to breath at times. When Buffalo is raging, my problems are compounded. Another interesting point is that it has been said that about 75% of the people that live in McLeansville work in Greensboro. Therefore, they too add to our problem. I trust that the Committee will see fit to relocate the plant so that we can go on to cleaner air and healthier lives.

Speaker Ms. Gladys Graves: As an educator in the public schools of Guilford County, as well as a resident of Southeast Greensboro, I'd like to say that when the thrust for environmental education began, our school curriculum began to reflect this need. But, how can we justify teaching our children about their role in helping to preserve clean air, clean water, plant life, etc. when they look to the adults and the system as they continue to perpetuate a facility such as that which now exists at North and especially the South Buffalo Sewage Treatment Centers. Since I have seen the alternatives presented in the E.I.S. study, Site #3 offers absolutely no advantage over the site at the intersection of North and South Buffalo Creeks (Alternative #4) except that it was chosen for political reasons. As most decisions generally affecting human needs take on a political tone, I stand before you tonight asking you to look beyond politics and look instead to the needs of 26,000 Guilford County residents who have had to smell the odorous fumes of Buffalo Creek for as many years as the system has seen fit to direct our living locations. As I close, I'll tell you something that is not arbitrary, not capricious, and can be supported by facts and that is....... Buffalo Creek STINKS!

Speaker Mr. Charles E. Melvin, Jr.: I'm Charles E. Melvin, Jr., President-Elect of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber has been closely involved with the effort to construct a Metro Wastewater Treatment Plant since it was first proposed in 1971. There has been substantial agreement concerning the need for this plant since it was first proposed. Only the degree of need has changed as the years have gone by. The strengthening and diversification of our local economy is one of the highest priorities in our Chamber program. To accomplish this, we must be able to attract quality industry to our community and this requires ample sewage treatment capacity. In recent years the capacity simply has not been available resulting in the restriction of our economic growth possibilities. Earlier this year, the Chamber made a very careful analysis of the Greensboro economy's recovery from the recent national recession compared to that of other major North Carolina cities. We were distressed to learn that our local economy is substantially lagging in its recovery when compared to Winston-Salem, Raleigh and Charlotte. Current economic data continues to emphasize the large number of our citizens who are still unemployed in the manufacturing job categories. It is vital that we replace these lot jobs. We urge you to complete this study process and approve the construction of this plant so that we might again be able to compete for the full-range of quality industries. We have carefully studied the information developed by the Radian Corporation. When considering the long-term needs of our community, we still feel the greatest advantages are offered at the Buffalo confluence location. However, it appears that most of the community's objectives can also be met at the recommended site just downstream from U. S. 70. We believe two of these objectives to be most important. The site must be selected where adequate land can be acquired to provide for future treatment expansion while maintaining a sufficient buffer to protect the adjacent properties. Secondly, the site should be located so that it will open up sewer service on our eastern side where development has been stymied for decades. Neither of these key objectives could be met at the existing South Buffalo Treatment Plant site. Considering our critical treatment capacity problem, we believe the single most important concern is that we choose an acceptable site so that we might move this project forward. We were extremely encouraged by the statement made by Tom Rosser, Attorney for the Concerned Citizens of McLeansville, at the November 1976 public hearing when he indicated that the McLeansville group would abide by the outcome of this environmental impact statement. We now are disappointed to hear him indicate at this meeting that there has been a change of mind in this regard. We find ourselves tonight in the situation where we do not fully agree with the consultant's findings and recommended site. We do, however, accept this environmental impact statement as an objective effort based solely on facts obtained over an eight month period. Again, believing that it is most important that we move this project forward, we urge that the community get behind this decision and expedite the construction process. Thank you.

(NOTE: To-the-Record - Mr. Bill Anderson was registered to speak at this time, however, he did not make an oral presentation but submitted his written statement for the record as follows:) As a tax paying citizen of this Country, I think it is way past time for all levels of government to pay particular attention to all tax money being spent. As an example, the Metro site which was last picked for the construction site is a waste of our tax money. This site will be outdated in less than twenty years and this waste of land and money will have to be done over. As a practical solution to Greensboro's needs now and in the future, I think the two present sites should be updated and expanded. The citizens of McLeansville, both black and white, did not cause this problem. It has been a disgrace to our community for over forty years as the City of Greensboro did not try to correct this problem. They still think you can treat sewage with concrete and steel. Greensboro is facing a water shortage and this can be partially solved by reprocessing. It is stupid to put their sewage eight miles out of town and then have to pump it back for their use. Since the citizens who live around the South Buffalo Treatment plant are most vocal in their complaints, I suggest that the City of Greensboro buy back their homes so they may settle elsewhere. The City has for years received taxes from these people. It is their responsibility to treat their citizens in a fair and decent manner. I want to see the two present plants updated and improved. Let us save eight to twelve million dollars by this action. If the plant can be built so as to not smell in McLeansville, then it can be built so as not to smell at the present sites.

Speaker Mrs. Edna Isley: In regards to that sewer plant that Greensboro wants to put down here is not in McLeansville, it is on the forks of South and North Buffalo Creek. Right on my best crop land. I am not in favor of Greensboro taking any farm land to put a sewer plant on, when there is other places and less costly. I still think that they could upgrade what they already have. I understand that there is plenty of land close by to expand their present plant. I know what those people are going through with up there. But, we down here on Buffalo have smelt that awful odor for 25 or 30 years or more and it still stinks right here under our nose. If they can build plants in other places without odor, why can't Greensboro do something about what they already have? I have just got 35 acres of open land that we have been farming for 53 years. We have never worked at public work,we have always farmed. We have raised four sons and three of them still lives on the plantation. With a small lot if they take my farm land, how do they think my children feels about it? They would like a little expansion too. I am a widow, 72 years old, and still depend on my farm for a living. This land has been in our family for 6 generations and I don't want to see it put under a sewer plant, dumping ground or a part either. We just don't want it right in my front door, please. It seems like Greensboro officials have got a spite at us down here. They have never come to us asking about our land. They act like it all belong to them. I feel like it belong to us, we have paid taxes on it and kept it.for our living purpose. I can't see what they want with 400 acres.

I am here because I will refuse to dodge my responsibility to be a part of the future. I am that future!

I would hate the thought of inviting the heads of state to my presential palace here in Greensboro to talk about improvements in their own countries then to try to explain the "honey pot" we cannot seem to be able to eliminate.

On a more serious note, the question that we should address ourselves with is not a technological one, because the technological machinery that we will be constructing is one of highest efficiency in the world. So the question is not of technological efficiency, but of social feasibility and social desirability..

In the course of my investigation it was evident to me that the site that would and have suffered the greatest amount of social impact is the South Buffalo Creek site. (Alternatives 1 and 6)

You are talking about a site that will affect 25,000 or more people. You are talking about a site that has no potential for expanding. You are talking about a site that cannot provide an adequate buffer zone.

You are talking about taking our technologically efficient machine and placing it in a socially insufficient area.

I would hope that you who carry the responsibility of making the final decision will do so with expediency. Because of the slowness of your decision, Greenboro citizens have lost favorable consideration by major industries to use Greensboro as its place of business. This is turn has supplemented Greenboro's unemployment rate, and in the long run will stifle growth in one of America's most desirable cities.

So your concern with the quality of human life can be as greatly affected by your slowness of decision as well as the decision itself.

(NOTE: To-the-record - The verbation transcript from the tape recording begins again at this point.)

Moderator: .... Thank you. Would somebody see about changing this tape so we can begin again? Thank you. (Pause). Mr. Fox. Mr. Fox. Thank you.

Speaker Mr. Hermon F. Fox: Ah- I'm Hermon Fox, I live at 1714 Eastwood Avenue. I'm going to read a joint statement of the NAACP and the Greensboro Citizens Association, and if I do not finish this statement, Attorney David Dansby will finish it, who comes after me. The Greensboro Citizens Association and the NAACP are making this statement on behalf of the approximately forty-one thousand five hundred (41,500) blacks living in the

North and South Buffalo Creek sub-basins. It is our position that environmental considerations are important only because environmental factors affect the quality of life of human beings living within the environment. For that reason we feel that one of the most important considerations in the number... is the number of people who will be directly affected by the placement of the waste treatment plant. There are at least twenty-five thousand (25,000) people living within two (2) miles of the South Buffalo Plant, all of whom have been adversely affected under normal atmospheric conditions due to the conditions under which the plant has been operated. The wastewater treatment plant should be placed at the Confluence of the North and South Buffalo Creeks because: Population. At the McLeansville Confluence Site only eighteen (1,800) hundred people live within two (2) miles of the proposed site. While almost twenty-six thousand (26,000) people live within two (2) miles of the existing South Buffalo Plant. Three thousand two hundred (3,200) of these people live within three thousand (3,000) feet of the existing South Buffalo Treatment Plant. The population at the Confluence of North and South Buffalo is only expected to increase four hundred and ninety-seven (497) people by the Year 2000. The population at the EIS site is expected to increase to two thousand (2,000) people per square mile by the Year 2000. Racial Impact. The black population of Greensboro is concentrated within two (2) miles of the existing North and South Buffalo Plants. Because of the refusal to sell to blacks in other parts of the City, blacks desiring to purchase homes could only buy in the areas of South Buffalo Creek until the mid-1960s when the area near the North Buffalo Treatment Plant was opened to blacks. It was not until long after the effective date of the Fair Housing Act in 1970, that blacks were free to buy homes in other areas. Many of the residents living near the plants cannot sell out and move because prospective buyers are unwilling to buy because of their knowledge of the odor problem in the areas. There are six (6) schools within a mile and a half of the existing South Buffalo site. Four (4) of these schools are elementary schools. One elementary school is located within three thousand (3,000) feet of the existing site. Students and teachers from all over the City are therefore affected by the odors and emissions from the existing site. Advantages to the McLeansville Residents. Guilford County soil is not well suited to use of septic tanks and some areas are already over saturated with septic tanks. This is supported by the EIS Study. Possibly well before the Year 2000 county residents, including McLeansville residents, may be expected to experience well-water contamination from septic tanks in the absence of a central sewage system. Also, because of the low permeability of the soil, sewage may be expected to seep to the surface in existing septic tank systems causing odors and disease. The Confluence site is downstream from McLeansville and will provide gravity flow access to the treatment plant. The South Buffalo, North Buffalo and the EIS sites are upstream from McLeansville and would require expensive construction, replacement, maintenance, fuel cost and pumping stations. Advantages to East Guilford County. There have been numerous compliants from residents of East Guilford County concerning... concerning the rapid growth and land value increases in Western Guilford County, while low growth and land value increases have occurred in East Guilford County. One of the important impediments to growth in East Guilford is the lack of sewage disposal facilities. West Guilford County is upstream from the South Buffalo Plant and gravity flow to the plant is economical. East Guilford County is downstream from both the North and South Buffalo Plants and therefore not easily accessible If the plant is built at the Confluence site, vast new areas of East Guilford County will be easily developed, clearing the way for new residential areas as well as industrial areas. Such development will create new jobs and improved living standards for all of Guilford County, as well as increase properly values in East Guilford. If the plant is built at the EIS site, an important part of Guilford County, McLeansville, will still experience slow growth due to the lack of economical sewage disposal facilities, since McLeansville will be downstream from that site. I leave only the summary for Attorney Dansby.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause).

Speaker Mr. David M. Dansby, Jr.: I'd like to say I appreciate those remarks by Mr. Fox, and I'd like to keep my comments, brief. I would like to say that ah- to the members of the panel that ah- the purpose of environmental impact statement to me is not to determine, solely, the affect of a proposed course of action on certain natural parts of our environment such as lakes, streams, wildlife and vegetation. It would seem to me that a good portion of the impact statement was concerned about the effect of the proposed course of action on these things. The effect... the importance of an environmental impact statment and the importance of considering the environment in the first place is the effect of the environment on people. And, what we're talking about when we're talking about the people that live in South Greensboro is some twenty-six thousand (26,000) people. But we're not only talking and we're not only concerned about those twenty-six thousand (26,000) people that live in Southeast Greensboro, we're also concerned about those people that also live in the area that's effected by the North of Buffalo Creek ah- Treatment Facility. And there's some concern even in this last alternative ah- that's proposed alternative four (4) about upgrading North Buffalo... the North Buffalo Treatment Facility. I wouldn't have a quarrel with that if we, in fact, did upgrade that facility. But, when we say upgrade we're engaging in some... in ah- exercise and summatics. What we're talking about is enlarging, rather than upgrading. Now we can deal with some upgrading, but when you start talking about enlarging the plant you're talking about large numbers of people, mostly black people, that are going to be effected by that plant. And, I think that ah- even though nothing has been said about it, that the people in the Northeast part of Greensboro, and I live in Southeast Greensboro, are entitled to some relief. In terms of the ah- proposed proposal to upgrade South Buffalo Creek, I'd like to point out that ah- and reiterate what some of the previous speakers have said, that the black people that are living there in Southeast Greensboro are living there not because they chose to. I'm sure that if you go back through your records and if you look at some of the testimony that was taken in the previous Hearing ah- a lot of people... and you might hear some speakers say later on that the people in South Greensboro... Southeast Greensboro ah- shouldn't even be complaining because they knew the plant was there and they moved there. I'd like to reiterate that we moved there simply because that was the only place we could go. That was because of the segregated housing factors that were existing in Greensboro at that time. The people in Northeast Greensboro are still suffering from these segregated housing ah- facilities. And the best course of action would be to eliminate both the existing plants in North and South Buffalo and build a plant large enough down there at the Confluence site to accommodate growth, not only for twenty (20) years, because in twenty years we're not... we're still going to have a sewage problem. And it's very short-sighted to say that we're going to get something that's going to last us just ah- twenty (20) years, but we've got to be concerned about these kids that's going to be coming up ah- will be coming into adulthood in the Year 2000 and the years afterwards. I'd also like to point out that if we choose or if the course of action is chosen to upgrade the existing South Buffalo Plant not only are the people in Southeast Greensboro going to suffer. Mr. Fox has indicated that there are about six (6) schools in that area. Ah- that's the _______________ (this name was indistinguishable) School, the _______________ (this name was indistinguishable) School, the Lincoln School and the Dudley High School which are all within five thousand (5,000) feet or so of that existing plant. Now, if it's upgraded to or enlarged to twice the size, we can expect that people twice as far are going to be suffering from the ill-effects of that plant. And ah- school kids from all over the community are coming to Southeast Greensboro to go to school. I think we should certainly take that into consideration. So ah- in summary, I think that what we should take into consideration is not lakes, streams, trees, but we should take into consideration the very important and vital human factor that ah- is going to be effected by any course of action we take. And I'd also like to say that even though some of the representatives from the McLeansville area ah- have ah- talked about the best course... said the best course of action would be to enlarge South Buffalo Creek, I'd like to point out that in the Environmental Impact Statement on pages three (3) and thirty (30) there is considerable discussion about the nature of the soil in Guilford County. It says that this soil has low permeability, and what that means is that when people have or use insanitary septic tanks that this water will not absorb that sewage. Well, it's got to go somewhere and if it doesn't go down it's going to gum up, which means that you're going to have some considerable problems out there in McLeansville, and I want those folks to be aware of that, and I certainly would like to see the Environmental Protection Agency take that into consideration. Now, if the plant is placed at the confluence which is downhill, the Buffalo Creek,.. the North and South Buffalo Creek is the best example of gravity flow, because water will flow downhill. And, if the people in McLeansville are concerned about their future I think that some consideration should be given to the type of facility that they can tap on to at some later date. Because in the Year 2000, I'm sure you're going to go and look for some of your leaders and some of these people who... who come in here tonight and made representations ah- that ah- that some site other than the confluence site or the Ciba Geigy Site will be in the interest of the people in McLeansville. Now, I think that ah- it's incumbent upon the Agency to take that into consideration. Thank you..

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Kerns. Kerns. Lillian Harley, Miss Debra Alston and Robert Elzy. Mr. Kerns.

Speaker Mr. Dan Kerns: I'm Dan Kerns from McLeansville, and I live on the banks of the Buffalo Creek. Some concerned citizens of McLeansville have helped me in raising...in getting a petition of over one thousand (1,000) names. This petition was collected on a personal... many of these names were collected on a person-to-person basis. They were ah- informed of the situation and all of them realize that the only decision that is economically feasible and environmentally sound for a new, modern site is at the existing South Buffalo Plant. I would like to present this petition to this Board, now. (Applause).

Moderator: Miss Harley.

Speaker Ms. Lillian M. Harley: Madam Chairman, members of the panel, friends, Mayor, and everybody, I'm not going to stand here three (3) minutes or five (5) minutes. I just have a few statements I'd like to make. But my first statement is... I would like to ask the panel if you all have had the opportunity to get a whift of Buffalo Creek?

Moderator: Yes we have. (Applause).

Speaker Ms. L. M. Harley: Well, I'm sure all these statements that people have made tonight you can go along with what they're saying.

Moderator: Yes Mam.

Speaker Ms. L. M. Harley: I ah- know McLeansville, I feel like those residents have an opportunity and should speak for themselves. But, Buffalo Creek's been down there about fifty (50) years, and ah- I was chastised for saying last Sunday that I've smelled it for forty-one (41) years and I think it's time for something to be done. Relocate it, don't expand it. It's overflowing, now. And I think that you all should find, in your own meetings and whatever ah- to move it somewhere else. Because I think it's been down there on the southside long enough. (Applause).

Moderator: Thank you. Miss Alston.

Speaker Mr. Robert Elzy: Ah- I'm Robert Elzy of 2118 Veal Place. I live not far from this Buffalo Creek and ah- I'm very upset. Now, I'm not saying that we're going to move this plant out of our doorsteps and put it in somebody else's. But I would say, move it. Pick it up and move it. Now, as the lady just said, now I've been smelling it for twenty (20) years, myself, and ah- for the last three (3) years I have moved closer to it because I didn't have no where else to move. And, I think that ah- in fact I was listening to a lady not long ago in her speech about the land. Now, we have plenty of land in this County and which I have information, that we could put this plant other than where it is. But it's so many people they have the land and the don't want it there. Now, I believe... I'm not being prejudice, if I had land and if the City wanted it, if the County wanted it, if the State wanted it they wouldn't do but one thing, and that's condemn it. And, I wouldn't have no alternative. I couldn't do a thing about it. (Applause). So, I'm going to make a long story short, in other words, the people that we have put in office I want to remind them, 'course I hope some of them are here tonight, to help us move that plant. Now you know it's election time coming up again. (Applause). 'Course I... I have talked with ah- some of the politicians and they agreed with me. But, they haven't seemed to do anything about it. But, let us do something about it in the next election. Thank you. (Applause).

Moderator: Thank you. Miss Debra Alston, then Sara... Miss Sara Newsome, then Mr. and Mrs. Julius Alston and then Jim Rosenberg. Miss Alston... Debra Alston. (Pause). Sara Newsome.

Speaker Ms. Sara Newsome: Madam Chairman, distinguished panel and Guilford County citizens my name is Sara Newsome, I'm a lifelong resident of McLeansville and I do live on the banks of the South Buffalo Creek. We want it known that we who live downstream of the South Buffalo Plant have suffered from the plant, also. The odor problems have not been confined just to the people who live around the plant, but we have smelled this creek for at least thirty (30) years. In the late 1960s the stream at ah- U. S. 70, which is in the County, was declared a health hazard by Dr. Sara Marr (this name may be spelled incorrectly) of the Guilford County Health Department. The odors turned the paint on our homes black, it peeled the paint from one of our churches, our property has been devalued due to the stinch from the creek. We believe that it's long past time for this problem to be corrected within the City. Thank you. (Applause).

Moderator: Thank you. Julius Alston... Julius Alston. Jim Rosenberg, and after Mr. Rosenberg, Pearlie Alston.

Speaker Mr. Jim Rosenberg: Madam Chairman, I am Jim Rosenberg representing the Greensboro Youth Council. You will find a written statement of our views, I will not make my remarks long. On behalf of the Greensboro Youth Council I would like to address the members of the EPA concerning the youth point of view on the Metro Sewage

Plant. There has been no youth point of view presented so far, so I'd like to feel that this is an issue, it should be said, now. GYC is Greensboro's only city-wide youth organization and we represent over seven thousand (7,000) high school youth age students. Please do not dismiss us as merely kids, for we are not. The Youth Council consist of a hundred and forty (140) members selected by their student body, all of whom are concerned leaders. We take the time and effort to supply Greensboro's youth point of view as we feel it is crucial to matters such as this. We realize that twenty (20) years from now, it will be us who are directly affected by the site of this plant. We will be the adults at that time, and we will have to face these problems. Therefore, at a recent meeting of the Council we addressed ourselves to this issue. Each proposed site was discussed, debated and eventually voted on. The Youth Council, representing Greensboro's youth voted to endorse the confluence site of North and South Buffalo Creek. This is our formal endorsement because of population effected, future expansion and environmental impact we chose this particular location. But, most important is that the action take place, soon. It should not be prolonged until it is we who actually decide the issue. It should be decided on now and soon. The contra... the confluence site on North and South Buffalo Creek we feel affords the best location, possible, and we feel it should be done, now. We are grateful for this opportunity to be heard, and hopeful that our views will be taken into serious consideration. GYC realize the importance of the metro issue and also the controversy surrounding it. We feel that we have no regional or personal biases that would discredit out recommendations , and we feel they were made in the best interest of all those involved in all areas. As the Mayor mentioned, Greensboro is an unusual community. We are proud of our progress, and as youth looking forward we are hopeful for the future. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Pearlie... Pearlie Alston, S. T. Hoffman, Jon Wimbish, W. A. Ward. Miss Alston. (Pause). S. T. Hoffman. Mr. S. T. Hoffman, Jon Wimbish... Mr. Hoffman?

Speaker Mr. S.T. Hoffman: Yes.

Moderator: Okay.

Speaker Mr. S. T. Hoffman: Madam Chairman and gentlemen, my name is S. T. Hoffman and I represent the McLeansville Community Council, on the Citizens Advisory Committee during the ah- environmental impact study. Ah- to begin with, I'd like to respond to Mr. Melvin's remarks about Mr. Rosser's statement, because at the last public hearing ah- Mayor ______________ (this name was indistinguishable) proclaimed at the end of his ah- annual eloquent, political speech that if you people will tell us where to locate the Metro Plant we will bargain or comply with that decision. Well, a decision was reached and Mayor Melvin caught the first plane to Atlanta, not to comply as stated but to apply pressure to change the decision that was based on the data from the Environmental Impact Study. The site location was changed, and the basis for that decision, as we contend, was political. Now, there are two (2) points or issues that I would like to provoke pursuit on, the first ah- on who would benefit from locating the Metro Plant north of Highway 70; and secondly, the issue of minorities as it relates to ah-McLeansville's citizens. Now, in first point we must realize that the location of the Metro Plant downstream will open up vast areas in the South Buffalo Basin for development. With this potential, the banks will be ready to deal and the developers to develop and the realtors to trade, and the Chamber of Commerce will be in a better position to sell the region to industrialization. Now, foregoing groups have been silent partners with the City leadership from the very beginning, and stand to benefit, financially. Some more than others, to be sure. Now, we still need to know what individuals and/or businesses now that stand to benefit from the location of the plant north of Highway 70, and I would present the question, is this not one of the functions or purposes of the EIS. And, if not, shouldn't the public have the right to know. And, in addition, have any of the individuals been in contact... direct contact with EPA while serving as elected officials on official business. Do any of these individuals own substantial amounts of land in the area that will be opened up for development. Do any of these represent banking, real estate, building and industries. In short, has it been a conflict of interest on the part of some lucky public official. Now, with a word about those who will not benefit from this development. Who will pay for the re-directing of transportation to serve this area, such as street and roadability. Who will pay to extend water and sewer. Who will pay for solid waste management and other services. The people will pay for this development are the middle-class taxpayers in Greensboro, principally; and, in Guilford County, in general. Now, it cost money to expand and the taxpayers foot the bill. Jobs will be created, but in-migration job-seekers will take up many of these newly created jobs. More services will be needed. Government will grow larger, and so will the tax bill. Must we... must we re-live the experiences of New York City and other blighted urban areas that are development and growth oriented. Does Greensboro and Guilford County want quality, or does it want quantity. And finally, the minority rights issue. Do the people of Northeast Guilford County not constitute a minority. A small group of people that must ah- contend with an olfactory, objectionable sewage plant, and that means it stinks, because a larger, more powerful group didn't want it in their community. And, why has the City's leadership permitted the re-location or movement of the black community around ah- to the North Buffalo Plant, while shedding these giant, crocodile tears over the residents around Buffalo South. These people have been crying for years, so can we expect the same relief. Further, if the Metro Plant is built in the McLeansville ah- community, and there are complaints about the odor and land de... de-evaluation, who do we petition. The County Commissioners state that their hands are tied, the City has a legal right to build the plant outside the City limits. Why can't city officials... ah- why can city officials exercise influence and affect our lives, but ah- in the same token, why can we not vote for these same officials. So, I ask the question ah- what are our rights, and as a post-note, I'd like to say if the odor will not be or should not be a consideration in McLeansville with the new plant, why should it be a problem in the City. Thank you. (Applause).

Moderator: Mr. Wimbish. After Mr. Wimbish, Mr. W. A. Ward.

Speaker Mr. Jon Wimbish: My name is Jon Wimbish, I represent Cone Mills Corporation....

Unidentified Speaker: Yes sir.

Speaker Mr. J. Wimbish: .... Cone is the largest employer in Greensboro and Guilford County. It takes pride in its record of civic involvement. We've watched closely the development of the sewage system controversy, and have weighed various advantages and disadvantages as set forth in each of the seven (7) alternatives. There is a great deal of concern by all parties involved, and not must we make a decision, but the right decision in agreeing on a long-range solution to the present sewer dilemma. It's been a long and difficult process to determine the correct, long-term answer to our sewer problem. Originally, in order to satisfy the twenty (20) year growth projection requiring thirty-six (36) million gallons per day of treated wastewater a hundred and twenty-four (124) alternatives entailed consideration of of fourteen (14) different treatment plant sites, including five (5) major water sheds were identified. Certainly with a study of this magnitude justice has been given to all alternatives... or combination of alternatives. Therefore, we feel a decision must be made, and made soon to proceed with an alternative that will provide the greatest long-term benefit to the most people at the most nominal cost. This alternative appears to be Alternative Four (4), as outlined by the Environmental Impact Statement. The advantages provided by Alternative 4 out-weigh any disadvantages as compared to the six (6) other alternatives outlined. Alternative... Alternative Number 4 would consist of the upgrading of the North Buffalo Plant to sixteen (16) million gallons per day, the abandonment of the South Buffalo Plant, constructing the new plant approximately eight point eight (8.8) miles downstream from the... on Buffalo Creek, and constructing the outfall from the South Buffalo Creek to the new plant. This provides a combination of advantages. Certainly the alleviation of offensive odor of the South Buffalo Plant is a major consideration, but in addition, City disposal problems will be solved as well as expansion problems. Growth on the south end of town can proceed by adding sewer lines and sewer capacity, which should relieve pressure for growth in the northwest end of town. County property will be able to tie into the sewer system, which is more environmentally desirable than the present septic tanks they now use. In general, Guilford County has poor soil permeability in comparison to other areas of the State, locating the new plant down Buffalo Creek will allow gravity flow and reducing pumping cost. Industrial growth will also be enhanced by the new sewage facility provided under Alternative 4. Based on the cost factors of the service area, Alternative Number Three (3) could provide an acceptable, though not as desirable alternative, to four (4). Number 3 provides advantages similar to number 4, except of course the plant would not be located as far down Buffalo Creek. Cone Mills has no business interest in any of the sewer proposals being considered. Our concern is one of improving the economy and continuing to provide a favorable living environment to residents of Greensboro and Guilford County. Thank you. (Applause).

Moderator: Mr. Ward. Mr. W. A. Ward. (Pause). Lola Ward. (Pause). James Avent. (Pause). Herman Lewis. Have any of the people I called... is anyone here? Yes?

Speaker Mr. James A. Avent, Jr.: I'm James Avent.

Moderator: Alright.

Speaker Mr. J. A. Avent, Jr.: Madam Chairman and ah- members of the panel, ladies and gentlemen, I'm James Avent of 2021 East Florida Street. I've been living on Florida Street approximately three and a half (3½) years. I've lived in Greensboro for all of my life. I've lived in the southeastern section of Greensboro for twenty-one and ahalf (21½) of my twenty-three (23) years. Since this issue is factual as well as emotional, I want to talk about a few facts, first. First of all the approximate twenty-five thousand (25,000) people living within two (2) miles of the present plant, which means more of our tax money will go towards building the new plant. As I understand it, the plant... the present plant is at least fifty (50) years of age. Therefore, expansion of it would be fool-hearted and would be a fiasco, since it has already outlived it's usefulness. Also, as I understand it, the present plant is overloaded as to capacity of wastewater it can treat daily. So expanding it would bring it to a level of minimum capacity, which would in term mean it would have to be expanded again. Even if the present plant is expanded it is expected to be useful for an additional twenty (20) years, while a new facility is expected to be useful for a hundred (100) years. Also, I understand that there is no available land in this section for expansion after twenty years. Now, some emotional issues. Since my family moved here in 1950 from Thomasville, they were forced to move to the southeast section. This was quite normal because blacks had no other place to go. This was also true for my father's people who moved here from Halifax County in 1952. Although both of my parents were college educated, they were more economically and socially deprived than myself for obvious reasons. As a small boy I too had to smell the hideous odors that imminated from the South Buffalo Plant. I now have a son of my own that I would not like to have subjected to this type of odor. On some Summer nights the odor is so rancid that I cannot turn my air conditioner on because the odor is blown into my house. My wife and I have spent many a nights sick to our stomachs because of the odor, and I invite anyone in this room that doesn't believe me to my house for a sample. Some others may say that I had some knowledge of the sewer plant when I moved into the community. This is true, however, as I stated previously all I have known as home for the majority of my life is southeast Greensboro, and if it affects that section of the City, regardless if I lived in the north section, it affects me. Also, the contractors when building the homes in my section had knowledge of the sewage plant. This did not deter him from selling the real estate in the area. You must keep in mind that during the 1950s the destiny of blacks was solely determined by whites. This might be a purely subjective statement, but I strongly oppose the South Buffalo Plant expansion due to inhumane and unjust living conditions that the black residents have had to be subjected for the past twenty (20) to twenty-five (25) years. It is high time that something be done about that obsolete and malfunctioning cesspool. And Madam Chairman, if I may comment about the odor further, you and the panel nor anyone else that does not live in my area can't possibly begin to realize how bad it is. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Mr. Herman Lewis and Cora Robinson and Rosalia Cummings. Mr. Lewis, are you here? Please raise your hand. I see. Mr. Lewis. (Pause). Cora Robinson. (Pause). Rosalia Cummings. If you're here and you're trying to get to the microphone, please raise your hand so I don't overlook you. Thank you.

Speaker Ms. Cora Robinson: I'm Cora Robinson. I have been a resident of the southeast section of Greensboro for almost sixteen (16) years, and I will not go into all the facts of... the people before me have stated them. But I am opposed to upgrading the South Buffalo Creek. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you very much. (Applause). Rosalia Cummings. (Pause). Alfred Butler. (Pause). Mr. Butler. Charles Weill. (Pause). Mr. Butler.

Speaker Mr. Alfred Butler, Jr.: I'm Alfred Butler and I live at 1507 Hilliard Street in southeastern Greensboro. And, I propose that we will not upgrade the disposal plant, that we will build another some other place. I'm not... I'm not for throwing it off down on McLeansville, because I know they don't want to contend with the same odor that we are having. But, we can move it somewhere, just since we ah- get it out from the Buffalo Creek, 'cause it is really just a terrible odor. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Appause). Mr. Weill. After Mr. Weill, Mr. Fred Clapp, and then Allen Holt.

Speaker Mr. Charles Weill: Madam Chairman, I am Charles Weill of 307 Sunset Drive. My concern is the economic development of our community and the longer range planning for the growth that we can logically expect. The population in Greensboro has grown over the past several decades at a rate of approximately two (2%) percent a year. At this rate, our population has doubled every thirty-five (35) years. Whether this rate continues, we don't know. There's been a great many projections, certainly we know the southeastern part of the Country and the Piedmont, in general, has been very attractive. We can logically expect more people. These people will need employment opportunities. The various points concerning the making of opportunities availables through industrial expansion has been adequately stated by both Mr. Fetzer of the County Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Charlie Melvin of the Chamber of Commerce. Little more needs to be said, but I would like to endorse their comments. But, with respect to longer range planning, I'd like to point out to the panel that the Piedmont Council of Government, which is a rather extensive planning organization supported through contributions of eleven (11) county governments has developed what they term their regional development guide. This information has generally been distributed throughout the community. The concepts in that guide ah- shown in this little brochure, I'm sure this is available and has been inspected by the ah- various investigators in the preparation of your report. The basic concept suggest that if we don't direct our planning we're liable to end up with a megopolis between the Greensboro, Winston-Salem and High Point. These towns, perhaps, will grow together. This is not desirable. That concept of... of avoiding a megapolis such as we have in the northeast has generally been accepted. To avoid that direction of growth, has been suggested that Greensboro to the north and east. In order to accomplish this, waste treatment... waste collection systems will need to be installed. I think it's not a question of whether we need additional waste treatment, that's been demonstrated adequately tonight, the question is when and where. The when has pretty well been spoken and ah- the point has been proven, well demonstrated, and I think we all know that we need it now. The question then remains, where. I suggest to you that Alternate Plan Number 4 is by far the best one to provide for the growth in the north and east, which we would expect through the direction of ah- the various governmental agencies. The representative from Radian and Associates said that Alternate No. 4 perhaps would allow a link for development, I would assume that he meant by this, fragmented development. We need not be concerned with that particular allegation, because we have adequate boards, councils and representatives to ah- direct our growth. Such as zoning commissions, sub-division control, and etcetera. It's been pretty orderly to date, and appears it will continue. I suggest that if the new plant is constructed, I certainly hope it will be, that it be at Site No. 4 where gravity flow of the collection system can adequately serve the greatest amount for our County and provide for the longest possible growth. You're concerned with twenty (20) years, I believe we in Greensboro who have to finance this project are concnered with as much longer period that this facility will possibly last. South Buffalo has lasted fifty (50) years. If we put this at the right place, it will last longer. I heartily recommend that you ah- endorse Alternate No. 4.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). After Mr. Holt, will Mr. Sharpe and then Ken Smith proceed to the microphone? Mr. Holt.

Speaker Mr. Fred Clapp: Madam Chairman and members of the panel, my name is Fred Clapp. I'm the president of the Greensboro Board of Realtors. The Board of Realtors is already on the record with you in supporting Number One (1), the immediate implimentation of an adequate regional wastewater treatment plant, and Number Two (2), supporting the plan previously approved by the City of Greensboro, County of Guilford and the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources known as the Confluence Plan and Alternative Number Four (4) in your study. A special sub-committee of our legislative committee has been tracking the progress of Metro and has served as our representative on your EIS Advisory... Advisory Committee. The committee has recommended to our Board of Directors, and the directors, representing almost six hundred (600) members of our community who daily face this problem in the course of their business, have authorized me to present to you the following statement. The conclusions presented in your Environmental Impact Statement fail to provide sufficient argument to persuade us to change our previous opinion that the so-called Confluence Site, Alternative Number 4 is still the most effective, prudent and economical plan from a long-range point of view. We believe any plan involving continued use of the South Buffalo Plant, your Alternative 1, 6 and 7, would prove to be not only improbable to impliment, but would be unacceptable for a number of reasons. It is, however, our opinion that the urgent need to proceed with a regional waste-water treatment facility at this time is our number one concern and therefore we hereby go on record in support of your proposed action, Alternative Three (3), provided you can proceed to immediately impliment the proposed action. Ladies and gentlemen, the time is now. Your report lists three and a half (3½) pages of major events, hearings, meetings and approval of this project and assuming a plant coming on-stream in 1980, this is a time-span of eleven (11) years. We find further delay unacceptable. The people of Greensboro have already put up their money, so to speak, almost seven (7) years ago, and we still stand ready, willing and able to proceed with the project. We understand of course that no project of this magnitude can meet with everyone's approval, but we do believe that the time is now for this community to close its ranks and support a plan that will more greatly benefit the entire community. If you cannot fund Alternative 4, we urge you to proceed with your proposed action, now. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you, Mr. Holt. (Applause).

Speaker Mr. Allen Holt: Madam Chairman, panel members, my name is Allen Holt, I'm a resident and a property-owner in McLeansville. After looking over the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, there are several factors of Alternate 3 that have not been addressed, adequately. Number one, much of the dis... or discussion in the Environmental Impact Statement was centered on the short-term effect of the construction of the sewer treatment facility. A more important focus would be the analysis of the long-term environmental effects of the existence of a treatment facility at Site 3. Number two, the Environmental Impact Statement states that overt complaints are minimal. Yet, it also states that no records are kept of such overt complaints. How can this be. Number three, the residents of eastern Guilford County have been assured by Greensboro's decision-makers that there would be no odor problem with the new Metro Treatment Facility. However, the Environmental Impact Study again states that the technology is not available to prevent odor pollution. If Greensboro continues to assure us that there will be no odor problem, then the EPA should require a performance bond so that owners can be compensated for the devaluation of their property by over-pollution. Number four, the Environmental Impact Study includes the possibility that the South Buffalo Treatment Plant will remain in-operation so that it can serve as a ____________ (this word was inaudible) facility to reduce the odor potential from septic conditions at the outfall . Nevertheless the document was vague as to whether this would in fact be a realistic possibility. It should be made clear to the citizens as to whether this will in fact be a part of the anticipated treatment operation. Number five, the development of Site 3 versus the upgrading of North and South Buffalo Treatment Plants has the added liability of dispersing the flora and faunal habitats along South Buffalo Creek. In urbanizing areas, the streams and flood plans are critically important in the maintenance of a diversity of flora and fauna. Number six, and the final one, the social impact of the present South Buffalo Treatment Facility is significant only because the the perimeter area around the treatment facility was encroached by sub-divisions. The facility was there, first. The residential use followed. The community of McLeansville and the residents of eastern Guilford County established their homes in an area that would afford the social and environmental conditions that would be conductive to rearing families. Now, the City of Greensboro propose to come, after the fact of our existence as a community, after the fact of the construction of our homes and the establishment of our families and to evade our rural, suburban-like life with a sewer treatment facility. Just because this facility will only dislocate three (3) families is no reason to minimize its significance on a cooperative population of eastern Guilford County. It will adversely affect us on anyone's standards.

Moderator: Will you please summarize, Mr. Holt?

Speaker Mr. Allen Holt: This is my last statement. The Environmental Impact Statement Study shows clearly that the most cost-effective and best environmental solution is to upgrade existing facilities.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Dwight Sharpe. (Pause). Dwight Sharpe. (Pause). Ken Smith, John Michael, and then Thomas Nettles. (Pause). Dwight Sharpe.

Speaker Mr. Dwight Sharpe: Yes mam, I'm Dwight Sharpe. I'm from the McLeansville community, and I just want to make a short statement or two concerning ah- to get your sympathy to look at this project in a moral ah- and ethical point of view. I think that ah- the moral aspect of the ah- sewer treatment plant being relocated from a community that gets the benefit, and it entirely benefits this community... relocating this sewer plant to a community that doesn't get any benefit from it just doesn't seem morally fair to me, and ah- you people, I think ah- if you would think morally and religiously, in fact I think it is to the point of being a sin to ah- indulge this type thing upon someone that ah- is not getting any benefit from it. If it's so bad why... why does it have to be put on some ah-.... We have the minority race out there, plus we have white race there, yet we are the minority in this situation. So, ah- it seems to be ah- a few laws ah- new laws within the Constitution or within the ah- laws of the federal government that ah- protects the minority. So, let's kind of review this. Ah- this is... the facts that most of these South Greensboro people have brought forth are well taken. The points are very good, but it seems that ah- their point of view is when it concerns South Greensboro residents a sewer plant smells too bad for them, but concerning a sewer plant in downstream neighborhood, we have been assured that a sewer plant will not smell bad to us. Ah- how is it going to be that way. (Applause). The last point I would like to make and bring out, I have been concerned with this thing ever since it started. In fact, my name was smeared in the paper when we had a meet... the very first meeting that ever caused this to start was held at Mount Pleasant Church on Sunday before Labor Day, I don't even remember the year, but it's been about ten (10) years ago. Ah- I come to church with my wife and family, and the church had just been painted. And ah- I drove up and the paint on the church had turned black. And I said, I'm not going to put up with this. Ah- I left my wife and family in Sunday School and didn't even stay for the church service, I went to see Representative Odell Payne and he and I got a meeting together the next day, which was ah- Labor Day, and ah- and tried to get the City and County officials out there to do something about it then. We have had problems. These people in South Greensboro, I can sympathize with them. But ah- the lady a few minutes ago from McLeansville stated the facts about the paint peeling off of the buildings out there. I... I won't go into that, because that's too old a thing to talk about. It's just like the civil rights issue though. It's just... the civil rights issue for the people in Greensboro is just like fighting the Civil War over again, as far as I'm concerned. And that's ridiculous. The civil rights issue is out of it, as far as I'm concerned. And, one more point I would like to make. I think it is time to stop spending or wasting all this money for studies and you people to sit up there and make a big salary and not make any decisions. One year ago I think that... I think the tax money was something like two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars was allocated to these people to make this study. They made the study and made the recommendations and nothing was done about it. That's a waste of the taxpayers' money already. No wonder it's going to cost fifty-nine ($59) million dollars. Thank you. (Applause).

Moderator: Mr. Smith.

Speaker Mr. Ken Smith: Madam Chairman, my name is Ken Smith. I speak in behalf of the home-builders of Greensboro. We the homebuilders of Greensboro are very concerned about our City. We feel it is a must that a new waste-treatment plant be built, now. Our constructing industry employs some seven to ten thousand (7,000 - 10,000) people, directly. Also, several thousand, indirectly. We are the second largest industry in the Country, the economy depends on construction, greatly. Therefore, we urge your speedy approval of a new site, now. We are concerned about the cost of homes. We build... have built here good houses for our people, and in the future. The cost of land and the availability of it is getting worse day-by-day. We are concerned about the growth of Greensboro, the jobs of our people. We have had a very limited growth for several years because our present treatment plant is not sufficient to take care of our needs. Therefore, good industry is passing us by. With Greensboro being one of the best places in the Country to live, help us to keep this name and build a better City. We must have your help, now. So, please give us a prompt answer. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Mr. Michael, then Mr. Nettles, and then Leonard Lassiter. Mr. Michael.

Speaker Mr. John Michael: My name is John Michael, and I've been a citizen of Greensboro for eight (8) years. And ah- after hearing all of the political rhetoric, I just wanted to ask a few questions, not to the panel but to pose them to the people here, tonight. And ah- my main concern was in the looking over the ah- book prepared by the Environmental Protection ah- people, why the ah- re-cycle, re-use type of operation was not considered as the only alternative, no matter what the site was. No one has dealt with this subject, tonight. And, I think, especially after the failure of the Chapel Hill ah- folks to have any water at all to use this Summer and the problem with the sabotage contamination in ________________ (this name was inaudible), North Carolina and the problems in the other sections of the Country, I can't see why it wouldn't be feasible before the year twenty thousand and ten (2010) for it would be economically competitive to re-cycle. Why this wasn't considered, no matter were the site might be. I'm in complete empathy with the citizens of McLeansville. But ah- when... if we wait too long, then it'll be economically impossible to have a re-cycle, re-use type of operation, and we won't be able to turn it over where we will be able to have water at all. And ah- I... I wondered why this wasn't considered when this impact study was made. Thank you.

Moderator: Mr. Thomas Nettles, 1302 Moody Street. I may have pronounced that incorrectly. (Pause). Mr. Leonard Lassiter, then Mr. Harry Pike, then Ralph Lewis. Mr. Leonard Lassiter. (Pause). Mr. Harry Pike. (Pause). Mr. Ralph Lewis. (Pause). Espanella (this name may be spelled incorrectly) Greene.

Speaker Mr. Ralph Lewis: Madam Chairman and members of the panel, my name is Ralph Lewis, and I represent the McLeansville Athletics Association. We ah- have athletic programs involving about two hundred and fifty (250) people in three (3) programs, and we're opposed to the Greensboro... to Greensboro putting the waste treatment plant in our neighborhood. We're a rural community, and we want it that way. Many families have been here for generations, and we do not want the city problems such as congestion, pollution, industrial emission and the squalor which a treatment plant will eventually bring. To avoid these problems is the reason we live there. The City should have some rural, green space around it, and we're that green space. And, our end of the County grows agriculatural products and these are nec... necessities. And, we do not... we don't need the sewer service, and we don't want it. (Applause).

Moderator: Miss Green, then Mr. Dennis Harrell, and then Harold Haskins. Miss Greene.

Speaker Ms. E. H. Greene: Madam Chairman and members of the Environmental Protection Agency, my name is Espanella Greene. I live at 1602 Lincoln Street, within smelling distance of Buffalo Creek. The central issue here tonight seems to be what is the greatest good for the greatest number for the longest period of time. And to that question I can only say the Confluence Site of North and South Buffalo Creeks. In addition to all of the reasons you have heard, already, I shall attempt to summarize just a few. The Confluence Site provides ample space for future expansion, it affects a relatively smaller number of people. Your recommendation of Alternative Three (3) will only last us for twenty (20) years, and I would hate to go through this all over again in the next twenty (20) years. Your objection to the Confluence Site seems to be the cost factor. Hopefully many of us will be around twenty years from now. And, I think all of us will agree at that time that that was by far the cheapest location. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Mr. Harrell. Dennis Harrell. After Mr. Harrell will be Mr. Harold Haskins, and then Mr. Wade Payne.

Speaker Mr. Dennis Harrell: Madam Chairman, I'm Dennis Harrell, and I speak as the chairman of the Concerned Citizens of McLeansville. We are opposed to Greensboro putting their waste treatment plant in McLeansville. We want to know why Greensboro wants five hundred (500) acres, while all they need is forty (40) or fifty (50) acres. A buffer area could be zoned around their plant. We want to know when additional sites downstream were looked at. Was Radian looking for five hundred acres, or forty to fifty acres. How could there by only three (3) places to put a plant in nearly eight (8) miles of stream. Why was the so-called preferred site never mentioned or discussed until it was proposed in the May 26th meeting in Atlanta with EPA and the City. How many other as yet under-discovered sites might be available up-stream at a savings of nearly a million ($1,000,000) dollars a mile, particularly if your consultants would look for fifty acres or so. Why does EPA and the State want to spend so much of our money on a project that does so little when better and cheaper alternates are available. I would like the record to show that we oppose Greensboro's wastewater treatment plant being located anywhere in the McLeansville area. In summarizing, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Natural and Economic Resource and their consultants the Radian Corporation have found Alternates Six (6) and One (1) to be the most environmentally acceptable. They have also found Alternate 6 and 1 to be by far the big... the least expensive to construct, as well as the most cost-effective. We recommend that you follow your findings. Thank you. (Applause).

Moderator: Mr. Haskins.

Speaker Mr. Harold Haskins: Madam Chairman and the panel members, I am Harold Haskins from McLeansville and I represent a majority group of the land-owners of the Confluence Site. We feel it would be most uneconomical for the Metro Sewage Treatment Plant to be constructed in the McLeansville area. By upgrading and expanding the present North and South Buffalo Treatment Plants, there would be a savings of twelve ($12,000,000) dollars to us taxpayers. If other Cities in North Carolina can treat sewage waste without odors, why can't the City of Greensboro. With these facts in mind, we support one hundred (100%) percent Alternate Site Six (6) described in the Environmental Impact Statement. Thank you. (Applause).

Moderator: Mr. Payne. After Mr. Payne, Miss Margaret Snow, and then Haley Moses. Mr. Payne.

Speaker Mr. Wade Payne: Madam Chairman, I am Wade Payne. I represent the people close to the proposed site. We object to Greensboro putting their sewer plant in our community. We believe that the odor problems and the discharge of poorly treated sewer should be stopped and the State and EPA have the authority and the knowledge to stop these problems. Greensboro should never have had their permit to discharge improperly treated sewer renewed a while back by the State and EPA. Greensboro should never be allowed to move their problems downstream to McLeansville. In 1969 my home and others in my community were turned brown by odors and fumes from the South Buffalo Plant or South Buffalo Creek. We had to pay to paint our homes, and we would like to know who will be able to do the repaying for further repairs and problems if this plant is put downstream. Thank you. (Applause).

Moderator: Thank you. Mrs. Snow. (Pause). Mrs. Snow. Mr. Moses. Is Mrs. Snow coming to the podium? Are you Mrs. Snow? Mr. ah- Haley Moses, and then Vance Chauis... Chauis. Yes Mam.

Speaker Ms. Florintine Sewell: Ah- I'm Florin... I'm Florintine Sewell, 1413 Dans Road. The same street on which the South Buffalo Plant is located. I come not to speak about where the plant should be located. But rather I want to strongly speak about where the plant should not be located. As a resident of Dans Road, a homeowner, I am a victim of fifty-four thousand (54,000) households in the City of Greensboro flushing in the wake of my living room. There are also another twenty-six thousand (26,000) residents who are also victims of the fifty-four thousand (54,000) occupied homes flushing their many toilets into their living rooms. I'd like to comment that as we talk about the location we think about in this area that there are recreation areas located on this contaminated Creek, that in our neighborhood, on the same street as I've mentioned my dog fell into something. We're not quite sure what it was, but it was unbearable to live with him for a few days. I want to also comment that as we think about this southeast portion of Greensboro, and as we talk about the problem, we recognize that it is a Guilford County problem, that it is a Greensboro problem, and that we as citizens certainly ought to now think in terms of as I heard the statement a few minutes ago, the quality of human environment. I'd like to also comment about the economics of the location, mainly to locate the plant where it should be cheaper to recognize some opportunity cost, some hidden cost that have not been discussed here tonight. To recognize that it will indeed be an expensive venture to come within a highly indensely populated area of our City to locate a disposal plant. I'd like to also mention as we talk about the cost that we recognize the health problems. The health problems ah- to which I've heard no comment as to the extent of deterance and the difficulties that must because... because of the unsanitary conditions that are caused by the odor pollutions which have been discussed quite often here. And, as I summarize, I'd like to mention that I've brought along a yellow bucket with a sample of what the odor is like along the South Buffalo Creek. And, if you'd like to have a smell, be sure to come by my yellow bucket and you'll have that opportunity. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. That was Dr. Florintine Sewell, while either Mrs. Margaret Snow, Haley Moses or Mr. Vance Chauis is coming to the podium, I would like to say that we have now completed speaker number fifty (50) of a hundred and fifteen (115) registered to speak. Therefore, if any of... anyone has prepared comments or you've written them out that would rather submit those comments than make an oral presentation, we will answer anything in writing also in the final EIS. Also, if someone has essentially expressed your own personal concerns and you wish merely to give us your preferred alternative, we would accept that, also. Mrs. Margaret Snow, Mr. Moses, Mr. Vance Chauis from the Greensboro Men's Club. (Pause). Melvin Payne, M. F. Shute or Robert Mays.

Speaker Mr. Melvin S. Payne: Madam Chairman and panel members, I'm Melvin Payne from McLeansville. The opposition of the McLeansville people has already reduced the size of the Greensboro Waste Treatment System from forty-eight (48) to thirty-six (36) million gallons per day for a potential savings of up to twelve million ($12,000,000) dollars. By building a new plant at the present site in size and quality to make it acceptable, and not moving the plant downstream and in so doing completely damaging the quality of the stream along the way, another ten or more million dollars can be saved. That's a total savings of approximately twenty-two million ($22,000,000) dollars. I would like to know how much longer the people of McLeansville will have to spend their time and money to get the State and federal agency to make the right decision in this plant. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). M. F. Shute. Thank you.

Speaker Mr. Robert Mays: Madam Chairman, I'm Bob Mays, I reside on Benjamin Parkway. I think it's rather a sad thing as we sat here tonight to see so many different opinions from three (3) different identifiable groups. The problem is not just one that can go with just one group. I think we're all fooling ourselves if we think that. The problem is one that everyone faces here, and it's rather ah- a view of tunnel vision to think that everyone here is not affected by the problem. This problem is not a McLeansville problem, nor a South Buffalo problem or a Greensboro problem, but a Guilford County problem. And, I feel very ashamed that we're not before you as a unified group. Because you're the people that need to make the decision, now. And I'm afraid that we've damaged our chances of you making a prompt decision by dividing our force. So, I reiterate to you that we need this decision, now. We don't need any more studies, we need it now. Guilford County's waiting. (Applause).

Moderator: Thank you. Johnny Hodge, Walter Reynolds and then next Mrs. Milling. (Pause). Hodge, Reynolds, Milling. (Pause). Joseph Bennett. Please raise your hand if I call your name, so I'll know you're coming toward the podium. Come ahead at the back. Were you raising your hand? Did I call your name, sir? (Pause). Okay. Joseph Bennett. (Pause). Lydia Wallington. (Pause). William Murphy. (Pause). Jim Valentine.

Speaker Mr. Jim Valentine: Madam Chairman, I'm Jim Valentine, a resident and land-owner in McLeansville, I just have a few things here. My concern ah- especially on our property is I've got four (4) free-flowing springs. I've got a good well in order, and I've got a good septic tank system. And, the soil on our property was exception for septic tank use, as stated by you Guilford County folks. Ah- in this draft is stated the possibility of flood problems and seepage from the new plant which might seep into the acquifer and pollute wells within the area of where this proposed plant will be. This is of great concern to me, and I'm sure it's of concern to residents in the area. Another thing is I'm from... I'm basically from New York City. I've lived in the big city, I was born and raised there. Moved to New Jersey and moved to Greensboro. It was the best thing that ever happened to me. Living in Greensboro was almost similar to living In Newark, and if you've ever been in Jersey where I'm from, but when I bought property in the County, it was the happiest day of my life. It's quiet out there, I've got plenty of acreage and plenty of land. I don't have a lot of traffic and a lot of pollution. And, I sure don't want the city coming back on me again, after it took all of my twenty-eight (28) years to get out. Thank you. (Appluase).

Moderator: Thank you. Bob Shelton. Bob Shelton. (Pause). Charley Thompson. (Pause). A. N. Harrell and John G. Clapp, Jr. Are any of those people present? (Pause).

Speaker Mr. John G. Clapp, Jr.: Madam Chairman, members of the panel, I'm John Clapp representing Clapp Farms. I'd just like to ah- re-state some of the decisions that the Environmental Protection Agency considered in eliminating Alternate Site Two (2), which involves ah- our farming property. There are people that, of course, live on that land that have been engaged in farming and they depend upon agriculatural production as their main source of income. There are three (3) families that have retired from farming and, of course, are supplementing their social security pension from agricultural production and then there are others of us that have a heavy investment ah- in this business. Now, the history of this land goes back to quite a ways. Ah- to 1845 and has been farmed, continuously, since that time. Now, we've made major improvements in trying to increase the efficiency of production, such things as irrigation ponds and enlarging fields, ah- elliminating hay-droves, ah- establishing side-waterways and etcetera. Ah- if there's some question ah- about the term century old farm, ah- I have here a copy of the original deed that my grand-father signed on August the 19th, 1845, I'd like to present that to you folks that are in the decision-making process, and some other information.

Moderator: Thank you. W. A. White, Gregory Boyle, Cameraon Cooker. Mr. White.

Speaker Mr. W. A. White: Yes Mam. I'm... Madam Chairman, I'm William White of McLeansville, and ah- most of what I've got to say has been said. So, I support Alternate Number Six (6).

Moderator: Thank you.

Speaker Mr. W. A. White: Thank you. (Applause).

Moderator: Gregory Boyle.

Speaker Mr. Gregory Boyle: Madam Chairman, members of the panel, ladies and gentlemen. We've heard a lot of rhetoric tonight about the citizens of Greensboro whose obvious thrust is to get something done and get it done, now, and for heaven's sake, get it out of Greensboro. We are... I represent the ah- McLeansville Wildlife Club. I'm the president of that club, and I do endorse what Mr. Rosser and some others in the McLeansville said tonight, that we don't want the sewage plant from Greensboro in McLeansville. We feel a far more environmentally sound decision is to, you know, leave it in South Buffalo Creek or the South Buffalo Plant. Upgrade that plant, but do it in a manner which will eliminate odors and that it will improve the waters coming downstream to benefit the wildlife and the agriculture in that... that area. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Cameraon Cookie.

Speaker Mr. Cameraon Cooke: Madam Chairman, and friends, my name is Cameraon Cooke....

Moderator: Excuse me.

Speaker Mr. Cameraon Cooke: .... I live at 2707 Lake Forrest Drive, here in Greensboro. I'm an attorney and I don't represent anyone, yet. Ah-... (Laughter). I appreciate the opportunity to make a few comments ah- as a private citizen. The City's early planning efforts in this area are very commendable and I think it's clear the forbid hope of most people in the area is that these will lead to some fruition, shortly. I've been impressed with the range of comments, tonight. A lot of business people, Chamber of Commerce, technical people, all sorts of skills and tech... ah- technology represented, and not one has complained about the size, the sufficiency, the technical ah- proficiency of the plant or anything else. The whole issue here is the adequacy of treatment and where the facility will be located. I personally came to the meeting tonight without having seen a copy of the draft statement. I heard some comments earlier about how they... nobody could understand it. To me it's very simple. All of the graphs and charts in here represent, to me, the fact that the facility will cost approximately ah- thirty some million dollars, this is a mid-range figure of all of the facilities studied. The environmental assessment is a mid-range item. This... the proposed facility three (3), the City's preference four (4) are essentially the same on that. The operating cost are similar. I really don't see what the problem is. Ah- frankly, I'm beginning to believe that it's arbitrary and capricious not to make a decision. And I certainly urge that you make a decision shortly. Thank you very much.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Allen Andrew, Dr. Ellis, W. H. Ashworth. Mr. Andrew.

Speaker Mr. Allen Andrew: Madam Chairman, I'm Allen Andrew from Greensboro. We are fortunate to have dedicated, elected officials and I think very competent City and County employees. They have suggested a very positive plan for treating our wastewater. The citizens of Greensboro on a whole have certainly supported this, and we urge you to give us your decision so we can move ahead. I support Alternate Four (4). But, if not that, certainly the recommended Alternative Three (3).

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Dr. Ellis, W. H. Ashworth, and after Mr. Ashworth, Jon Wimbish, but he has spoken. Yes sir.

Speaker Mr. W. H. Ashworth: Madam Chair-person, ladies and gentlemen, my name is William H. Ashworth, I'm a member of the Concerned Citizens of McLeansville, but expressing my personal views because my involvement with the Metro planning extends well beyond the formation of our citizen's group. My first look at the Metro plant came during the early 1970s, or approximately even before, at least well before the 1970 Census figures were available. At that time, we all thought our cities and towns had had tremendous growth in the 1960s, and that our population explosion was still going strong. The long-range planning at that point in time was for large regional systems to provide for the anticipated, continued rapid growth. Therefore, based on what seemed to be taking place at that time, I strong supported a regional Metro System, with a treatment plant located at Reedy Fork Creek. As the true facts and figures of the 1970 Census became available, we all learned, much to our surprise that our cities had not grown nearly as much as we had previously thought, and further, our birth rate was rapidly declining. The Gladstone Report had been completed, and indicated sufficient land already available within the city limits to provide for future growth. Further, we were rapidly moving in a... into a disastrous inflationery period. Mr. R. A. Thomas, consulting engineer who joined our efforts about this time convinced me of the accuracy of the above mentioned, but yet to be recognized facts. Even though the Reedy Fork system would help provide more available, low-cost building lots for our young people... our young couples, the plan was strongly opposed by the City. We could further find little hope that P.L. 92-500 or the new P. L. being able...or to take into account the major social considerations necessary to finance anything other than the most cost-effective alternate. Faced with these fact, I was forced to agree, reluctantly, to withdraw my support of the Reedy Fork Plan, and to go strictly by the law. We began our further review of the original 201 Facility Study in an effort to determine the most cost-effective alternate, and to reconcile our figures and calculations with the study. This we were never able to do. And, Mr. Thomas presented these major differences during the public hearing that the City held. These differences were substantial, and if our calculations were correct, would represent potential savings of several million of dollars. It should be clearly stated for the record that these cost differences are a major factor in the desire of the McLeansville community for the Environmental Impact Study. We met in this same location here a year ago and started the Environmental Impact Study. That night, two (2) general feelings were expressed. Number one, we said give us a fair and impartial study that proves us wrong, and we'll give you full cooperation in the construction of the plant. Two, the City said, just tell us where to build it. In early July of this year, EPA, in fact told the City where to build it. Within one week, the City and County officials descended upon Atlanta, and had a new site chosen. The first site selected was Alternate Two (2), or what is called the Clapp Farm Site. One week later, Alternate Three (3), the Ciba Giegy Site became the preferred plan. We have extreme difficulty in understanding this action by EPA. We find no major fault with Radian Corporation's study. It would be extremely hard for us to do so, since it has proven our position to be ninety-nine and forty-four, one hundred (99.44/100%) percent correct, and that, in fact, many millions of dollars can be saved by going with the more cost-effective alternate. Time will not permit me to read into the record a single letter from Mr. J. Matthew Robins, Regional Director, Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, that attempts to negate this entire Environmental Study. If all here tonight are truly interested in a fair solution to our mutual problem, I ask that you take the time to read Mr. Robins' letter. There has been a long and costly struggle for us, but we feel our efforts have been in the interest of all people, whether in McLeansville, Greensboro or elsewhere in this Country. In conclusion, we trust that the facts of the Environmental Impact Study will not be altered by fiction. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Jon Wimbish. Mr. Wimbish hadn't registered for rebuttal. Okay. Mr. Richard Evans, I would assume you had... I called on you, previously. Mr. Richard Evans, Mr. Webb, and Ruby Garraway, are any of those people here? (Pause).

Speaker Mr. Burleigh C. Webb: Madam Chairman, members of the panel, citizens of Greensboro and McLeansville, my name name is Burleigh C. Webb and I'm here representing A&T State University. This university being located in the proximity of the South Buffalo Creek ah- Treatment Facility, and the other ideas that this university, through the State of North Carolina, owns land that abuts Buffalo Creek at the point where the present site stops and A&T land begins. I want to bring to your attention a problem that would be caused for A&T State University by an enlargement of South Buffalo Creek to the twenty (20) MGD capacity. However, I quickly add that the university also truly endorses those statements already put forth here tonight which direct attention to the general welfare of those persons who live at the threshhold of the present site. Now, specifically, if the South Buffalo Creek Treatment Plant present existing were to be enlarged to twenty million gallons per day capacity, a particular, and we consider, a unique educational facility at this university would be lost. Now, we are talking about the land that abuts, directly, the present site of South Buffalo Creek. And on this site, I'm not talking about farm land in this case, at all, for some people get that confused with the A&T Farm, this is a ah- a site that is designed for passage recreation and a botannical arboretum. Therefore, we don't see that there is any remedy by a simple land-swope with some land existing some place else, or a simple land ah- purchase for new lands from any effort to relocate this resource. This recreational facility and arboretum presently contains a bog situation with all the unique-type... not all, but the kinds of unique plants that would normally be found in a bog situation and should, therefore, be protected as that. That it has certain species of hard-woods already there; that it has some reasonable amount of open-space there; in fact it has just about an ideal laboratory, educational situation, except for the presence of the proximity, anyway, of the South Buffalo Treatment Plant. Now, this area is already detached from the main farm-land owned by A&T by the intervention of Highway 6, about fifteen (15) years ago. This turned out not to be a problem at all, that is the intervention of Highway 6 through a major part of the immediate A&T farm-land, but the... it's rather ah- it provided an improved access by students and by citizens ah- citizens-at-large who would use this recreational, arboretom resource that I referred to. Now, I want to say that though the site I'm talking about abuts the present South Buffalo Creek Facility, the university, through the State, has expressed its willingness to provide, without any question, whatever right-of-ways would be necessary to convey and deter ____________ (this word was indistinguishable) further somewhere downstream. Now, in part, because of this educational and community ah- facility that I referred to... or resource that I referred to, finally I want to say to you that I've been advised and I have copies of the letter that does advise me this way, that the State of North Carolina and certainly A&T State University have shown no interest in selling the A&T land which, as I understand it from the ah- engineer's drawings, that land which would need to be provided or would have to be provided in order to expand Buffalo Creek to a twenty (20) million gallons per day capacity, the only other alternative in this absolute space, as I understand it, is to move some people from where they live, because it would have to include their home site as of now. The only other direction with the highway on one side, I don't believe we're going to tear-up eighty-five (I-85), and the other side is the land that the State is not willing to sell....

Moderator: Please summarize, Dean.

Speaker Mr. B. C. Webb: .... The other side is the land owned by A&T State through the State of North Carolina to which there is no willingness to sell. Therefore, A&T State University proposes complete abandonment of the South Buffalo Facility. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you, Dean. (Applause). Ruby Garraway, W. C. Parker, Jr., Art Flynn, James Banks. If I have called your name... yes sir.

Speaker Mr. Art Flynn: I am Art Flynn, representing the Greensboro Motel Association. The Greensboro Motel Association comprises about four thousand (4,000) rooms that serve the population, the industries and families of Guilford County in total. Within the past four (4) years over a thousand rooms that were not necessary were built in the anticipation of industrial growth and expansion. This wonderful community of ours that we love so much has led a lot of people to invest in its future. The fact that today industry can chose, finds an indecision in handling a waste treatment is detering the arrival of these people, affecting the amount of jobs, and has twenty-five (25%) of the rooms in Greensboro in bankruptcy. We have full confidence in the leaders and planners of our County, and we ask that you respect these people who have given their lives to the offices and expedite either Plan Four (4) or Plan Three (3) as soon as possible. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Appluase). W. C. Parker, James Banks, Odell Payne, Phillip J. Bissesi.

Speaker Mr. Odell Payne: Madam Chair-person, I'm Odell Payne from McLeansville, and a lot has been said here tonight and for the sake of time, I will not go in and reiterate and be repetitious. But I think it is worthwhile to note in 1969 this problem did exist, I was elected to the general assembly, and at that time I got to meet some of the members on the panel here tonight to try to help us to resolve the terrible problem that has been spoken to. This problem is bad, the people in McLeansville does not oppose the building of the waste treatment plant. While we have suffered as others have around South Buffalo Plant. And I think it's been adequately spoke to here tonight. My concern here is ah- a lot of comments have been expressed, a lot of personal feelings have been expressed, ah- I respect the opinions of all that have spoken, but I think we've come down to the facts of the matter. I believe ah- Mr. Rosser who spoke earlier for Concerned Citizens of McLeansville spoke as factual and as accurate as any speaker here tonight. And, I'd like to reiterate again for the panel and members of the EPA and the State of North Carolina to review the statement that he presented to you in detail and provide us with some of the questions raised within that statement and give that careful... that statement careful evaluation, because it is concerning millions of dollars in savings. It also concerns the environment. We would like to see the project move on, quickly, and a decision be made. We would like to see the right decision be made, and we would like to see our tax dollars be saved. One other point has been raised on a number of occasions, tonight, I think the City Council should be aware of it, the County Commissioners I think said a majority of those people supporting the decision of the Ciba Giegy Site, but a majority of the County Commissioners do not live in the eastern sector of Greensboro, as well as the members of the City Council. In addition, we talked about sewer service being provided in that particular area and the needs for it. Ah- that's a question to be debated. But, at the same time, if there was a need I don't see how the people of Guilford County or in the eastern part of Guilford County could afford the tax on it. I don't think the double-standard is right when you charge people outside the corporate limits twice the sewer service, when eighty-seven and one half (87½%) percent of this bill is being paid for by all of the citizens in this Country and this State. So, therefore, that's another reason that a lot of people are not interested in this sewer service, because they couldn't afford if it was available. On the news tonight we talked about the County Commissioners ah- building a water supply line to... to build lab facilities out there. But, only two (2) people have attached to that line. Can they afford to. I think the economics are important. And to keep from having a delay and so we could end this matter here in a short period of time, and not have to go further steps ah- down the line to get the correct answers, I would ah- ask you to review the statement that was presented. And, I think, very factual and accurate by Mr. Rosser, and make a sound decision on the facts that was presented by Radian Corporation. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you, Mr. Payne. Phillip J. Bissesi.

Speaker Mr. Phillip J. Bissesi: Madam Chairman, gentlemen, I am an independent consultant engineer, I practice in the fields of water use. Ah- my opinions deal with the volume of sewage going into the plant, and this is directly related to water usage by our citizens in their homes and in the industrial processes. The water use can be cut by fifty (50%) percent, without any change in our life-style. Specifically, I refer to the water that eventually goes into a sanitary sewer system as wastewater flow. Water use in homes can be cut fifty percent, two (2) simple remedies of showers and faucets. There are heads on the market that cost no more than conventional heads, do a good job with half the water. Toilets can be reduced from six (6) gallons to three (3) gallons and still flush sanitary. Water use in industry can be cut drastically. Engineers have changed processes to reduce wastewater flow by ninety (90%) percent, and at the same time, reducing the flow of floatness and the load on the sewage treatment plant, accordingly. A case in point, I reduced the wastewater in a chrome-plating plant from eleven thousand (11,000) gallons a day to three hundred (300) gallons a day, and did away with ________________ (this word was indistinguishable) chrome and the discharge. The technology is available to reduce sewage flow, and thus, save tax dollars. I urge the City of Greensboro to set up a more equitable sewer rate structure that will contribute to water conservation and re-use. I also want the best possible sewage treatment system for our City, and wholesome drinking water for us and our neighbors, both up-stream and downstream. Tonight I spoke with the man from Radian, and he told me that in their report they concluded that it is feasible to upgrade the South Buffalo Plant. It can be made odorless. Now, by upgrading, we mean using tertiary treatment and making it to the same standards as a brand new plant. In other words, there is no reason why the existing plant can't smell exactly the same as the new plant put somewhere else. Therefore, there's no excuse to move it what-so-ever. In realization, the tertiary treatment will solve the pollution and odor problems, and water conservation and re-use will solve the capacity problems. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Mrs. Earline Clarke, Al Lineberry. Earline Clarke, Al Lineberry.

Speaker Mr. Al Lineberry, Jr.: Madam Chairman, panel, I'm Al Lineberry, Jr., I've been in Greensboro, virtually, all my life. I have been involved with community work now for... I guess, since I graduated from college about eight (8) years ago, and this is the very first topic that I remember being involved with. It's kind of appalling that we can end a war that last... but involve the entire world, I mean World War II, in less time than it takes us to build a metro system. We ended the largest conflict this Country's ever seen in the Viet Nam War, and we still can't build a metro system. I think the problem has been pointed out to everybody here, has been pointed out time and time again that we have this problem. Now, I don't understand why we spent so much money on surveys coming up with virtually the same conclusions, and can't get anything done. I encourage the panel to make a quick decision. Our elected officials, the City Council, all have voted one hundred (100%) percent to support Plan Four (4), and to follow-up with Plan Three (3). And of the people on the Council, all of them own... among them all, own property all around Guilford County. The City... the County Commissioners voted, unanimously, to support the plan. They're our elected officials, they're our voting strength. If we can't put dependence on them, we're in a heck of a shape right now. So I encourage you to go with the study that has been made, and do it expeditiously. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Maurice Fishman has submitted his statement for the record. Ben Matkins, Felicia Holley, Mrs. Hattie Slalom, Mrs. Foy, John Kavanagh, D. C. Frate (Moderator spelled this last name). After this speaker, Mrs. Goodsby, Elizabeth Cone, and Mrs. Cameron.

Unidentified Speaker: I was wondering if I could get clarification on ah- some figures presented by the EPA on ah- page nine (9)? Okay. We received a letter, August 23rd, 1977, and I noticed that was an error that should be corrected on page nine. The figure should be thirty-three (33) million. Is that a good figure, or is it now fifty-seven (57)? On page nine it's ah- in the summary of the EIS Draft, or page seven (7) in the summary sheet we received tonight.

Unidentified Panel Speaker: We'll attempt to answer that now....

Moderator: Yeah.

Unidentified Panel Speaker: Which chapter?

Unidentified Speaker: Okay. In the beginning of the EIS you have a summary. On the ninth page, you have a list of ah- descriptions of proposed actions. The third point is construction of the new one million ($1,000,000) dollars plant. Okay. That figure you stated in your letter dated August 23rd, 1977 should be thirty-three million, three hundred and forty-five thousand

($33,345,000), is that correct? Is that a good figure now, or should it be ah- fifty-seven million ($57,000,000)?

Moderator: Okay. Mr. Howard?

Speaker Mr. Howard: Yes. I would... let me respond to that. The thirty-three million is capital cost.

Unidentified Speaker: Okay.

Speaker Mr. Howard: The fifty-seven million is the present-worth cost for the entire twenty (20) year period.

Unidentified Speaker: Okay. Then all... then ah- taking that figure back to Chapter Five (5), page fifty-nine (59), Taxes and Budgeting, Direct Affects, go down to paragraph three (3). Facilities described in the proposed action will provide sufficient wastewater treatment at a cost of approximately .41¢ per thousand gallons. Now, did that figure enter into this figure? Is that where this figure came from, .41¢....

Speaker Mr. Howard: What page now are you talking about?

Unidentified Speaker: Okay. Chapter five, page fifty-nine, under Taxes and Budgeting, Roman Numeral Five.

Speaker Mr. Howard: As I understand, that involves the present-worth cost.

Moderator: But we will clarify that in the final EIS, in case Mr. Howard is incorrect on that. Do you have any other questions about specific points in the EIS, sir?

Unidentified Speaker: Ah- I was just wondering what happens in 1985 or the Year 2000 or the Year 2010. It seems that ah- we're planning for twenty (20) years, and that brings us up to 1997, and ah- the Year 2000, the Year 2010 ah- they say the re-cycle, re-use will economically feasible. That's only three (3) to ten (10) years away from that design period. I don't see why we can't spend a little more time, and we should have done this in the past, the EPA should have stressed this, perhaps, for this area that ah- perhaps we ought to be thinking seriously about re-cycle, re-use, now, and not twenty years down the road. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you, and your name, sir, was D. C. Frate? Is that correct? Thank you. Mrs. Goodsby, Elizabeth Cone, and Mrs. Cameron. (Pause). R. H. Souther. Excuse me.

Speaker Ms. Elizabeth Cone: I'm Elizabeth Cone, and I live at 1901 Lafayette Avenue in Greensboro. The Guilford County Advisory Board for Environmental Quality wishes to reaffirm its endorsement of the construction of an additional waste-water treatment facility to serve Greensboro. The Board feels that Alternative Number Three (3) is a sound Alternative. It poses no measurate environmental or operational hazards. And would appear to serve the projected twenty (20) year needs, adequately. Alternative Number Four (4) would be acceptable it appears with the Board should site reconsiderations be made. Several members of the Board still consider Alternative No. 4 as the better site for a new plant. The Board does urge that the project be undertaken as quickly as firms and construction will allow. We are attaching to our statement a list of errors and observations on the Draft EIS compiled by Dr. Douglas Carroll, who is secretary for the Board. The Board, with regard to the Draft EIS Statement was concerned that much of the discussion was very general, and that the attention given to the long-term impact of the new treatment plant seems inproportionate to the lengthy attention given to the construction phase impact. Speaking personally, I would suggest that in the future as Alternatives are given arbitrary identification by the number when first named, that that identification be carried throughout the entire process. And that related drawings and tables carry the same identifier with the suffix. I find that the great frustration not to be able to handle and compare data on the various alternatives with the way it was written up in detail, and it equally frustrating to make comparisons in the elimination alternatives process. It would seem that if laymen are to have an effective role in the decision-making process that the data must be available to them in an organized and understandable format. The Advisory Board of Environmental

Quality looks forward to seeing the completed and corrected Environmental Impact Statement, and to action the project.

Moderator: Thank you, Ms. Cone. (Applause). We now need to change the tapes. If you'd like to stand-up and stretch while we change the tape. (Pause). While we're doing... I can't even tell you anything, yet. They can't... cut me off. (End of Tape Number One). We're ready to begin. I'm ready to begin, if I can get a mike, upstairs. Okay. Our next speaker will be R. H. Souther, and after Mr. Souther, Gerard Gray, Norman Humphrey, and C. W. Harshaw. Mr. Souther.

Speaker Mr. R. H. Souther: Madam Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I appear as a member... here as a member of the T. Gilbert Pierson Chapter of the National Audabon Society, which is interested in protecting the turbulent environment and in good government; to conserve all resources, including money by using integrity and common sense in money spending. For the City's got to show better physical responsibility. If it tried to save twelve ($12) to twenty million ($20,000,000) dollars in money spending and complying with a mandate of Congress. We are interested in more scientific approach to abate pollution more effectively at lower cost. The treatment of wastewater is very similar. It's based on a principal established by that eminent chemist, Louis Pasteur. It involves three (3) things, interim mixing of food with micro-organisms; two, supplying plenty of air; three, giving time enough for the micros to digest the food. That principal has not been carried out at South Buffalo. And, it burns me up to hear all these good people here tonight coming up and telling what... how much they're suffered motives. I did the research on the North Buffalo Plant at the request of the State ah- Director, who ah- was the first State Director, has ______________ (this name was indistinguishable), and we did a project to show that how the effluent waste could be treated down that stream without... without ah- pre-treatment. But, about ninety-three (93%) percent of removal of effleunt. And later, twenty-one (21) month study Radian shows ninety-three percent. What I want to say is I favor Alternate Six (6), use the existing plants as the best plan as pro... as ah- approved by Radian. But, at the same time, EPA is respectfully urged to arrange for a full-scale plant demonstration grant study to show that the South Buffalo Plant can be upgraded, while applying the latest innovative technology, using the simple principals of Pasteur development. That is, you've got to have plenty of air, well mixing, and re-circulation of such. To show that the South Buffalo Plant can be upgraded for about two million ($2,000,000) dollars to treat, at an advance level, at ninety-seven (97) to ninety-nine (99%) percent efficiency, with odor problems corrected and meet EPA and States limits, which is even better than tertiary treatment in the proposed metro plant. The BOD was five (5) ah-... the BOD was two (2) milligrams per liter, ammonia nitrate was one and a half (1½), and in the new metro plant, the ah- limits are about eleven (11) BOD, and five (5) ammonia nitrate. This ah- benefit from these grants could be to stop the ah- offensive odors now which are apparently worse after the EPA and State gave the City a permit to discharge raw sewage into the creek. This had never been done. Where did... why didn't our State and EPA enforce the law and make the City stop those odors. I feel really embarrassed. There's been more research conducted in Greensboro than any city in the entire world. Of course you know this may include the work under Dr. H. J. Batty at Chapel Hill, but I do feel that the State and EPA should enforce the law, and ah- stop these odors, right now. And that's why I'm asking for an EPA grant to ah- show that it can be stopped.

Moderator: Mr. Souther, we'll have to ask you to summarize, please sir.

Speaker Mr. R. H. Souther: Alright. I thank you. If it's possible to save up to twenty million ($20,000,000) dollars by further study which would amount to eighty million ($80,000,000) dollars at ________________ (this word was indistinguishable) city interest in twenty (20) years, or fifteen hundred ($1,500) dollars per family, is it not the best way to proceed with this group's responsibility in reflecting great credit to City, State and EPA. If a new aggregate secondary treatment plant can be upgraded to treat at an advanced level, ah- would this not be more cost-effectively, and would not this ah- information be of great value to EPA technology manuals and set an example for other areas to achieve advance treatment at such low cost. It's a challenge to EPA to enforce the mandate of Congress to provide the Nation with the highest quality of water at the lowest cost. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you so much, sir. (Applause). Mr. Gray, Mr. or Mrs. Norman Humphrey, E. Victor Pruitt, James McInler, Mrs. W. M. Black. Stop me, please, if I call your name, come forward. Norma Westmoreland, Larry Watson. After Mr. Watson, we have Mr. Stephens, Thomas Isley, and William McLoyd. Yes sir.

Speaker Mr. Larry Watson: My name is Larry Watson, I'm a resident of McLeansville, have been for approximately eighteen (18) months. I moved to McLeansville from the City of Greensboro, and I like to consider it the happiest day of my life. I got out of overcrowded conditions, I got out of a high rate of crime, I got out of high taxes, and I don't ever want back in them. If I could think that nothing in this book was political motivated I might take time to read it. I would like to think that the City Fathers like to listen as much as they like to talk. There's one word, or one sentence that enrages any County resident, and that's expansion of City Limits to take in his land that he works, that he pays for, just like people in the City. I would like to think that the relocation and the construction of metro sewage would not prompt the City of Greensboro to creep, like a cancer, into McLeansville to bring City taxes, to bring City slums, to bring City sewage, to bring what I personally fled from a year and a half ago. I, personally, would fight to go into the law to keep my property, my little five (5) acres, I don't have a big farm, I don't even have a farm, I work in the City.... (Laughter). But I live in the County, I figure I'm smarter than some. I think

I made a good move going to the County. I cut my tax rate by seventy-five (75%) percent. I live in a fifty thousand ($50,000) dollar home, and I pay one-fourth (¼) the taxes I did in a twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollar home in the City. I want to keep it that way. I don't want the City to take McLeansville and turn it into what many parts of Greensboro are now. I sympathize strongly with the residents of eastern Greensboro. Buffalo Creek stinks. I pass it every morning going to work. My wife and I have to roll-up the windows. It stinks, bad. But, would a City fire truck come to the County and fight a fire. No. They'd stop at the city limits and let it burn. Would a City policeman come to the County. Ah- he'd stop at the city limits and let what happened, happen. I say let the City keep their problems within the City, because it's been proven they're more, economically, but they can take care of their sewage problems by expansion and by re-building present sites. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. (Applause). Mr. Stephens, Thomas Isley, W. McLoyd who lives on Mapp Street, Phillip McAlpin, Merritt A. Donnell, Marie Evans, Mrs. Moore, Cjarles Robinson, W. T. Gibbs, Jr., George E. Carr, Jr., Mrs. Ruth V. Lemmon. Excuse me, I'm sorry, sir. Would you identify yourself.

Speaker Mr. George Carr: I'm George Carr, I live in Greensboro at 1810 Huntington Road. I believe in The Bible quote that the last shall be first and the first shall be last. I ah- can add very little what to all that's been said, as your... as your hundred and fifteenth (115th) speaker it's awfully hard to ask to ______________ (this word was indistinguishable). But I would like to reiterate that the conditions decaying stagnation (this portion was inaudible as speaker was standing too close to the microphone and words were jumbled together) by a sizable number of Greensboro's population, and being comparative the construction of a new waste treatment facility. Ah- my personal preferance would be Plan Four (4), although ah- I can see some validity and merit to the adoption of Plan Three (3). I ah- would like to suggest, most importantly, that a decision be made and that it be made, expeditiously. Ah- above all, please do not give us years more of study. I think that a decision must be made, and it must be made, soon. With your help we can ah- assist in helping Greensboro to get moving, again. And I thank you for your patience in listening to all of us, tonight.

Moderator: Thank you Mr. Carr for your patience. (Applause). Mrs. Ruth Lemmon, Frenchie Lee Lemmon. That concludes the list of registered speakers. Is there anyone else who is not... who did not register to speak that wishes to speak at this time? (Pause). Thank you all for your testimony this evening.... Did you wish to speak, please mam?

Unidentified Speaker: Yes mam.

Moderator: Alright.

Unidentified Speaker: Members of the ah-....

Moderator: Would you identify yourself, please?

Speaker Ms. Rosie Carr: I'm Rosie Carr, and I live in... on Blueberry Lane. That's down there at South... you know, close to the exposure plant. This was the first house built down there on Blueberry Lane. We were brought down there to pick-out a lot. And I know it use to be a golf course down there, and I asked about the odor, because it was an odor, then. And they told us it was no odor. And the houses were built. We had... we picked the lot, picked the house we wanted built. The house was built. And we were so tickled because we had never had a house before of our own. And I was running down there early in the morning, in the evenings and all times of day. And, no odor. But, time the houses were built and the people moved in, the odor started back up. So, I would like to know why the City sold these lots to the real estate people, and it was sold to the people. They put them down there. They knew all the time that stuff was down there, but we did not. (Applause). We did not know it was down there. Because I know the odor use to be down there when it was a golf course, but I didn't even know the reason the odor was there to start with. But, I asked the man, and he said it was no odor. And, I'm telling you, I am sixty-seven (67) years old, and I can not be running from pillar to post, and I don't have no money no more, because you never was paid but so much to start with. It's just a shame before God the way you people treat us. It's just a shame before God. And I don't know whether you know it, but I'm gonna tell you, if you don't change your way of living, you're not gonna make it in. You'll make it in, but it won't be where God is. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you, mam. (Applause). Yes sir. Is this in rebuttal, sir? It's hard for me to see if you've spoken before, would you identify yourself?

Speaker Mr. Dan Kerns: I am Dan Kerns, of Route #1, McLeansville. I have spoken, but I have one short question, for the record.

Moderator: Yes sir.

Speaker Mr. Dan Kerns: I would like a clarification on the pre-treatment site at the South Buffalo Plant, to be constructed when aplant in McLeansville is built. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. I want to thank you all for your testimony this evening. These comments will be carefully considered and responded to in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. The comments received tonight should be a major determining factor in the project alternative to be recommended for funding, as the EPA and the State place great importance on the desires of the community. Let me remind you that the record will remain open for an additional fifteen (15) days, if you wish to submit further written comment. The Final EIS will take a minimum of sixty (60) days to complete. Upon completion, the document will be filed with the Council on

Environmental Quality and made available to the public. Those of you who have commented tonight or submit comments, will receive a copy of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of North Carolina wish to thank you for attending this Public Hearing and participating in this process. Good evening.

The Environmental Protection Agency Public Hearing Transcript on on the Greensboro/Guilford County Wastewater Treatment System, Greensboro, North Carolina, Thursday, September 1, 1977, closed Friday, September 16, 1977. Total number of Transcript pages, 74; total number of attachments submitted, 66.

ATTACHMENTS

GREENSBORO/GUILFORD COUNTY
WASTE-WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

September 1, 1977
Greensboro, North Carolina
Total Number of Pages - 66

September 1, 1977

Statement for "Metro" Public Hearing, Greensboro, North Carolina

Approved by Guilford County Advisory Board for Environmental Quality on August 31, 1977

The Guilford County Advisory Board for Environmental Quality wishes to reaffirm its endorsement of the construction of an additional wastewater treatment facility to serve Greensboro.

The Board feels that Alternative Number 3 is a sound alternative. It poses no major environmental or operational hazards and would appear to serve the projected 20-year needs adequately.

Alternative No. 4 would be acceptable in the opinion of the Board, should site reconsiderations be made. Several members of the Board still consider Alternative No. 4 as the better site for a new plant.

The Board does urge that the project be undertaken as quickly as funds and construction will allow.

I am attaching to our statement a list of errors and observations on the E. I. S. compiled by Dr. Douglas Carroll, Secretary to the Board, for your records.

The Board with regard to the draft E. I. S. statement was concerned that much of the discussion is very general and that the attention given to the long term impact of the new treatment plant seems improportionate to the lengthy attention given to the construction phase impact

Speaking personally, I would suggest that in the future, as alternatives are given arbitrary identification by number when first named, that that identification be carried throughout the entire process and related drawings and tables carry that same identifier with a suffix. I found it a great frustration not to be able to handily compare data on the various alternatives with the one which was written up in detail - and equally frustrating to make comparisons during the elimination of alternatives process. It would seem that if laymen are to have an effective role in the decision making process, that the data must be available to them in an organized and understandable format.

The Advisory Board of Environmental Quality looks forward to seeing the completed and corrected Environmental Impact Statement and to action on the project.

Elizabeth Cone

Elizabeth W. Cone

AFFILIATED CONSULTANTS, ENGINEERS

915 WINTERLOCHEN DRIVE, GREENSBORO, NC 27410 919/294-1610

METRO WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

Opinion Statement - September 1, 1977

by Philip J. Bisesi, P. E.

As an engineer engaged in water use system design, my opinions deal with the volume of sewage going into the plant; this is directly related to the water usage by our citizens in their homes and in industrial processes.

Water use can be cut by 50% without any change in our lifestyles. Specificaly, I refer to the water rhat eventually goes into our sanitary sewer system as "wastewater flow". Water use in homes can be cut by 50%. Two simple remedies are in showers and faucets. (There are heads on the market that do a better job with half the water normally used and cost little, if any extra), and in toilets("Water-Saver" toilets cut the water use from six gallons to three gallons, cost no more, and are just as sanitary).

Water use in industry can be cut drastically. Engineers have changed processes to reduce waste water flow by 90% and at the same time reduced the flow of pollutants and the load on the sewage treatment plant accordingly.

The technology is available to reduce sewage flow and thus save tax dollars. I urge the city of Greensboro to set up a more equitable sewer rate structure that will contribute to water conservation and reuse. I also want the best possible sewage treatment system for our city and wholesome drinking water for us and our neighbors both upstream and downstream.

NORTH CAROLINA REGISTERED ENGINEER
5220
PHILIP J. BISESI

P J Bisesi

MEMORANDUM

TO: Metro E.I.S. Subcommittee

FROM: G. Douglas Carroll, Secretary

RE: Metro E.I.S. Review

DATE: August 25, 1977

Attached are the comments of the Planning Department on the Metro E.I.S. The inclusion of data for only one Metro site makes evaluation of this proposed treatment facility difficult. A preferable alternative would be to present data on all sites to facilitate comparative analysis. With the present E.I.S. document, the staff can only respond to minor errors; whereas, in an analysis of all the sites long-range development patterns and trends could be predicted and compared to County growth management policies. Additionally, much of the discussion is general and not substantive. The attached comments list errors and observations on the E.I.S.

Doug

G. Douglas Carroll, Secretary

GDC/lte

P. 1(1-a): The predominant winds in Greensboro are southwesterly and northeasterly (See Annual Wind Rose, p. II-5).

P. II-7: Records relating to odor complaints generated by South Oil Company. In 1975, the Health Department was actively involved in correcting odor emissions and illegal stream discharge.

P. II-7: For greater accuracy the sentence should read: "The South Buffalo Plant was built prior to the residential subdivisions which exist adjacent to it today."

P. II-17: Maximum and minimum elevations are respectively, +/- 1,000 feet. and +/- 414 feet.

Pp. II-20-25: Soils - The soils section contains statements that are so general that they have little or no value. The statements are accurate but only because they are so vague.

P. II-29: Hydrology - On page II-29 the report states "it was estimated that about 33 million gallons per day (MGD) of groundwater may be available. This estimate is probably conservative." This estimate is probably not conservative which means that the estimate of 145 MGD and 160 to 195 MGD are extremely high. Through July of 1977 Guilford County had only recorded 12 inches of rainfall so that we were not even getting 33 million gallons per day MGD of groundwater.

P. II-30: On page II-30 - "Where septic tank density is not too great, the thick soils and saprolite in most areas should serve to renovate the septic tank effluent quite well before it reaches any aquifer systems."

This statement is not true because the saprolite is cracked which would serve not to renovate the septic tank effluent.

P. II-30 "Most of the County is considered to have about the same potential for site specific problems and ground-water degradation from septic tanks."

This statement is not accurate.

P. II-94: There is no mention of what assumptions were made in the population projections concerning birth, death, and migration rates. These are important determinants in future population growth. For example, the Greensboro Department of Planning and Community Development prefers to use population projections based on a 1960-1970 migration rate whereas the Guilford County Planning Department uses a 1970-1974 migration rate. The resulting projections differ greatly. Section II. B. 1.a. DEMOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS TECHNICAL REFERENCE DOCUMENT. A statement is made that a 1975 breakdown by census tract, which was used to prepare 1975 population within the study area by subbasin, was prepared by the National Planning Data Corporation. The 1975 total County estimate computed by NPDC was approximately 8000 persons higher than the current N. C. Office of State Planning and U. S. Bureau of the Census Guilford County estimate available. Efforts should be made to use the latest "official" figures while keeping the percentage distribution by census tract available from NPDC.

P. II-110: The title should read: Partial Listing of Guilford County Land Use Goals and Policies.

P. II-111: Figures II-21 - Future land use is accurate. However, the transition area off 220 around Lake Higgins as developing by 2000 and the area between I-85 and Forest Oaks is questionable. It depends on whether these areas will be classified as developed according to the proposed State Land Classification system or by another guideline.

P. II-124: The discussion of migrants entering Guilford County and the Carolina Piedmont should mention the English Quakers by name. The early Quakers settled in the western portion of the County and are known mainly for the founding of Jamestown and Guilford College.

P. II-124: In the last paragraph, should read: "Randolph" and "Nathanael."

P. II-125: There are three National Register sites in the study area: Blandwood, the Jefferson Standard Building, and the Bumpass-Troy House.

Description of Bumpass-Troy House taken from the publication An Inventory of Historic Architecture: Greensboro, N. C.

> Built for the Reverend Sidney Bumpass, founder of the Methodist newspaper, "The Weekly Message." Publication was continued in the house, by his wife, until 1872. The 2-story brick Greek Revival style house is one of the only 16 pre-1879 buildings remaining in Greensboro.

(See attached lists and map.)

NATIONAL REGISTER STUDY LIST PROPERTIES
(Within Study Area)

PROPERTY AND LOCATION	DATE APPROVED FOR STUDY*
1. Charles Benbow House, Oak Ridge (B-3)	3-17-76
2. Low House, Whitsett vicinity (L-7)	3-17-76
3. Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge (B-3)	3-17-76
4. "Old Mill of Guilford," Oak Ridge (B-4)	3-17-76
5. Thomas Scott House, N. Greensboro vicinity (F-3)	3-17-76
6. Isaac Thacker House, Browns Summit vicinity (H-2)	3-17-76
7. Robert Thompson House, N. Greensboro vicinity (G-3)	3-17-76
8. West House, N. Greensboro vicinity (F-3)	3-17-76
9. Colson-Shaw Log House, Summerfield vicinity (E-3)	5-12-77
10. Reuban Starbuck House, Colfax vicinity (A-5)	5-12-77
11. Jesse Benbow House, Oak Ridge vicinity (B-3)	5-12-77
12. Summerfield Historic District (D-2)	5-12-77
13. Ingles-Kraus-Hodge House, Whitsett vicinity (L-7)	5-12-77
14. Ward House, E. Greensboro vicinity (G-6)	5-12-77
15. W. H. Paisley House, E. Greensboro vicinity (G-6)	5-12-77
16. Midway Diner, Sedalia vicinity (K-7)	5-12-77
17. Lewis Lyndon Hobbs House, Guilford College vic.(D-6)	5-12-77
18. Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia (K-7)	5-12-77

The Historic Sites Inventory of Guilford County was completed in June, 1977. Over 400 sites were listed as "historically or architecturally significant."

Approximately 200 inventoried sites are in the study area in addition to the ones listed above.

*North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

GREENSBORO NATIONAL REGISTER STUDY LIST PROPERTIES

	PROPERTY	DATE APPROVED FOR STUDY*
1.	Buffalo Presbyterian Church	3-17-76
2.	Caldwell Log College Site	3-17-76
3.	Carnegie Negro Library	3-17-76
4.	William Fields House	3-17-76
5.	Foust Building, UNC-G	3-17-76
6.	Green Hill Cemetery Office	3-17-76
7.	Greensboro College Main Building	5-6-75
8.	Greensboro Motor Co. and Buick Motor Co. Showrooms	3-17-76
9.	Greensboro Passenger Depot (Railroad)	9-30-75
10.	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	Pending
11.	Ireland House	3-17-76
12.	S. H. Kress Building	9-30-75
13.	195-201 Lyndon Street Townshouse	3-17-76
14.	McNairy House	9-19-69
15.	Murphy House	3-17-76
16.	Pomona Terra Cotta Manufacturing Company	9-30-75
17.	Proximity Cotton Mill	9-19-74
18.	Sherwood House	3-17-76
19.	South Elm Street Historic District	3-17-76
20.	United Methodist Church	3-17-76
21.	Wafco Mills	3-17-76
22.	N.H.D. Wilson House	3-17-76
21.	F. W. Woolworth Building	3-17-76
22.	Guilford County Government Complex	5-12-77

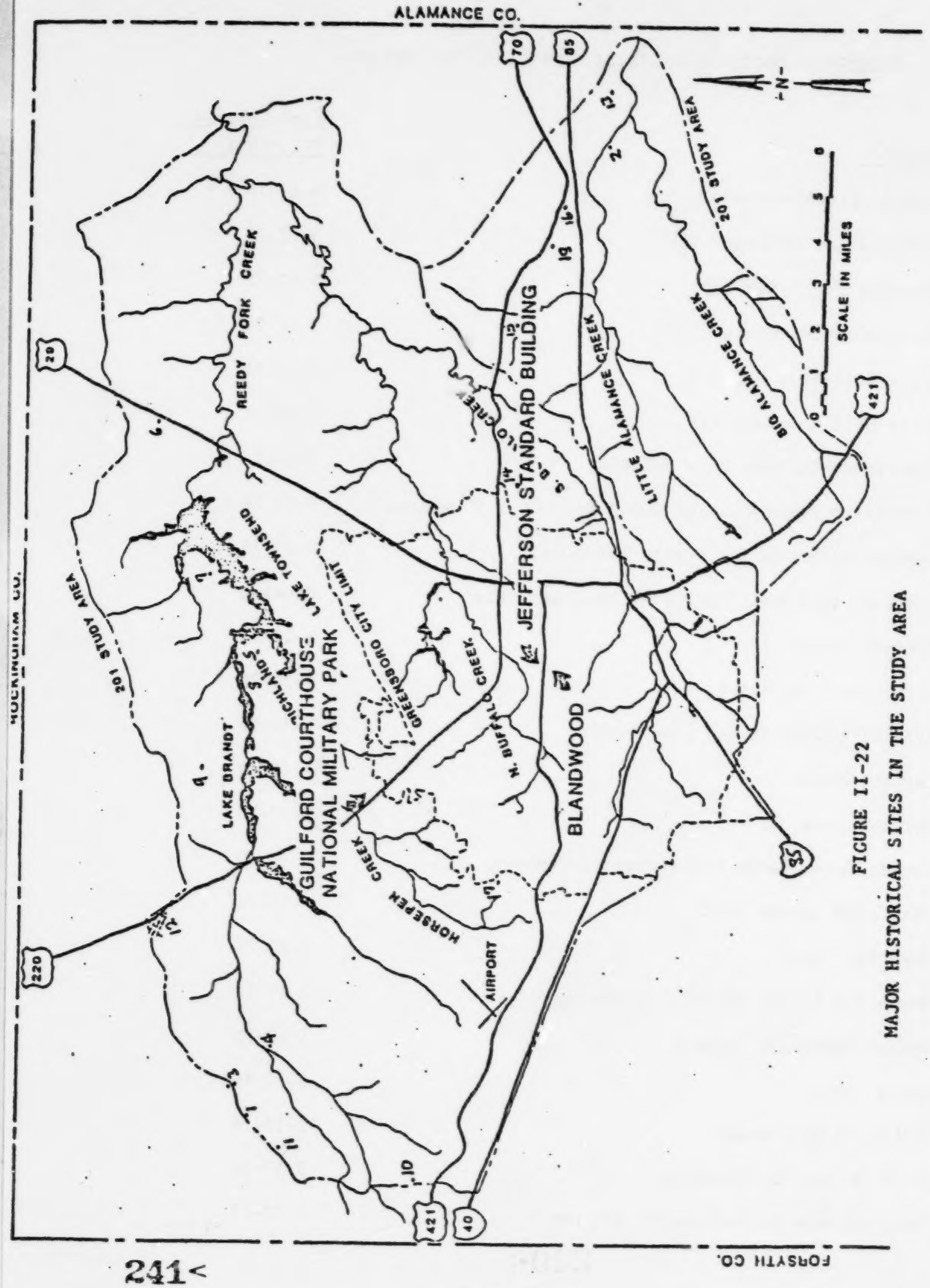
ALAMANCE CO.
ROCKINGHAM CO.
FORSYTH CO.
201 STUDY AREA
201 STUDY AREA
REEDY FORK CREEK
LAKE TOWNSEND
LAKE BRANDT
HIGHLAND
GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
GREENSBORO CITY UNIT
HORSEPEN CREEK
N. BUFFALO CREEK
S. B.
CREEK
JEFFERSON STANDARD BUILDING
BLANDWOOD
LITTLE ALAMANCE CREEK
BIG ALAMANCE CREEK
AIRPORT
SCALE IN MILES
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
N
70
85
29
421
220
421
40
85
1
2
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FIGURE II-22
MAJOR HISTORICAL SITES IN THE STUDY AREA

241<

Reproduced from best available copy.

P. II-125:	Paragraph four should read: "Nathanael Greene's."
P. II-125:	Last paragraph should read: "At least 47 structures..."
P. II-127:	Discussion of proposed Historic Districts should include the Summerfield Historic District.
P. II-127 - 129:	6. Transportation - In the transportation section the consequences of a new wastewater treatment or the growth that would occur due to the plant is not considered. Would locating the plant in McLeansville increase the attractiveness of a beltline in that section of the County?
P. V-4 - 7:	Concerning the discussion of odor, what population and other land uses are within the impacted area near McLeansville?
P. V-5:	There is no quantification here. How people will be impacted?
P. V-5:	No mention or evaluation is made of people who do not identify the plant as a major odor source but would identify it as significant nevertheless. All through this study, little or no mention is made of the impacts on senior citizens in general, and the Evergreens Nursing Home (and other nursing homes?) in particular.
P. V-50:	Indirect Effects on Demography and Economics Ascribes to the alternative the ability to open up area east of Greensboro to development and to take development pressures off of north and northwest. Not true! Only the sewer line extension policies of Guilford County and Greensboro can do this. If one examines the current situation, it can be seen that two STP in eastern Greensboro did nothing to lessen development pressures in the north and northwest and encourage development east of Greensboro.
P. V-54-57:	2. If the South Buffalo plant ceases operation the zoning of that land may or may not change from industrial. Given past trends, leapfrogging development will occur in eastern Guilford County unless there is a lessening of the stigma attached to black-occupied areas.
P. V-62,63:	6. Transportation - The plant will attract population growth into the South Buffalo area which will increase

the attractiveness of Huffine Mill Road as a major connector.

The South Buffalo site will make the proposed beltline more attractive as growth becomes a reality.

P. VI-2: The statement that odor complaints are minimal is grossly inaccurate.

P. VI-5: "July, 1976" is the correct date of adoption of the Land Use Goals and Policies.

P. B-5: Bibliography footnote should read "Tax Department" instead of "Finance Department," (GU-106).

METRO PLANT

After careful consideration of all various methods, alternatives and social aspects available to the City of Greensboro, ~~[illegible]~~ Guilford Mills, as the largest industrial user of water, favors the present City plan for the construction of a new Metro Plant system. We feel that the proposed new Metro system offers far more potential for a future growth pattern for the City of Greensboro. We also feel that the new Metro Plant is a good solution to the difficulties in the neighborhood of the present plant and we cannot risk the future of our textile finishing plants on whether South Buffalo can be cleaned or not.

Favor alternative 3

M. Fishman V.P.
Guilford Mills Inc
P.O. Box U4
Greensboro N.C 27402

Allen B. Hall Jr.

[illegible] Creek [illegible]

There are 6 environmental ~~ramifications~~ Factors relating to Alternate 3 which have not been addressed adequately in the draft Environment Impact Statement:

#1. Much of the discussion in the E.I.S. was centered on the short-term effect of the construction of the sewer treatment facility. A more important focus would be the analysis of the long-term environmental effects of the existence of a treatment facility at site 3.

#2. The E.I.S. states that odor complaints are minimal; yet, it also states that no records are kept of odor complaints. How can this be?

#3. The residents of eastern Guilford County have been assured by Greensboro's decision-makers that there would be no odor problem with the new Metro Treatment facility. However, the E.I.S. again states that the technology is not available to prevent odor pollution. If Greensboro continues to assure us that there will be no odor problems, then the E.P.A. should require a performance bond so that owners can be compensated for the devaluation of their property by odor pollution.

#4. The E.I.S. included the possibility that the South Buffalo treatment plant will remain in operation so that it can serve as a preclorification facility to reduce the odor potential from septic conditions at the outfall. Nevertheless, the document was vague about whether this would in fact be a realistic possibility. It should be made clear to the citizens as to whether this will in fact be part of the anticipated treatment operation.

#5. The development of site 3 versus the upgrading of North and South Buffalo treatment plants, has the added liability of disrupting the flora and fauna habitats along South Buffalo Creek. In an urbanizing area the streams and flood plains are critically important in the maintenance of a diversity of flora and fauna.

#6. The social impact of the present South Buffalo treatment facility is significant only because the perimeter area around the treatment facility was encroached by subdivisions. The facility was there first; the residential use followed. The community of McLeansville and the residents of eastern Guilford County established their homes in an area that would afford the social and environmental ~~amenities~~ conditions that would be conducive to rearing families. Now, the City of Greensboro proposed to come after the fact of our existence as a community, after the fact of the construction of our homes and the establishment of our families and to invade our rural-suburban way of life with a sewer treatment facility. Just because the facility will only dislocate three families is no reason to minimize its significance on the corporate population of eastern Guilford County. It will adversely affect us on anyone's standards.

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RFD 6
164-20 Selkirk Drive
Greensboro, North Carolina 27405
May 4, 1976

Mr. G. Faison, Chairman
Guilford County Board of Commissioners
Guilford County Office Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Faison:

For nearly three years I have lived at the above address, which is near Youngs Mill Road and Interstate Highway 85. During this time, I have frequently been subjected to an unpleasant odor apparently emanating from Buffalo Creek. This odor is often readily discernible as one drives along Interstate Highway 85 in the vicinity of Lee Street. It is also discernible in much of the residential area southeast of Greensboro.

I am certain that complaints have been voiced over the years concerning this matter. I do not know what action if any has been taken to rectify the situation.

It appears that the sewage treatment facility near East Lee Street is discharging effluent into Buffalo Creek that is not totally or adequately degraded. I am certain that Buffalo Creek is a breeding place for some undesirable organisms. I even question whether the air in the area is healthy.

As a resident and taxpayer of Guilford County, I desire to learn the true situation and what action is in progress to correct it.

Sincerely,

H. A. Collins

STATEMENT OF: Forrest E. Campbell
Vice Chairman
Board of County Commissioners
September 1, 1977

I come to you representing the voice of the majority of our County Commissioners on the issue of the proposed Metro Site.

Guilford County government, as well as other officially sanctioned agencies, has repeatedly endorsed the Metro Project and its location at the confluence site. This includes the positive sentiments of our "Environmental Committee." The plans for this 465-acre site present in our minds the least expensive plan which most fully accomplishes the objectives and goals established for wastewater management for the Greensboro-Guilford area. It also poses the least permanent affects on people, plant, and animal life.

We continue to express the urgency of the project. This urgency is not only in view of the growth designes of the City of Greensboro, but those county areas that will be developing under a planned program. From the standpoint of county government, growth can be more efficiently directed by our policies which include land-use plans, as well as water and sewer service areas. Most of Greensboro's industrial development land is located in the South Buffalo drainage basin. The new Metro plant would provide capacity service for present and future industries, as well as the residential population. The Metro plan would also make gravity service available to an additional 35 square miles in northeast Guilford County.

Planning and cooperation on a fully regional basis has been formalized between the county and city since the 1965 Water and

Sewer agreement, which, by the way, was the first of its kind in North Carolina. Looking at the whole of our area, we are in further agreement with the City of Greensboro that the Ciba-Geigy site would be an operable location. While it does not meet our needs as completely as the confluence site, we could accomplish most ends within its confines.

We regret that any persons may be adversely affected by the Metro Plan. The delays already experienced has had overwhelming adverse effects on all citizens of Guilford County - not only those in need of the service, but the increased costs must also be considered. The number of people adversely affected is approximately the same number in both the confluence and Ciba-Geigy sites. The confluence site has approximately 1,800 persons living within two miles of the proposed site, while the Ciba-Geigy site has 90 persons living within 3,000 feet of the proposed site. You can compare this with the South Buffalo site which has approximately 25,000 persons living within two miles of the plant, or 3,200 living within 3,000 feet of the plant. The Ciba-Geigy site would serve about 27 more square miles and would provide adequate land for future expansion, plus providing a buffer area.

On behalf of the majority of the Board of County Commissioners, I would like to urge that the decision-making on this project be expedited, not only because of the pressing area needs, but because of the rapidly escalating project costs.

Statement by
Senator Robert Morgan
Thursday, September 1, 1977

Opinions that differ are part of the American way. In the course of debate, some such differences lead to sharp disagreement and controversy.

At the end of this process, however, after a full hearing and redress of grievances, our system calls for a resolution. In the case at hand, it seems that we must very soon reach a decision, and move forward with this project.

Some eight years ago, the City of Greensboro launched an effort to improve its waste treatment facilities. More than 100 wastewater treatment alternatives have been considered and a number of Public Hearings have been held. In June of this year a proposed action was selected.

On July 12, 1977, I directed a letter to Mr. Douglas M. Costle, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in which I asked several questions about this proposal focusing on my concerns for the most "cost effective" plan to solve the problem. (I might add that I often direct such questions to a number of our Federal agencies. I believe this to be a proper excercise of my responsibilities to our taxpayers and also an appropriate way to gain the background information which I need.)

In a letter to me, dated August 10, 1977, Mr. Costle answered my questions in a way to suggest support of the proposed action. I also received a letter, dated August 9, 1977, from the Honorable E. S. Melvin, Mayor of the City of Greensboro in which further explanation was given.

In addition to these letters, I have received a great number of letters from interested citizens in the Greensboro and Guilford County area. These letters express both favorable and unfavorable views. I respect the views expressed and also the citizens' desire to be heard.

This is a big project, expected to cost some $33 Million. I can appreciate the efforts of all concerned in studying the matter fully and in giving all interested citizens an opportunity to be heard.

At the end of this Public Hearing, a further period will be open for additional comments. Then, the Final Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared.

It is my hope that all parties involved and concerned will then work together to move this project along to completion

Page 3

Senator Morgan's Statement

September 1, 1977

without further delay. In view of the fact that it is number one on the priority list in North Carolina, I believe it deserves the full and continuing effort of everyone.

In addition to my concern for this particular project, I want to express my concern for the entire 201 Facilities Plan program in North Carolina. Public Law 92-500 is a complex piece of legislation and requires thorough planning and deliberate review of all actions. However, some projects [redacted] are experiencing long and frustrating delays in getting to Step Three, which is the Construction Phase. In this fiscal year, which ends on September 30, we are dangerously close to losing construction funds allocated to North Carolina because we may be unable to move projects into Step Three.

In April of this year, North Carolina had $69.6 Million in such funds to be obligated before September 30. My office was advised a few days ago that $5 Million to $6 Million remain in this fund with only one month left in this fiscal year. All money not obligated by September 30 will be lost for projects in our state.

This points up the overall urgency to get on with our 201 Facilities Plan program in North Carolina.

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE N.A.A.C.P. & G.C.A.
TO THE E.P.A.
ON THE
GREENSBORO, GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
201 WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM PROJECT
NUMBERS C37037601 & C37036901

GCA & NAACP are making this statement on behalf of the approximately 41,500 Blacks living in the North and South Buffalo Creek sub basins.

It is our position that environmental considerations are important only because environmental factors affect the quality of life of human beings living within the environment. For that reason we feel that one of the most important considerations is the number of people who will be directly affected by the placement of the wastewater treatment plant. There are at least 25,000 people living within 2 miles of the south buffalo plant, all of whom have been adversely affected under normal atmospheric conditions due to the conditions under which the plant has been operated.

The wastewater treatment plant should be placed at the confluence of the North and South Buffalo Creeks because:

Population

At the McLeansville-confluence site only 1,800 people live within two miles of the proposed site. While almost 26,000 people live within two miles of the existing South Buffalo Plant. Three Thousand Two Hundred (3,200) of these people live within 3,000 feet of the existing South Buffalo Treatment Plant. The population at the confluence of North and South Buffalo is only expected to increase 497 people by the year 2,000. The population at the E.I.S. site is expected to increase to 2,000 people per square mile by the year 2,000. (E.I.S. P.II 100).

Racial Impact

The Black population of Greensboro is concentrated within two miles of the existing North and South Buffalo Plants. Because of the refusal to sell to Blacks in other parts of the City, Blacks desiring to purchase homes, could only buy in the areas of South Buffalo Creek until the mid 1960 when the area near the North Buffalo Treatment Plant was opened to Blacks.

It was not until long after the effective date of the Fair Housing Act in 1970, that Blacks were free to buy homes in other areas. Many of the residents living near the plants cannot sell out and move because prospective buyers are unwilling to buy because of their knowledge of the odor problem in the areas.

Schools

There are six schools within a mile and a half of the existing South Buffalo site. Four of these schools are elementary schools. One elementary school is located within 3,000 feet of the existing site.

Students and teachers from all over the city are therefore affected by the odors and emissions from the existing site.

Advantages to McLeansville Residents.

Guilford County soil is not well suited to use of septic tanks and some areas are already over saturated with septic tanks(E.I.S. P. II 3 & II 30). Possibly well before the year 2,000 county residents including McLeansville residents may be expected to experience well water contamination from septic tanks in the absence of a central sewage system. Also, because of the low permeability of the soil, sewage may be expected to seap to the surface in existing septic tank systems causing odors and disease.

The confluence site is downstream from McLeansville and would provide gravity flow access to the treatment plant. The South Buffalo, North Buffalo and the E.I.S. sites are upstream from McLeansville and would require expensive construction, replacement, maintenance, fuel cost and pumping stations.

Advantages to East Guilford County.

There have been numerous complaints from residents of east Guilford County concerning the rapid growth and land value increases in western Guilford County while little growth and land value increases have occurred in east Guilford County. One of the important impediments to growth in east Guilford is the lack of sewage disposal facilities. West Guilford County is upstream from the south buffalo plant and gravity flow to the plant is economical. East Guilford County is downstream from both the North and South Buffalo plants and therefore not easily accessible.

If the plant is built at the confluence site, vast new areas of East Guilford County will be easily developed, clearing the way for new residential areas as well as industrial areas. Such development will create new jobs and improved living standards for all of Guilford County as well as increase property values in east Guilford.

If the plant is built at the E.I.S. site, an important part of Guilford County (McLeansville) will still experience slow growth due to the lack of economical sewage disposal facilities since McLeansville will be down stream from that site.

Summary

The Black residents of South East Greensboro have been plagued with the offensive odors of the South Buffalo Plant for a quarter of a century. It is unfair for the residents of Southeast Greensboro to shoulder this burden alone. Now is the time to build a new plant at the confluence and give the residents of Southeast Greensboro relief, allow Greensboro to expand east, and allow east Gr Guilford County to grow and prosper.

Respectfully Submitted:

Dr. G. C. Simkins, President
N.A.A.C.P.

John B. Ervin, Vice President
N.A.A.C.P.

Herman F. Fox, President
G.C.A.

Attorney David M. Dansby, Jr., Vice President
G.C.A.

Greensboro Citizens Association
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

WHY THE GREENSBORO METRO WATER TREATMENT PLANT SHOULD NOT BE LOCATED AT CLAPP FARM SITE

A. History of Site
B. Current Land Use
C. Family Dependence on Agriculture
D. Landowners Opposition

Prepared by:

John G. Clapp, Jr.
Route 6, Box 463 B
Greensboro, N. C. 27405

August 15, 1977

History of Site

The Clapp Farm Site (Alternative 2 in EPA Environmental Impact Statement 904/9-77-018) contains land purchased on August 19, 1845 by Peter Clapp, great-grandfather of John, Marvin, and David, current land owners of property at this site location. A copy of the original deed is attached.

The land was purchased for farming in 1845 and has been farmed continuously by the Clapp family. At the time of purchase the City of Greensboro consisted of only one square mile(1). In fact, Greensboro didn't even have a water system until 1887, forty-two years after the Clapp land was purchased.

In 1975, J. Garland Clapp, grandson of Peter Clapp, was honored by the State of North Carolina as one of 13 Guilford County owners for having farm land that has been in the same family for over one hundred years. Documentation of this recognition follows.

---

(1) Arnett, E. S. 1955. Greensboro, North Carolina.

29 Copy of original Deed for land purchased by Peter Clapp in 1845

Reproduced from best available copy.

This Indenture made August 19th 1845 between Daniel Cockleree of the County of Guilford and State of North Carolina of the one part and Peter Clapp of the same place Witnesseth that the said Daniel Cockleree for and in considiration of the sum of six hundred dollars to him in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath bargained sold and confirmed and by these presents doth bargain, sell and confirm, unto the sd Peter Clapp his heirs and assigns a certain tract of land situate in the County aforesd lying on the waters of South Buffalo adjoining the lands formerly James Thoms Rankin Donnell and others Beginning at a Poplar Robert Donnells corner running east eighty four poles to a post oak Scott and McAdoo's corner thence south thirty four poles to a red oak thence east seventeen & half poles to a post oak thence south eighteen degrees east ninety four poles to a post oak thence east twenty six poles to a pine Hudsons line thence south one hundred and seventy five poles to a blackoak on Bell's old line thence west fifty five poles to a dead post oak thence south thirty six & half poles to a dead black jack thence west one hundred and eleven poles to a large white oak thence south forty five poles to a post oak thence west thirteen & half poles to a stake thence north two and half poles to a large blackoak thence west fourteen poles to a black oak grub thence north three degrees west three hundred and fifty five poles to a dogwood on the north side of South Buffalo thence with the meanderings of the stream to the first station containing three hundred and sixty nine acres more or less together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging that he is lawfully seized in fee of sd premises and

that he his heirs and assigns shall and will warrant and forever defend the same unto the sd Peter Clapp his heirs and assigns against the lawful claims of all persons In witness whereof the sd Daniel Cockelman has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of
Jesse Wheeler
J W Simes

Daniel his mark Cockelman (Seal)

State of North Carolina }
Guilford County } August Term 1845
The execution of the foregoing Deed was ~~duly~~ acknowledged ~~proved~~ in open Court by Daniel Cockleman the subscriber thereto Ordered to be Registered [illegible]
Test.
John M Logan CCC
By R M McCulloch DC

Guilford County } The within Deed and the Certificate
September 10th 1845 } thereon was duly Registered in the Registers Office in Book E No. 2nd page 284 —
Test,
Stephen Parker, P. Reg

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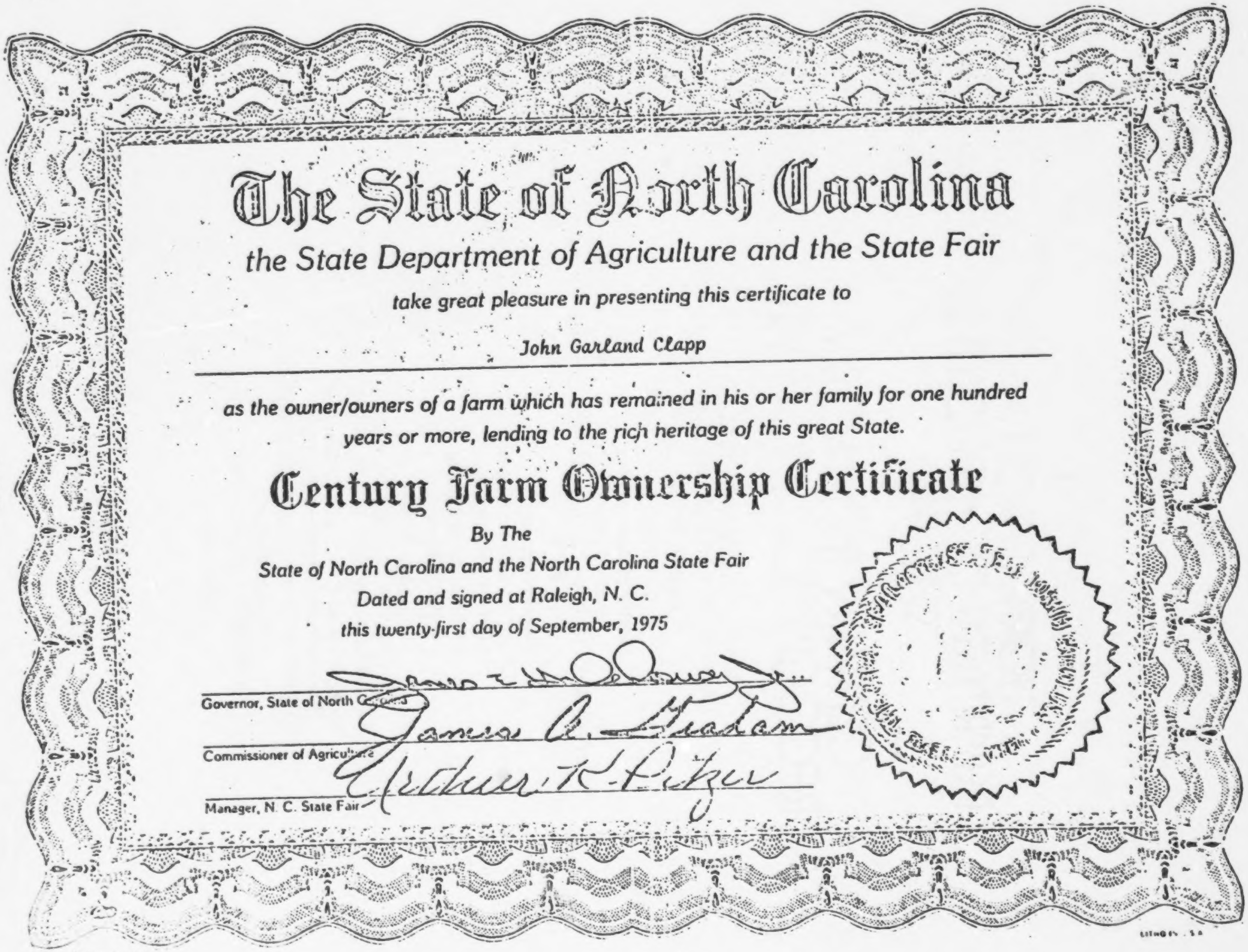


The State of North Carolina

the State Department of Agriculture and the State Fair

take great pleasure in presenting this certificate to

John Garland Clapp

as the owner/owners of a farm which has remained in his or her family for one hundred years or more, lending to the rich heritage of this great State.

Century Farm Ownership Certificate

By The

State of North Carolina and the North Carolina State Fair

Dated and signed at Raleigh, N. C.

this twenty-first day of September, 1975

James E. Holshouser Jr.

Governor, State of North Carolina

James A. Graham

Commissioner of Agriculture

Arthur K. Pitzer

Manager, N. C. State Fair

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE FAIR

CENTURY FARM FAMILY
RECOGNITION PROGRAM

Sunday, September 21, 1975
Governor W. Kerr Scott Building

Registration

Luncheon

Master of Ceremonies
Wally Ausley,
Vice President-General Manager and Farm Director
WPTF

Invocation
Dr. Albert Edwards, Pastor
First Presbyterian Church

Recognition of Guests
Wally Ausley

Special Guest
The Honorable Doyle Connor
Florida Commissioner of Agriculture

Recognition of Century Farm Families
The Honorable James A. Graham
North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture

Entertainment
Jerry Clower, Humorist

Adjourn

In Honor of North Carolina's Century Farmers

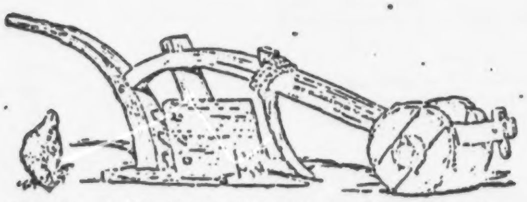
Since statehood in 1789 North Carolina has been transformed from an unharnessed wilderness into a land of abundance. A great deal of this progress and vitality must be attributed to those pioneers who settled here, endowing this State with a heritage of wisdom and courage.

The families listed in this booklet, along with the hundreds of which we were unable to locate, represent the kind of traditional spirit that assures North Carolina a promising future. The work and dedication of such families has helped lead us to the forefront in the field of agriculture—most vital for the welfare of this growing nation.

This is the program by which the State Fair can honor the families of these early settlers with a special recognition day. Those who have maintained homesteads for a century or more are saluted for their countless contributions to our State. This program will be repeated every five years.

With a deep sense of gratitude, the State Department of Agriculture, the North Carolina State Fair and the State of North Carolina and its people thank you.

Owners are listed under the county where the property is located.



Illustrations courtesy of the N. C. Department of Archives and History.

C

ALAMANCE COUNTY
Mr. & Mrs. C. K Bailey
Bobby E. Coggins
Mr. & Mrs. Ray W. Coo
William F. Covington
Mr. & Mrs. Jesse J. Da
Grover Russell Isley
Ralph K. Isley
Howard A. Pickett
Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Sartir
Grover C. Shaw
Miss Mozelle Somers
Mr. & Mrs. George N

ALEXANDER COUNT
Mr. & Mrs. Atwell Ale
William M. Pressly

ANSON COUNTY
Mr. & Mrs. Bryant Bra
Mary Elizabeth & Be
Cecil F. Steagall

ASHE COUNTY
W. B. Austin, Jr.
Elizabeth R. Graybea
Alfred B. Hurt, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Jon
Robert J. Osborne
Mrs. Eleanor B. Reev
J. Breece Spencer

AVERY COUNTY
William W. Avery

BEAUFORT COUNT
I. P. Hodges
R. R. Leggett, Sr.
Joseph E. Ratcliff

BERTIE COUNTY
Mrs. Mary E. Barnes
Joseph M. Browne,
Joseph M. Browne, J
Cecil S. Hollomon, S
Edwin M. Parker
Mr. & Mrs. Troy L. P
Mrs. Harold R. Sess

BLADEN COUNTY
Mrs. John F. Freema
Mr. & Mrs. Jabe T. F
Mr. & Mrs. William
Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Mo
Mr. & Mrs. Isaac W.
Mrs. Leonard E. Wil

GRANVILLE COUNTY

Fred Blackwell	Route 2 Box 93	Virgilina, Va. 24598
Mrs. Aletta Usry Breedlove Estate	Route 1	Franklinton 27525
W. B. Crews	317 Williamsboro St.	Oxford 27565
Mrs. E. G. Frazier	Route 4 Box 157	Oxford 27565
Mrs. M. T. Greer	2614 Fayetteville St.	Durham 27707
Mr. & Mrs. James B. Haney	114 Military St.	Oxford 27565
Walter H. Harris	501 Country Club Dr.	Oxford 27565
Richard W. Harris, Jr.	Route 3	Oxford 27565
Ben L. Husketh	Route 1	Creedmoor 27522
Edward T. Husketh, Jr.	Route 1 Box 198	Creedmoor 27522
Mrs. Mary I. Parham	Box 224	Oxford 27565
Claude A. Renn	Route 1	Oxford 27565
Mrs. Emma M. Summers	3948 Bristol Rd.	Durham 27707
Mrs. Corrina S. Sutton	4108 W. Galax Dr.	Raleigh 27612
William A. Terry	443 Oak St.	Henderson 27536
Thomas William Winston	Route 2	Virgilina, Va. 24598
Mrs. Elizabeth Moss Woltz	Box 912	Oxford 27565

GREENE COUNTY

Henry C. Dixon	Route 4 Box 108	Snow Hill 28480
James W. Herring	Route 3	Snow Hill 28480
James A. Rouse	100 Hollihaven Dr.	Hubert 28539
Charles F. Sugg, Jr.	112 W. Greene St.	Snow Hill 28480

GUILFORD COUNTY

Mrs. W. T. Ballinger, Miss Emily Ballinger & Max D. Ballinger	5926 Ballinger Rd.	Guilford College 27410
John Garland Clapp, Sr.	Route 6 Box 463	Greensboro 27405
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Fields	Route 2 Box 172	Stokesdale 27357
William W. Greeson	Route 1	Julian 27283
Holly L. Johnson	Route 2	Stokesdale 27357
Robert W. McNairy	Route 2 Box 626	Greensboro 27405
George R. Osborne	Route 7 Box 608	Greensboro 27407
Mrs. Eula R. Osborne, Thomas V. Osborne, Jr., & George R. Osborne	2615 David Cladwell Dr.	Greensboro 27408
Mr. & Mrs. Hubert Rumley	Route 1	Brown Summit 27214
John Henry Stewart	Route 2 Box 190	McLeansville 27301
Mr. & Mrs. Franklin J. Teague	Route 1	Elon College 27244
Mrs. Jew Irvin Wagoner	Route 1	Gibsonville 27249
Mr. & Mrs. John B. Wagoner	Route 1 Box 55-B	Gibsonville 27249

HALIFAX COUNTY

Robert B. Fleming	408 Church St.	Louisburg 27549
Miss Annie R. Hockaday	Route 1 Box 114	Roanoke Rapids 27870
Raymond F. Shearin	5501 North Blvd.	Raleigh 27604

HARNETT COUNTY

Mr. & Mrs. John D. Champion, Jr.	Route 1	Fuquay Varina 27526
Mr. & Mrs. F. Junius Denning	Route 2 Box 84	Angier 27501
Betty H. Johnson	Route 3	Dunn 28334
Mr. & Mrs. Luther G. Partin	Route 2	Willow Springs 27592
Mrs. Joseph H. Williams, Jr.	Route 1	Erwin 28339

265<

HAYWOOD COU
Millard H. & Dais
Mattie M. Garrett
G. C. Palmer, Jr.
W. Riley Palmer
Mr. & Mrs. John
Mr. & Mrs. Way
Mr. & Mrs. Hugh

HENDERSON CO
Mr. & Mrs. Carl L.

HERTFORD COU
Mrs. Henry Thom
Louis W. Snipes
William A. Thoma
Thomas & Ruth M

HOKE COUNTY
Delia Raynor

IREDELL COUNT
Mrs. Rose H. Alba
Thomas A. Allison

Mrs. Rachel P
L. M. Beaver
Mrs. Emma K. Bo

William Kerr Bra
Mrs. Stella Prev
Miss Elma Dowe
Lewis Clayton Do
Miss Mary Rebecc
Thomas Leland D
Melmoth W. Hill
John Atwell Hollar
Julius Walter Holl
James C. Holmes
N. P. Holmes
John Shelton King
Roy S. McNeely
Mrs. Mary Dowell
Henry P. Mullis
Harry Prevette

Mrs. James Burlie
Noble Baxter Prev
C. K. Sharpe
H. A. Sharpe
Mrs. John D. Stev
Mr. & Mrs. Fred L.
& Nora Mae Yates
Robert S. Thomas
Mrs. Mary D. Warr

Mrs. Irene Prevett

Current Land Use

All property located at the Clapp Farm Site is being actively used for agricultural production with the exception of a few old houses which are no longer needed for tenant families and are rented. No houses have been abandoned.

Since these lands have been farmed continuously for over 100 years, it is an indication of their productivity. Most soil is classified as 506B -,Enon fine sandy loam, 0 to 6 % slope, which is considered as agricultural important soil type by the Soil Conservation Service.

Improvements are being made continuously to increase the agricultural production of these farms. Good agricultural practices such as proper liming and fertilization, weed, disease and insect control, irrigation, no-tillage planting and sod waterways are standard procedure.

The operation of these farms require many long range capital improvments. Grain storage facilities, machinery buildings, fences, irrigation ponds, sod waterways, all require a major investment that have a useful life for several generations.

Family Dependence on Agriculture

Currently there are three fammlies living on the Clapp Farm Site land that depend almost entirely on farming for a living. These include Marvin Clapp, David Clapp, and Charlie Daye. Three additional families have some income from Social Security, but are still actively engaged in farming in order to support their Social Security income. These include J. Garland Clapp, Charlie Clapp, and John Moorefield. In addition to the above families John Bowman, Norman Bowman, and John Clapp are actively engaged in farming on a part-time basis with land, storage buildings and machinery investments.

Landowners Opposition

For the above reasons, the property owners and other people currently living on these properties are opposed to the location of a Waste Treatment Plant at the Clapp Farm Site. Please note copy of signed document dated July 1, 1977.

July 1, 1977

Mr. Jim Melvin, Mayor
City of Greensboro
Greensboro, N. C. 27402

Mr. Lee Wilson
Radian Corp.
P. O. Box 9948
Austin, Texas 78766

Mr. W. E. Knight
N. C. Department of Natural
and Economic Resources
P. O. Box 27687
Raleigh N. C. 27611

Mr. John Hagan
Environmental Protection
Agency
1421 Peachtree St. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Gentlemen:

We submit the following data to you in regards to the South Buffalo Creek site between I-85 and Highway 70 currently listed as a possible location for Greensboro's Metro Waste Treatment Plant.

Since these lands are the only source of income for some of us and have been farmed by some of our families continuously since 1845 involving 5 generations and with a life investment, we encourage you to select a less important agricultural area.

Approximate acreage of crops either grown on our land or managed by us on surrounding rented land:

Crop	Acreage
Corn	69
Soybeans	199
Tobacco	69
Wheat	70
Barley	30
Milo	100
Pasture	24

Type and number of structures on our property used for agriculture production:

Grain storage facilities with concrete foundations	7
Conventional tobacco curing barns	12
Bulk tobacco curing barns	4
Tobacco storage barns	4
Livestock barns in use	3
Swine farrowing facility	1
Machinery storage sheds	5

Number of farm ponds on our property constructed and used for irrigation purposes 5

Property owners and acreage:

John G. Clapp Jr.	John G. Clapp, Jr.	102
Gladys C. Clapp	Gladys C. Clapp	
John B. Bowman	John B. Bowman	89
A. N. Bowman	A. Norman Bowman	
J. Garland Clapp	J. Garland Clapp, Sr.	236
Edna R. Clapp	Edna R. Clapp	
Charlie G. Clapp	Charlie G. Clapp	7
Cora M. Clapp	Cora M. Clapp	
C. Marvin Clapp	C. Marvin Clapp	190
Sylvia F. Clapp	Sylvia F. Clapp	
David R. Clapp	David R. Clapp	
Emily H. Clapp	Emily H. Clapp	

Additional families or individuals who live on the above property and currently depend upon farming for a living:

John Moorefield	John Moorefield & wife
Charlie Day	Charlie Day, wife & 6 chidren
Harry Davis	Harry Davis
Reggie Herbin	Reggie Herbin

EXAMPLE OF HOMES ON THE PROPERTY

MAJOR CROPS CURRENTLY BEING PRODUCED

Grain Sorghum

Soybeans

Tobacco

Small Grain - double-cropped
with no-tilled soybeans

EXAMPLE OF STORAGE AND MACHINERY FACILITIES

EXAMPLE OF FARM PONDS USED FOR RECREATION AND IRRIGATION

EXAMPLE OF LAND IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN 1977

Construction & Establishment of Sod Waterway

Field Enlargement

PRESENTATION AT HEARING BY
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
ON PROPOSED GREENSBORO WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY

September 1, 1977

Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Henry T. Rosser, and I am an attorney from Raleigh, North Carolina. I appear here tonight on behalf of the Concerned Citizens of McLeansville to oppose the site proposed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the location of the new Greensboro - Guilford County Wastewater Treatment System.

The history of the so-called Metro wastewater treatment facility is both long and involved. The Concerned Citizens of McLeansville, among others, have opposed the previous proposals and recommendations of the City of Greensboro. They have contended that those proposals and recommendations exceeded the needs of the City, that they were environmentally unsound, and that they were not the most cost-effective.

After years of acrimonious debate and wrangling among various groups concerning the proposed facility, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources stepped to the forefront and retained an independent consultant, the Radian Corporation, to review the entire problem and to collect and compile the data necessary for the preparation of an environmental impact statement. This brought a sigh of relief from many, for they felt that a truly objective and factual study would be undertaken which, at long last, would lay the problem to rest.

The Radian Corporation conducted its study and prepared its findings in a thoroughly competent, objective, and professional manner, and we have no quarrel with it. In fact, it confirmed most of the things McLeansville residents have been saying for years. The study and findings of Radian were subsequently reviewed by EPA and the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The conclusions of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement produced as a result of that review totally distorts and subverts the objective findings of the Radian Corporation. It is this subversion and distortion to which we most vehemently object.

After reviewing well more than 100 possible alternatives for action on the part of the City of Greensboro, Radian eventually was able to reduce the total number of alternatives for serious and intensive consideration to six, disregarding the "No Action" alternative. (EIS, III-16-21) Two of those alternatives involve the upgrading of the existing waste treatment facilities of the City of Greensboro. The remaining four involve upgrading the existing North Buffalo facility, abandonment of the existing South Buffalo facility, and the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant at various proposed sites to the east of Greensboro.

After intensive study, those six alternatives were selected and ranked in accordance with their environmental acceptability and with regard to their respective costs of construction, operation and maintenance costs, and total treatment costs. The Environmental Impact Statement states: "All six alternatives under investigation can be implemented considering engineering and construction factors." (EIS, III-36)

Table III-7 (EIS, III-32) reveals that Alternative 6, consisting of upgrading the existing waste treatment facilities of the City of Greensboro, is the most environmentally acceptable. Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 are in a virtual tie for second most environmentally acceptable. Table III-9 (EIS, III-35) reveals that the same ranking applies with regard to construction costs, with Alternative 6 being the least costly and with Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 being successively more costly.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement designates Alternative 3, which proposes upgrading the existing North Buffalo plant, abandonment of the South Buffalo plant, and construction of a new plant on a site on South Buffalo Creek some 26,000 feet (or 5 miles) east of the existing

South Buffalo plant, as that for proposed action. This site was selected despite the fact that it was not the most environmentally acceptable and was far from being the least costly to construct, operate, or maintain.

Scrutiny of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement reveals that Alternative 3 was not, in fact, selected, but became the recommended alternative by default when Alternatives, 1, 2, and 6 were rejected by the EPA Administrator of Region IV. We contend and submit that the rejection of Alternatives 1, 2, and 6 by the Regional Administrator was without foundation in fact or law and was totally unreasonable, arbitrary, and capricious.

Since Alternatives 1 and 6 both contemplate upgrading the existing waste treatment facilities, while Alternative 2 proposes construction of a new plant, we will consider Alternatives 1 and 6 together and Alternative 2 separately.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement indicates that Alternative 2 was rejected because construction of that alternative would require the acquisition of a "century-old highly productive family farm" as a portion of the site for the construction of the alternative. It is further stated that: "Guidelines from the President's Council on Environmental Quality discourage removing prime agricultural land from productivity if other alternatives will provide accommodation of the project needs." (EIS, III-32)

Assuming that the site location of Alternative 2 is so critical that acquisition of the farm could not be avoided, it is still highly questionable whether Alternative 2 should be disqualified on this basis. The above-quoted language contains the word "discourage", which indicates that the guideline is not mandatory but is discretionary. In other words, it would appear that if all other factors are equal, agricultural land should not be removed from productivity, but if other factors are not equal, then it is permissible to acquire agricultural lands.

Acquisition of the farm would not have a perceptible effect either on national agricultural output or on the economy of the region in which the farm is located. Statistics compiled by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture reveal that over the past several years there has been an accelerating decline in smaller farm units. The reasons for this decline are many, but perhaps the most important is that present day economics of farm operation and production are against smaller family farm units and are in favor of large ones. As a result, hundreds of small farms in this State are annually converted to other uses or combined into larger agricultural units.

Since the sewer outfall proposed to be constructed from the South Buffalo plant to the new plant site under Alternative 3 will cross the farm, it is very likely that the construction of Alternative 3 will in fact cause the farm to be far more valuable for other purposes, and will accomplish indirectly what the Regional Administrator claims he wishes to avoid - conversion of the family farm to other uses. The Draft EIS implicitly recognizes this, stating that: "However, the proposed action [i.e., Alternative 3] does provide a more positive prospect of development occurring east of the present city limits. The new treatment facility will easily provide the South Buffalo (east) subbasin with sewer service. . . . 'Leap-frogging' is not expected to happen on an appreciable scale for three major reasons. First, there is ample land for residential, commercial, and industrial development near Greensboro in the transition zones. Since the supply is available, the demand should not push the cost of land to a level where people will have to seek cheaper rural land for their housing needs. . . . The proposed action will change land ownership patterns in the study area, particularly east of the city limits. Residential, commercial, and industrial uses will replace some of the agricultural land." (EIS, V-56) It should be noted that the farm in question lies in the transition area identified in Figure II-21. (EIS, II-111)

Although it is impossible to say that the particular farm under consideration here will become one of those converted or combined into other uses in either the near or distant future, it is possible to say that both the economics of farm operations and the location of the farm in the vicinity of an expanding metropolitan area create a high statistical probability that this farm will cease to operate in its present manner within the next few years.

Since there appear to be no larger social or economic consequences involved with the removal of this farm from agricultural production, then we must focus on the particular farm and the consequences of its acquisition upon the present owners. It is a sad fact, of course, that acquisition of the farm would have a disruptive effect upon the lives of the owners and may sever deep emotional ties with the homeplace.

While we cannot but view such a situation with sympathy, it must, nevertheless, be viewed objectively and in context. First, it would be literally impossible to construct most large-scale public works projects without acquiring agricultural lands. Public reservoirs, lakes, highways, aquaducts, military and public defense facilities, and the like have required and will continue to require the acquisition of agricultural lands.

Second, acquisition of these lands for public use imposes a concomitant legal requirement that the owners of the land be paid full, fair, and just compensation for their property, and that they be put, monetarily, in the same position after the lands are taken as they were in prior to the taking. If the farm is acquired for the facilities site, the owners will have the choice of continuing in agriculture on another farm acquired with the monies paid for their old farm or of investing the proceeds and going into other lines of work. In any event, the owners should not suffer any economic loss by reason of the acquisition of their lands.

While it is true that the owners of the farm would be impacted by this project and would undoubtedly suffer some degree of disruption in their lives, it is also equally true that others will be impacted and will suffer a greater or lesser degree of disruption if the site proposed under Alternative 3 is acquired. In both instances, lands acquired for the project will lose both their present and future potential and, for all practical purposes, will forevermore be devoted to waste treatment purposes.

The most immediate and practical effect of selecting Alternative 2 over Alternative 3, insofar as the public is concerned, is that Alternative 2 will save the public $1,680,000 in construction costs. (EIS, Table III-9) The environmental detriment of Alternative 3 as opposed to Alternative 2 will also be somewhat greater, since sewer lines will have to be extended some two miles further downstream under Alternative 3, with accompanying destruction of vegetation and ecological disturbance. A future and somewhat more disturbing prospect is that of precipitating or contributing to urban sprawl along the additional extension.

Viewed objectively, then, there seems to be excellent reason to select Alternative 2 over Alternative 3. To summarize, the farm in question is a small agricultural unit located within three miles of a large and growing metropolitan district. Under such circumstances, there is a high degree of statistical possibility that the farm will be converted into other uses within the foreseeable future. Additional lands must be acquired for the construction of all of the presented alternatives except Alternative 7, the "No Action" Alternative. Thus, present owners of lands which will be acquired will be impacted when those lands are taken. The public body acquiring those lands (in this case, the City of Greensboro) is mandated by law to pay the owners, including the owners of the farm under consideration, full, fair, and just compensation for the lands taken. On the other hand, selection of Alternative 3 will have greater adverse environmental impact than the selection of Alternative 2 and the construction of Alternative 3 will cost approximately $1,680,000 more than construction of Alternative 2, which is a direct detriment to the public.

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From all that has been stated previously, it might be assumed that we are urging that Alternative 2 be constructed rather than Alternative 3. Such, in fact, is not the case. What we are attempting here is a logical, rational, and dispassionate analysis of the data set forth in the EIS and related documents.

That analysis leads to the conclusion that construction of Alternative 2 is more beneficial to the public weal than the construction of Alternative 3. Further analysis leads to the inescapable conclusion, however, that construction of either Alternative 1 or Alternative 6, involving the upgrading of the existing North Buffalo and South Buffalo plants, is the only truly acceptable alternative.

The text of the Environmental Impact Statement and Table III-7 (EIS, III-29, III-32) show that of the six alternatives, Alternative 6 ranks as the most environmentally acceptable, while Alternative 1 ranks as the second most acceptable.

Reference to Table III-9 (EIS, III-35) shows that, respectively, Alternatives 6 and 1 will be the least expensive to construct. The projected costs of $21,226,000 for construction of Alternative 6 is $12,115,000 less than the projected cost of construction of Alternative 3, which occupies the fourth ranking in projected construction costs. Construction of Alternative 1 would cost only about $440,000 more than construction of Alternative 6.

Table III-10 (EIS, III-36), which contains projected user's costs, shows that of the six alternatives, Alternative 2 will be the least expensive, Alternatives 3 and 6 are tied for second least expensive, while Alternative 1 will be the most expensive.

Based upon the factors of environmental acceptability and cost effectiveness, then, Alternative 6 is overwhelmingly the alternative of choice, with Alternative 1 running a very close second. Alternative 2 runs a somewhat distant third.

The only reason given in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for rejection of Alternatives 1 and 6 is that: "After careful consideration of all factors involved in the selection process (cost, environmental, engineering, and implementability) the EPA Administrator of Region IV determined that the continued existence of the South Buffalo plant was not socially acceptable in any alternative. This decision was based upon the history of odor problems with the plant and the large number of people that had been adversely affected by this pollutant (RA-R-406)." (EIS, III-32-33)

It is submitted that there is a substantial question whether the Regional Administrator has the right or authority to determine that the continued existence of the South Buffalo plant is not acceptable. The South Buffalo plant exists, and has for many years. The Regional Administrator is not in a position to banish that facility. The Regional Administrator and EPA are in a position to impose sanctions against the City of Greensboro and its officials for failing to meet water quality standards, and they are in a position to withhold Federal funding, but only the duly constituted public officials of the City of Greensboro are in a position to eliminate the plant. The Regional Administrator cannot force abandonment of the plant simply because he does not personally find the plant socially acceptable.

Insofar as appears from anything in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, this determination of the Regional Administrator is entirely a subjective one. There are no findings as to the frequency or extent of past occurrences of the odor problem. There are no findings as to the frequency, extent, or nature of the problem as it may occur in the future if the South Buffalo plant is upgraded pursuant to Alternative 6 or Alternative 1. No data is presented concerning the environmental or economic impact of the odor problem as it now exists or with regard to comparisons of the relative anticipated environmental and economic impacts of Alternatives 1, 3, and 6.

Indeed, there appears to be no objective or factual data to support the determination of the Regional Administrator. It is submitted that only a qualitative and quantitative analysis will answer the questions of the nature and extent of the odor problem as it now exists in connection with the South Buffalo plant and questions of the nature and extent of the odor problem as it will exist after upgrading the South Buffalo plant as proposed in Alternatives 6 and 1, or construction of a new plant as proposed in Alternative 3.

The only scintilla of support for the Regional Administrator's determination appears in that memorandum dated July 12, 1977, from Matthew J. Robbins, Regional Director, Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, to John Hagan, which is reproduced at the end of the Technical Reference Document. In that memorandum, Mr. Robbins states: "Title VI provides that, 'No person in the United States shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination in . . . programs or activities [receiving federal financial assistance].'" Mr. Robbins goes on to say that from information received by him from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and from the Greensboro Citizens' Association, it is his evaluation that EPA will be supporting an existing discriminatory situation if it provides financial assistance for upgrading the South Buffalo plant; and that upgrading the South Buffalo plant will perpetuate discrimination and cause direct conflict with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

To say that the reasoning behind the conclusions of this memorandum is not only tortuous in the extreme, but is also fallacious, is to utter a gross understatement. Mr. Robbins appears to proceed upon the following presuppositions: (a) construction of a wastewater treatment plant in an area occupied predominantly by a racial minority is _per se_ discriminatory; (b) upgrading an existing wastewater plant located in an area occupied predominantly by a racial minority is _per se_ discriminatory; and (c) obversely, relocation of a wastewater treatment plant presently existing in an area occupied predominantly by a racial minority to an area occupied predominantly by a racial majority is _per se_ nondiscriminatory.

Mr. Robbins does not delineate for us the area impacted by the odor problem, nor does he tell us the composition, by race and number, of the persons living within that area. By his illogic, he implicitly and simplistically asserts that the only acceptable site for a wastewater treatment plant is in an area predominantly occupied by a racial majority. To say that that is the meaning and intent of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as applied to such a situation is a gross distortion and misconstruction of that Act.

It would seem that the problem to which Mr. Robbins is actually addressing himself is that a black ghetto area has been created in the South Buffalo area because of alleged past discriminatory housing practices in Greensboro, and that, except for one other area of the City, acceptable housing is not available to black residents of Greensboro. That may be the case, but the existence of the South Buffalo plant has nothing to do with housing discrimination or the lack of acceptable housing elsewhere. Upgrading the existing plant has nothing to do with continued discrimination in housing, if such discrimination exists. Nothing indicates that removal of the plant to another site would convert the South Buffalo area into an interracial neighborhood, create new housing opportunities for blacks, or otherwise eliminate any racial discrimination that may exist. The remedy for the housing discrimination that Mr. Robbins decries does not lie with relocation of the South Buffalo plant.

There is no question but that odors have been a consistent problem. In the case of the South Buffalo plant, the reason is obvious. As is stated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, concerning both North and South Buffalo plants: "Odors at these plants are typical of inadequate treatment plants." (EIS, II-8) It also states: "The lower quality effluent at the South Buffalo Plant probably is a result of the larger portion of industrial wastewater discharged to that plant and the lack of sufficient oxygen transfer facilities. Additionally, the South Buffalo Plant is operating near its peak hydraulic capacity . . ." (EIS, II-140).

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Despite the fact that odors exist, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement reveals: "In the Greensboro study area, no quantitative odor data were available . . . No existing studies, such as a community odor survey, were located for the Greensboro study area . . . According to the Greensboro Public Works Department, no odor complaint records are kept by the City." (EIS, II-7) Thus, although EPA knows that an odor problem exists, and apparently knows why an odor problem exists, it has collected no data and presents no substantive conclusions, as to the past, present, and future nature of the problem and of its impact.

Despite this paucity of facts, however, Mr. Robbins is willing, upon hearsay, to misconstrue the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit upgrading of the South Buffalo plant; and the Regional Administrator is willing to accept that evaluation and decide "the continued existence of the South Buffalo plant was not socially acceptable in any alternative."

The facts of the situation are that the North Buffalo plant smells, the South Buffalo plant smells, and any new plant constructed by the City of Greensboro will smell. (EIS, VI-1) In addition, it was found: "For new plant sites an adverse impact is indicated. This is due to a new odor source being superimposed on the area surrounding the plant site." (Technical Reference Document) The Draft Environmental Impact Statement also states: "Wastewaters which travel significant distances before reaching the treatment facility often become septic and release obnoxious odors at the plant outfall or well or at the intermittant manholes." (EIS, VI-1) Alternative 3, of course, proposes the construction of a sewer extending 26,000 feet from the existing South Buffalo plant to the proposed site of the new plant. This will present the opportunity for a new source of stench to permeate an additional five miles of the county.

Despite all of this data which is present in the EPA documents, the Regional Administrator did not find that continued existence of the North Buffalo plant or construction of the new plant "was not socially acceptable in any alternative". Nor did Mr. Robbins find that continued existence of the North Buffalo plant or construction of the new plant would be in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Alternative 1, among other things, proposes that the existing South Buffalo plant facility be upgraded to provide tertiary level treatment with a capacity of 20 million gallons per day. Alternative 6 proposes, among other things, that the South Buffalo plant be upgraded to provide tertiary treatment with a capacity of 11 million gallons per day, with an additional 9 million gallons per day to be transferred to the North Buffalo plant when that facility is upgraded to 25 million gallons per day capacity in 1987. (EIS, III-17 through 21).

Under both of the alternatives, the hydraulic overloading of the South Buffalo plant would be eliminated and the nature of the treatment provided would be capable of treating both household and industrial waste, a capacity which the South Buffalo plant presently does not have. (EIS, II-139 through 140) A natural result of providing adequate treatment for the waste discharged to the South Buffalo plant will be the reduction in odors produced. This would certainly be true if the methodology proposed by the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the North Buffalo plant and the proposed new plant were employed in upgrading the existing South Buffalo plant. (EIS, VI-2 through 3).

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recognizes South Buffalo Creek as a very heavily polluted stream. (EIS, II-43, 74) It further recognizes that the inadequately treated discharge from the South Buffalo plant is only a part of the problem, inasmuch as there are also numerous point and non-point discharges to the stream. (EIS, II-39-40; II-43; Figure II-10, II-44; III-12) Despite these findings, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement states: "However, the effects of other discharges to the stream were not explicitly incorporated in the model and no true waste load allocations were determined. Therefore, the effluent limitations to South Buffalo Creek are based on the projected discharge from the municipal treatment facility alone and the observed capacity of the Creek to assimilate that sole discharge." (EIS, III-22 through 23)

The foregoing paragraph, together with the paucity of studies and data concerning odors previously referred to, makes it abundantly clear that no determination has been made as to what portion of the odors associated with the South Buffalo plant emanate from the plant itself, and what portion is created by the other point and non-point discharges to that stream. Until such a determination has been made, it is impossible to say that removal of the South Buffalo plant will materially improve the odors associated with South Buffalo Creek.

Since there has been no quantification of the source of odors emanating from South Buffalo Creek, and since no information is provided with regard to the reduction of odors if the South Buffalo plant is upgraded in conformity with Alternative 1 or Alternative 6 and there is applied to it the methodology recommended on Pages VI-2 through 3, it is submitted that the Regional Administrator has no basis upon which to make the determination that the continued existence of the South Buffalo plant is socially unacceptable because of odor problems. In the absence of studies and facts upon which rational conclusions can be reached, the Regional Administrator's decision is completely subjective, arbitrary, a manifest abuse of discretion, and totally unsupported. Under such circumstances, the Regional Administrator's determination must be reversed.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement states, with commendable candor, that:

> "Municipal wastewater treatment facilities have been odor sources and it is doubtful whether such odors can ever be completely eliminated at all times . . . Wastewaters which travel significant distances before reaching the treatment facility often become septic and release obnoxious odors at the plant outfall or well or at the intermittant manholes. . . . Almost all facilities associated with sludge handling and processing will at times be characterized as an odor nuisance, especially in summer conditions." (EIS, VI-1)

Figure V-1 (EIS, V-5) indicates that some portion of the people living within 4,000 feet of a waste treatment facility would identify that facility as a major odor source. Table V-9 (EIS, V-51) indicates that at present, approximately 2,000 people live within 3,000 feet of the North Buffalo plant. In addition, odor complaints have been received from a shopping center located to the northwest of the North Buffalo plant. Despite these findings, it is again noted that the Regional Administrator did not find the North Buffalo plant to be socially unacceptable, nor did Mr. Robbins find its upgrading to constitute a violation of the Civil Rights Act.

The Environmental Impact Statement also indicates that the new plant proposed under Alternative 3 will be a source of odors which will affect the surrounding area. An attempt is made to justify the plant on the grounds that fewer persons will be affected. (EIS, IV-6) The Statement further notes: "Obviously, if population densities surrounding the proposed site increase during the planning period, a greater impact could be expected." (EIS, V-6)

The result of the decision to select Alternative 3 will be to continue to impact the area surrounding the North Buffalo plant and to impact an entirely new area in the vicinity of the proposed new plant. This action will be taken despite the fact that there is no guarantee that there will be any substantial reduction in odors in the vicinity of the existing South Buffalo plant upon its abandonment so long as the numerous other point and non-point sources exist.

Whatever adverse social impact the South Buffalo plant may have, that impact has long since occurred. To the extent that the plant contributes to the odor problem, its impact would undoubtedly be substantially reduced if the plant were upgraded and the suggested technology applied. Under these circumstances, it is extremely difficult to understand how the North Buffalo plant and the new plant can be found to be socially acceptable under similar circumstances. In both cases, persons living in the vicinity of those plants, now and in the future, will be adversely affected by any associated odor problems. In the case of the proposed new plant, the problem will simply have been transferred five miles downstream to impact and adversely affect an entirely new group of people. The effect of the new plant may be to substantially impede or destroy the development potential of between one and two square miles of land in the vicinity of the new plant. If the odor problem is not socially acceptable in the community in which the old plant presently exists, and within which the sewage producing the odor is generated, why should it be any more socially acceptable to the new community upon which the odor problem will be imposed?

Despite the fact that EPA recognizes that the proposed plant will adversely affect the area in which it is located, no studies appear to have been made concerning either the nature or extent of the impact on present and prospective property values in that area. It can reasonably be expected that both long and short term values will decline. We submit that this effect must be taken into consideration before overall social and economic impact of the proposed action can be properly evaluated, and that EPA should conduct studies to this end.

As a matter of equity and basic fairness, it should be observed that the odor problem connected with the South Buffalo plant has persisted for many years and that many of the persons affected by that problem undoubtedly chose to move into their present neighborhood after the problem was in existence. The persons affected are residents of the City of Greensboro and it is their and their city's wastes that are being treated and from which the odor problem derives. Since odors can undoubtedly be substantially reduced by reconstruction of the South Buffalo plant, it is totally inequitable to require the citizens of this Nation to pay an additional $12 million to construct a new plant, admittedly having a substantially greater adverse environmental effect, five miles downstream.

Given that any wastewater treatment plant will emit odors, it is toally inequitable to impose those odors upon people who are not residents of the City of Greensboro, who have not participated in the creation of the problem, and who receive no benefits from the City's waste treatment facilities.

In summary, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Natural and Economic Resources, and their consultant, the Radian Corporation, have found Alternatives 6 and 1 to be the most environmentally acceptable. They have also found Alternatives 6 and 1 to be by far the least expensive to construct, as well as the most cost effective. Alternative 2 is in a somewhat distant third place in these various categories. Yet, by the arbitrary, capricious, and unsupported decision of the Regional Administrator, and by misconstruction and misapplication of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the most acceptable alternatives have been eliminated. The very agencies of State and Federal Government which have been charged with protecting the environment of this State and Nation have violated their public trust and have further acted contrary to the directives of the State and Federal Executive Offices that fiscal waste be eliminated and the public purse be protected. It is clear that the only acceptable alternatives are Nos. 6 and 1. It is equally clear that the decision of the Regional Administrator must be overturned.

Thank you.

Hy I. Rosen

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS AFFECTED, INDIRECTLY, BY THE PROPOSED METRO SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT OF GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, DO HEREBY ENTER OUR PETITION THAT WE OPPOSE THE LOCATION OF SUCH PLANT IN THE McLEANSVILLE IN VIEW OF THE STUDIES CONTRACTED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTEC SHOWING THAT UPGRADING GREENSBORO'S PRESENT TREATMENT FACILITIES MOST ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PLAN. AND THAT IT WILL SAVE APPROXIMA TEN MILLION ($10,000,000.00) IN TAX DOLLARS.

NAME	Address
[illegible]	R 1 Box 114 Mclea
[illegible]	Rt 2 Box 727 Mc
Gilbert Roberts	Rt. 1. Box 112 McLeansville
Mrs Lou Roberts	Route 1 Box 112 McLeansville
N K Robert	Brown Summit NC
Mrs Grace Roberts	Brown Summit, NC
Mrs Lottie Roberts	McLeansville NC
Billy J Roberts	McLeansville N C,
Ethel Pardue	Rt 1- Box 113 McLeansville, N.C. 27301
Mrs. Doris C. Roberts	Rt. 1, Box 111 McLeansville, NC
George T. Roberts	Rt. 1, Box 111 McLeansville, N.C
James H Pardue	Rt 1 Box 113 Mcleansville NC,
[illegible]	[illegible] Greensboro NC
J. L. Moore	4119 Summerglen Greensboro
Willie T [illegible]	2010 ONEIL PL. Greensboro NC
Johnny Wieland	RT 1 Box 394 Julian N.C
Wendell Russell	4509 Bedford Dr.
Don Reynolds	Huffine Mill Rd, Elon, N.C.
R. W. Staley	3814 CENTRAL AVE. GBORO, NC

Kenneth A. Watkins
Rt. 2, Box 40-H
McLeansville, N. C. 27301

July 29, 1977

Mr. John A. White
Director, Region IV EPA
345 Courtland Street
Atlanta, Ga. 30308

Dear Sir:

As a citizen of McLeansville, I am concerned about the City of Greensboro insisting on putting their Sewage Treatment Plant near McLeansville, regardless of the cost or environmental effects.

I understand that a recent study has been made by Radian Corporation at a cost to we taxpayers of some $250,000.00 to $300,000.00 and the results were overruled at the stroke of a pen. Radian Corporation has identified at least 16 alternatives that are less costly than building a sewage plant in McLeansville.

I would certainly appreciate your reviewing this issue.

Yours very truly,

Kenneth A Watkins
Kenneth A. Watkins

CC: Mr. Bob Cooper, Region IV EPA

August 6 - 1977

Mr Bob Cooper
Region IV EP-A
345 Courtland St.
Atlanta Ga. 30308

Dear Mr. Cooper;

My brother and I are very much concerned about what seems at times to be unnecessary government spending. At the present time our greatest concern is the government funding for metro sewage treatment plant. We feel that we and other citizens of McLeansville N.C. have been punished more than enough with the stench and the sickening odors from both the North and South Buffalo Creeks. We feel that the city of Greensboro N.C. can and should be made to operate the present plants more efficiently than they are now doing. We feel that with the money saved by upgrading the present plants would be the wisest choice. As we see it the present plants are located in predominately black communities which raises the question in our minds if that might be an important factor in the city of Greensboro N.C. being so determined to "shove" this undesirable "neighbor" upon the unjustly "punished" farming community of McLeansville N.C.

There is alot of difference in $40.000.000 and $20.000.000 - the difference being upgrading the present plants. Also we see no reason for the city to need 400 acres of land for a treatment plant when other cities we have seen and been too have far less and the odors around these plants are not as unbearable as the city of Greensboro N.C. furnishes the people of McLeansville N.C. - (Continued)

#2 we the people of Mc Leansville N.C need and deserve clean and fresh air just as much as the Citizens of Greensboro N.C also it is as much our tax money that is involved. In the interest of good government and reasonable spendings we ask that you use the influence of your office to do what you can to help prevent this unfair "neighbor" to be cramed down our throats from now on to eternity. we will greatly appreciate your immediate and undivided attention to this serious and important Matter

Sincerely -
Miss Lola Ward
R-1 Box 8
Mc Leansville
N.C 27301

Mr. John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

AUGUST 8, 1977

Dear Mr. Hagan:

Enclosed please find my published letter to the Editor, Mr. William Cheshire, of the Editorial Page of The Greensboro Record.

I would like to have it included in the records pertaining to the EIS of the Metro Sewage Treatment plant proposed for Greensboro.

As you may note, the criticism of the DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, GREENSBORO-GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA 201 WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM which I received focuses upon "methodology" used in all scientific enquiries, referenced specifically to the investigation for a location for the proposed treatment plant.

It is important that this letter get into the record because it relates to 3 previous communications I have mailed the EPA Region IV offices in Atlanta. These communications are:

(1) Letter of September 21, 1976 to Asa B. Foster, Jr., Acting Regional Administrator - no response
(2) Statement of November 9, 1976 addressed to EPA and Radian officials concerning the insufficient period of time for a reliable study for an EIS statement (period limited to NINE MONTHS in Contract WA 76-B445); no response
(3) Letter of July 15, 1977 addressed to Mr. Bob Cooper of EPA concerning criteria used as the reason to change the location of the proposed Metro plant from "Site 2" to "Site 2A" (now identified as Site 3) - no response.

I am sure that you are aware, as we are, that it is important to retain these communications from citizens as part of the record to show government's responsiveness. I believe that everyone realizes that the final determination of the implementation of the proposed Metro plant and Horsepen Creek basin sewer line extension will be made through court action and that complete records will be necessary for trial exhibits.

If the newspaper letter cannot be included in the records for some technical reason, I would appreciate it if you would so advise me so that I may rewrite it to EPA.

On a related matter, reference is made in the above-identified report to a Technical Reference Document (RA-R-406) prepared by Radian Corporation. I would like to have this document. If there are costs entailed, please advise.

Sincerely yours,

James R Rees

James R. Rees, Soil Scientist
2224 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina 27403

Mr. Bob Cooper
Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV
345 Courtland Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

JULY 15, 1977
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I wish to have this letter and your response to it included in the records of the proceedings relative to the proposed Horsepen Creek basin sewer line extension/Metro Treatment Plant EIS study conducted by Radian consultants (Contract: WA 76-B445).

The subject of this letter centers upon the meeting on July 12, 1977 of members of the Citizens Input Advisory Group, yourself representing EPA, the Radian spokesman, the representative of the North Carolina Environmental Management Department and other citizens; this meeting convened in the Grand Jury Room of the Guilford County Court House.

As an interested citizen, I attended this meeting but became somewhat confused by the explanations given by yourself, the Radian employee, and the State official as to the purpose and business of the meeting. To be more exact, I was unable to fully comprehend why the citizens of the Input Advisory Group were called to this meeting. My confusion stemmed in part from my foreknowledge about particular events that took place before this July 12 meeting date. Let me recount these events in the order they occurred.

One: On Thursday, May 19, 1977, in the same location and largely with the same participants as the July 12, 1977 meeting (above), a meeting was held during which the persons present discussed five alternative sites for the location of the proposed Metro treatment plant. Within several days thereafter, EPA announced their decision to locate the plant on a site identified as Site #2. I understand that the land is owned largely by the Clapp family. For the purpose of a quick identification, this area lies adjacent to South Buffalo creek between I-40 and the intersection of the creek with U.S. Highway 70.

The significant point to recognize about this series of actions is that selection of Site #2 was based upon a long investigation by Radian specialists AS WELL AS sufficient opportunity for the input of the Citizens Advisory Group. Members of this group, and including other citizens, took advantage of this opportunity before as well as during the May 19th meeting.

Two: On June 15, 1977, the following public officials met in the EPA offices, 345 Courtland Street in Atlanta:

W.E. Knight, N.C. Department of Environmental Management
Jim Melvin, Greensboro Mayor
Tom Osborne, Greensboro City Manager
Jesse L. Warren, Greensboro City Attorney
Ray E. Shaw, Jr., Greensboro Sewer & Water
Ogden Deal, Guilford County Commissioner
Bob Landreth, Guilford County Commissioner
John V. Witherspoon, Guilford County Manager
Larry Harvell, Guilford County Environmental Services
Bob Cooper, EPA
Bob Mitchell, EPA
Alec Little, EPA
Paul L. Hatchett, EPA
Sheppard Moore, EPA
Tom Ries, Attorney - EPA
Lee Wilson, Radian Corporation
Berry A. Williams, N.C. Department of Natural & Economic Resources

Although the 17 persons present at this meeting agreed to relocate the site of the proposed Metro treatment plant, no citizen member of the Input Advisory Group was in attendance to present views, as a non-elected or hired public official, on behalf of the general public.

Three: At the meeting of July 12, 1977, the audience was informed that EPA had changed the proposed site of the Metro plant from Site #2 to a location identified as Site #2A which is downstream from Site #2, along South Buffalo creek, within a lineal distance of 2 miles from McLeansville.

This sequence of events and actions, I believe, raises a very important question about how EPA perceives the value of the contributions of the Citizens Input

Advisory Group to aid in decisionmaking. To be concise, the citizens did not have the opportunity to contribute information in the deliberations mac in Atlanta to change the site from Site #2 (which they generally accepted) Site #2A. Site #2 was selected by EPA after the opportunity for input by c izens; Site #2A was selected without this opportunity.

I consider this to be a serious oversight in the selection and EIS formulat process. I am uncertain about its legal ramifications, but it is a breach responsibility to recognize citizens' interests. The deliberations by gove ment officials in a meeting prior to the July 12, 1977 meeting in Greensbor excluded views of the citizens' Advisory Group. The decision reached in thi prior meeting, therefore, did not represent a corporate agreement of all pa involved in resolving the sewage treatment problem affecting the Greensboro/ ford County communities. In short, although a citizens' advisory group was for the expressed purpose of contributing advice about public concerns, thei role, when it appeared convenient to do so, was abruptly excised.

The meeting of July 12 seemed to be convened solely to inform the citizens c a decision taken by their government representatives; a decision in which th Citizen Input Advisory Group had no part. It occurs to me that much expendi of public money, citizens' time, and general energy could have been prevente were written communications concerning this official decision to have been m to the members of the Advisory Board. Since no vote was taken at the July 1 meeting to note the citizens' agreement with this official decision, mailed nouncements would have been just as, or more, effective.

To compound the seriousness of this inequity in representation, i.e., denyin the citizens the opportunity to express their thoughts and views, the expla ations of the "reasons" for this changed EPA decision were not convincing.

is to say that the necessity to select the new 2A site was not adequately substantiated either by yourself as the EPA representative, the Radian employee, or the State Environmental Management man.

According to the rather superficial explanations (verbal and transparency presentations without sufficient reference to fundamental data---which should have been put into the hands of the audience) at the July 12 meeting, this is my understanding of the overriding reasons for the reselection of the site:

1. The first site, Site #2, was "prime" agricultural land, and there were objections to taking this land out of production by using it for the Metro treatment facilities;
2. More people within a 3,000 foot radius of the plant established on Site #2 might be subjected to odors than would be the case were it constructed and operated on Site #2A.

I must assume that these were the decisive reasons for the change in the EPA selection because the first selection, Site #2, was made after a prolonged study of most other parameters affecting plant construction, operation, and consequent effects upon the environment and human inhabitants.

If my understanding is correct, then, for the sake of objectivity, I must ask a series of questions about these reasons (items 1 and 2 above). In so doing, I hope that you understand that I realize that time limitations, possibly, did not permit a more thorough presentation at the July 12 meeting. This is always a problem in making presentations to groups. However, since you undoubtedly had fundamental data available for the consideration of the officials at the Atlanta meeting of June 15, 1977, I surmise that you have it readily available to supply the answers to my questions.

With regards to Item #1 of my understanding, would you please forward to me the data and/or explanations (or both) about how EPA/Radian determined Site #2 to be "prime" agricultural land? Of course, I expect that the same method used to make this determination for Site #2 would also apply to Site #2A to enable comparison. As an Agronomist, I have found that any reliable evaluation and rating of agricultural land must be founded upon the answers to the following questions. I expect that the Radian consultants have these answers.

1. What percent of the site, Site #2, is cleared and in agricultural use (for row crops, pasture, hay, ensilage)?
2. What are the mapping units (types of soil and respective slopes as delineated on soil maps) of Site #2, and what percent of the total area do they occupy, respectively?
3. What is the crop production history of Site #2 for the preceding 3 years: (a) crops grown and (b) yields for each year?
4. What is the level of the landowner's or tenant's farming skills and management capabilities---and how was this determined?
5. What was the cash income to the landowner for whatever products were raised on Site #2; for each year of the previous 3 years (actual not estimated)?
6. What is the projected income (for the following 3 years only) from the products grown on Site #2? Please consider the possibility that tobacco, as one crop grown in this area, may suffer a declining market. (Assume the same level of management as currently found).
7. How does this past and projected income from products grown on Site #2 compare with the past and future returns of an equally-sized cropping area on farms located in the northern section of Guilford County? This section would be determined by a line roughly following the I-40/Huffine Mill roadways across the county. (A random selection of 25 farms) This, generally, will compare areas of Cecil, Appling, Lloyd and Davidson soils with an area of Iredell, Enon, Wilkes, Helena and Vance soils.

With reference to Item #2 of my understanding, i.e., the 3,000 foot radius limit drawn for possible odor transmission, I would like the following question (s) answered, together with corroborating data:

1. How was the 3,000 foot radial limit determined?

   I assume that the Radian specialists resorted to analogs in setting this limit. If so, would you please specify these analogous locations/conditions and supply me with the pertinent meteorological data that supports Radian interpretations?

   I was particularly interested in the conclusion expressed by the Radian consultant that "still air, less than 2-3 mph" seems to be the atmospheric condition when odors around sewage treatment plants are most noticeable.

I drew an inference from this; that is, the sensors of odors checked around treatment plants in other cities were inconsistent humans rather than instruments.

Further, I should like to know more about general meteorological conditions prevailing at the times of the measurement of odors (or better, the surveys of human sensors) in other locations. I am wondering if rather uncommon atmospheric conditions existed at the time of the surveys in these other locations---air inversions, extreme radiation cooling, conditions accompanying "stationary fronts," and so forth.

Of course, density and humidity also affect the capability of the air medium to transport odors, and diurnal changes usually affect these characteristics of the air. Therefore, would you please supply me with the temperature and humidity data of the air at the times of the odor surveys, and hours the surveys were taken.

Topography also affects the transmission of odors and air pollutants, that is, the relative elevational positions of the source of odors and the sensors. Would you please send me appropriate data showing or indicating these positions at the locations and times odor surveys were taken?

Finally, before reliable conclusions can be made about a 3,000 foot limit, the conditions of the treatment plants surveyed and the degree to which sewage has been treated should be known. Please include this information.

It is rather obvious to persons knowledgeable in meteorology and micrometeorology that "analogous conditions" upon which to base odor limits are very difficult to find. When all of the variables are considered, not the least of which is the variable reactions of humans to odors (or scents), it seems that long-term FIELD measurements of any specific situation are required to arrive at dependable conclusions. The 3,000 foot radius limit is highly arbitrary even as an estimate. This stated limitation could be overlooked were it not for the fact that it is a spatial relationship that was used as a major criterium in the site selection process.

I await your answers and supportive data. Please understand that this request is made as a positive effort; we need to examine the environmental/social problem affecting the people of this area in as objective a manner as possible to gain ultimate results beneficial to all.

Sincerely yours,
Jim Rees
James R. Rees

2224 Walker Avenue
Greensboro, N.C. 27403

Letters to the editor

Metro report rambles, distorts

Editor, *The Record*:

The use of insubstantial information portends perilous consequences for humankind, for it confuses decision-makers who tend to rely on false findings, displayed in handsome reports, as fact. Actually, unreliable findings are worse than none. As one outstanding illustration of this point, the Wright brothers had to disprove the prevailing myth that the lenticular wing shape was necessary for flight before designing the successful cambered form. A person trying to plumb the depths of a river surely is not helped by someone who roils and muddies the water.

All of this is brought to mind by the recent report on the Greensboro-Guilford sewage treatment system.

Scientific inquiry is not a magical, mystifying process, a rite performed exclusively by a chosen breed of men called scientists. To the contrary, it is a rather simple exercise guided by a rather naive idea, reasonableness. Let's check this idea out, try it on a "problem."

It seems reasonable to attempt to resolve a problem through the following steps: (1) Make sure what the problem really is, i.e., "define" the problem. This is a crucial step; it is unproductive to go chasing after a herd of rabbits all at one time. (2) carefully observe each one and all of the influences ("parameters," if you will) that contribute to the specific problem defined. First-hand on-site observations are best and the use of appropriate instruments reduces human error. (3) Double-check recheck, your own observations. (4) Quadruple-check observations reported by someone else. "Correlate" (compare) findings of other investigations and your own field experiences. Collect sufficient evidence (in case of doubt, overdo it). (5) Put your "data" in order; display them in a manner that will reveal relationships, patterns of action, reaction, interaction between parameters. (6) Sit back, contemplate your work critically, then propose "Possible" solutions based upon reasonable estimates derived from your own "verified" data. (7) Finally, report your work as precisely, orderly, understandably as possible, revealing not only the results of observations, but also, the methods used to obtain them, times they were made, etc., in detail. Above all, describe things and events accurately and identify them correctly—compatible with the defined problem (step 1).

The "Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Greensboro-Guilford County, North Carolina 201 Wastewater Treatment System" is misnamed. A jury of scientists, given the opportunity, would come down hard on this report—on the method of compiling the information, the pertinence of the information, and its presentation.

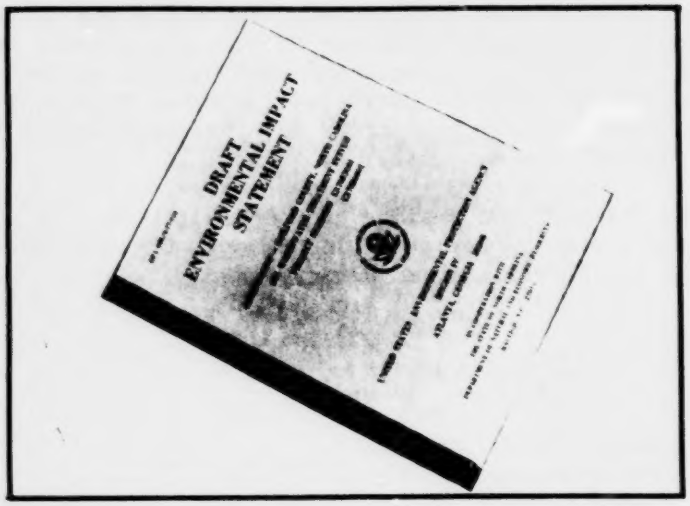
The specific problem before the Radian investigators was to determine a "tentative" location for the proposed Metro treatment plant in order to delineate the territory which would be affected by its construction and operation. A subsequent environmental impact study was then to determine whether this tentative site was suitable for such a facility; that is, would it, on balance, be ecologically safe and acceptable.

In their hurry, Radian consultants took too big a big bite, and overstepped the defined problem. Consequently, the data compiled from a variety of others reports (second-hand information) rambles and distorts. The confusion cannot be corrected by entitling the published report inappropriately. Calling a rock a "rose" does not alter its composition and attract bees or sweethearts.

I would like to try for a more definitive name, something like "An Assessment of a Tentative Location for a Proposed Metro Sewage Treatment Plant." And instead of running bunnies all over Guilford County, I would confine my observations to the South Buffalo Creek watershed, primarily, and let the wintering "whitecrowned sparrow," mentioned in the report, "utilize" the waste grain around ths regional airport (in the Horspen Creek basin) in peace, his presence and eating habits to be reported another day in another, more fitting, impact statement.

JAMES REES

Greensboro.



Tickets and fines for dirty litterers

Editor, *The Record*:

I think Greensboro is a beautiful city and I know the city government and most of its citizens work to maintain its appearance of cleanliness. I've seen the litter patrols along Wendover and Market streets, and I've seen private citizens picking up litter along their streets.

This past weekend I had to drive north on Holden Road from High Point to Market, and it seemed that the median was "literally" sprinkled with beer and soft drink cans. I realize this kind of environmental vandalism is perpetuated by a relatively few drivers, and I'm sure the police have enough to do, but wouldn't it be worthwhile if the officers concentrated just a couple of hours a week in citing litterers?

With a combination of stiff fines and some prominent publictiy given to the offenders. I suspect there'd be a substantial reduction in the number of bottles and cans and cigarettes and fast food containers that come flying out of car windows to dirty our community.

JOHN G. HILL

Greensboro.

The Record welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be signed and should include the writer's signature, address, and telephone number. This helps us to verify the letter and enables us to check with the author should any question arise. Address your letters to Editorial Page Editor, The Record, Box 20848, Greensboro 27420.

The Greensboro Record

Greensboro, N. C. 27420
Established 1890

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302<

NORTH
CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT
OF
CULTURAL
RESOURCES

Raleigh,
North Carolina
27611

Division of
Archives and History
Larry E. Tise, Director

Sara W. Hodgkins,
Secretary
James B. Hunt, Jr.,
Governor

August 10, 1977

Mr. John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. Hagan:

We have reviewed the draft environmental impact statement on the Greensboro-Guilford County Wastewater Treatment Facilities, Project Numbers 37037601 and 37036901.

The draft environmental impact statement contains a statement to the effect that an archaeological survey will be performed by an experienced professional archaeologist prior to construction activities. Consequently, we are confident that adequate efforts are being undertaken to comply with the mandatory procedures and legislation relating to the protection of cultural resources.

However, we would like to point out that while the location of the proposed new South Buffalo Creek Treatment Plant and the route of the proposed outfall line will require archaeological investigation, as the construction and upgrading of the existing North Buffalo Creek Treatment Plant will take place within the plant boundaries, no investigation of this portion of the project will be necessary.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have any questions concerning the above comment, please contact Ms. Kathleen F. Pepi, Environmental Review Supervisor, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

Brent D. Glass

Brent D. Glass, Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer

BDG:sw

cc: Berry Williams, DNER

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RECEIVED
REGION IV, ATLANTA, GA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
Division of Health Services
P. O. Box 2091 Raleigh 27602

JAMES B. HUNT, JR.
GOVERNOR

SARAH T. MORROW, M.D., M.P.H.
SECRETARY

JACOB KOOMEN, M.D., M.P.H.
DIRECTOR

1877
One Hundred Years
of Public Health
in North Carolina
1977

August 22, 1977

Mr. John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Re: Greensboro-Guilford County, N. C.
201 Facility Plan
Draft EIS

Dear Mr. Hagan:

We have received copies of the above referenced plan from both your office and the State Clearinghouse. Our review finds nothing objectionable. However, we have forwarded the following comment to the State Clearinghouse:

> A statement was made on page ii of the summary sheet for the Environmental Impact Statement that the abandonment of South Buffalo Creek (SBP) Plant may cause a requirement for vector control downstream from the existing municipal outfall for several years. The existing SBP contains some basins that if not filled in may hold water after a heavy rain and create a potential mosquito breeding habitat and a possible infestation of rats and flies. Some form of vector control program should be considered for the area due to heavy population within the site area. Some plan of action concerning the actual abandonment and dismantling of the facilities would be desirable. There is no objection to the proposed method for sludge disposal.

Sincerely,

James F. Stamey

James F. Stamey
Assistant Chief
Sanitary Engineering Section

cc: Mr. W. J. Stevenson
Mr. Jerry C. Perkins

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Rt 1 Box 114
McLeansville, N.C. 27301
August 24, 1977

Director, Region IV EPA
345 Courtland Street
Atlanta, Ga 30308

Re: Greensboro Metro Sewer Plant
Public Meeting Sept 1 in Greensboro

Dear Sir:

I am interested in subject sewer plant because one site would take part of my Mother-in-laws property and abut her home property.

I am firmly convinced the plants WITHIN THE CITY can be upgraded to meet all of the sewer project requirements

You have read or heard arguments by the Radian Corp, our McLeansville engineer, and others that the City's So. and No. Buffalo plants can be upgraded to meet all requirements and satisfy both social and environmental aspects, and at considerable savings (estimated up to $10,000,000) The city plants are the only sound locations for the project. I emphasize the following:

(a) Odors can be eliminated at relatively small cost by proper introduction of dissolved oxygen. Correcting odor would effectively eliminate local opposition.

b- Only 50 acres needed for plant. By insisting on over 400 acres, City unnecessarily narrows choice of sites to only a few areas. At present plant additional land can be obtained across Hwy 6 if needed. Also A&T should cooperation to release land adjacent if needed.

c. Present plant will provide an additional 8 miles of good stream water for fish, wildlife, and irrigation, a valuable natural resource in an agriculture area. Downstream plant will not do so.

I feel strongly about other related aspects:

a. Ability of City to control any plant. City let homes creep up to present plant to create present problem despite extra area to prevent this very problem. The same thing could happen at a new site.

b. If they cannot control odors at the present plant, one must conclude they cannot control them at a new site. Proper design will control odors if plant personnel & management operate plant properly.

c- EPA studies show a sewer plant will lower land values 25% within 3000 feet of the plant. With a new plant, land affected will be new land. With present plant, no new land will be affected.

d. With over 400 acres, City may use extra land for land fill operations. This operation creates more objectionable conditions at the site and all roads leading to it than the sewer itself.

I am sure you clearly see the soundness of upgrading the present City plants in lieu of moving downstream.

I hope you can find a way to keep the sewer project at the present plants within the City.

Yours very truly,

Willie D Roush

Copy to: Director, Division of Environmental Management
P.O Box 27687
Raleigh, N.C. 27611

Mr. Bob Cooper
Region IV EPA

Hazen & Sawyer Comments

1. Operating costs were apparently taken from cost curve data and assume the same operation and maintenance cost for rehabilitated South Buffalo and North Buffalo Plants as for a new plant. (Some portions of both North Buffalo and South Buffalo Plants are more than 50 years old; effective average life at both plants probably approaches 20 years. It is believed that O & M costs estimates for the upgraded existing North Buffalo and South Buffalo Plants as presented in the draft EIS may be as much as 25 - 30% low.

2. Capital costs for alternative 7 do not include costs for several items which would be required for addition of a 9 MGD plant on the north side of North Buffalo Creek across from the existing North Buffalo Plant. These include:

a. Flood protection diking or acquisition of sufficient property to permit location above 100 year flood levels.

b. Vehicle access bridge across North Buffalo Creek between "new" and "old" plant sites.

c. Cost for upgrading the existing South Buffalo Plant to 11 MGD capacity assume solids disposal by sludge digestion with no capital investment required to equip the digestor for operation. This digestor has not been used as a digestor for at least 5 years and it is questionable whether it could be replaced in operation with no additional capital investment.

d. Cost for additional aeration capacity required at South Buffalo were based on 8% oxygen transfer efficiency at the shallow water depth of the existing aeration tanks (7 to 8 feet), this appears to be a completely unrealistic figure.

3. In estimating capital costs for alternative 7 it was indicated that the existing South Buffalo Plant could be equipped to meet proposed effluent standards over the next 20 years at 11 MGD hydraulic capacity for a capital expenditure of 2.17 million dollars. It is extremely doubtful if this would be possible given the age and condition of many of the plant structures and process equipment. The City has minimized capital expenditures at this plant for several years on the basis that the plant was poorly equipped on terms of process capabilities, location and age nad condition to continue in operation beyond 1980-1985, given expected future waste loads and discharge requirements.

4. Operation costs for the North Buffalo Plant under alternative 7 do not appear to reflect the fact that plant operation efforts would approach the levels required for separate 16 MGD and 9 MGD plants since the major process units would be on sites separated by North Buffalo Creek.

5. For the reasons stated above, the economic comparisons presented in the preliminary draft are not believed to truly reflect the capital and O & M cost which would actually be incurred particularly those for alternative 7.

August 23, 1977

Mr. John Hagan
EPA Region IV
345 Courtland St.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. Hagan:

Enclosed are letters and supportive documents that I wish to be included as part of the citizens input to Greensboro - Guilford County North Carolina, 201 Wastewater Treatment system, and made part of your official records.

Thank you,

Hal B. Lewis

Hal B. Lewis

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Mark Oakman

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AUG 2[illegible] 1977
REGION IV ATLANTA, GA

Citizens for the
Accountability of Public Officials, Inc.
Post Office Box 6660, Summit Station
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27405

August,10,1977

Mr. Matthew J. Robbins
Regional Director,Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs
EPA,Region IV
345 Courtland St.
Atlanta, Ga, 30308

Dear Mr. Robbins:

We have read your letter of July,12,1977 addressed to Mr. John Hagan,USEPA with a great deal of interest. Your points are well expressed.

Please be advised as per the enclosed news article from the May, 15th issue, of the Greensboro Daily News that minority groups,(blacks, handicapped, and the elderly)are being discriminated against at the North Buffaloe Creek Disposal Plant of the City of Greensboro. The Greensboro City Council has approved a housing project less than one mile from this plant.

The net effect is that discrimination has been moved from the South Buffaloe Creek site to the North Buffaloe Creek site,and the location of any new disposal plant will not aleiaviate the issue of discrimination.

We,therefore,agree with you that the funding of upgrading of the South Buffaloe Creek plant will in effect perpetuate discrimination and cause direct conflict with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The same applies to all alternates presented,as all alternates recommend the upgrading of the North Buffaloe Creek plant,where in addition to black minorities,the elderly and handicapped are to be housed. This is even more serious and is a clear cut violation of Title VI.

If EPA provides financial assistance for the upgrading of the North Buffaloe Creek plant located adjacent to a predominantly minority community,the EPA will in effect be supporting an discriminatory situation, as under Title VI,of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Therefore none of the alternates comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The City of Greensboro has allocated $900,000 from Federal Revenue Sharing Funds (according to the Greensboro Daily News printed story on the 1977-78 Greensboro City Budget), toward the purchase of land for the proposed new " Metro"plant. It is strange that the EPA funds prohibit the purchase of lands for waste disposal sites ,but other Federal agencies allow land purchase for this purpose. Therefore, we enclose corrospondance relating to the Metro plant and Federal Revenue Sharing Funds, for your information .

Yours truly

George Mason
Communications Officer

cc;John Hagan,
Office of Revenue Sharing.
File

Rev. Graves Finally Locates Home For Housing Project

BY STEVE BERRY
Daily News Staff Writer

The Rev. Prince Graves has finally found a home for his federally assisted housing project for the elderly and handicapped.

About a month after refusing to let him put the project in the Rotherwood Community, the Greensboro Housing Development Clearinghouse Commission Thursday approved a new site beside K-Mart and next to the Carolina Circle Mall in the northeastern quadrant of the city.

The $2.1 million project, which involves a loan from the federal government and help for its tenants in paying the rent, will consist of 100 apartment units. The project is sponsored by St. James Home, Inc., a non-profit organization under the auspices of Graves's church, St. James Baptist Church.

The next step for Graves is to obtain approval from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Start of construction is about four to six months in the future.

When Graves tried to locate the project in the Rotherwood Community, he ran into a storm of opposition from members of the Rotherwood Community Organization. One of the major arguments against the project was that enough housing projects for low-income persons were already located in the area.

Rev. Prince Graves

The Greensboro Zoning Commission and the Greensboro City Council approved a rezoning request that was necessary for the project in the Rotherwood Community, but the Greensboro Clearinghouse Commission denied the request largely on grounds that it would constitute undue concentration of federally assisted low-income housing projects in a single area.

The same issue came up briefly Thursday when commission chairman Tim Burnett noted five federally assisted projects are already located in the northeast quadrant where the proposed site is located. Burnett said there are only three such projects in the southeast quadrant where the Rotherwood site is located. There are several federal projects in the southwest quadrant, but none in the northwest.

George Carr, director of the Greensboro Housing Foundation, told Burnett the proposed site is some distance away from the other five sites. He also pointed out the advantage of nearby shopping facilities for elderly and handicapped tenants. Carr's comments apparently satisfied the commission.

Unlike the public reaction to the Rotherwood site, there was no opposition to the site proposed Thursday. There aren't very many single-family homes in the area, but there is a large apartment complex about 300 yards away on Utah Place.

Police Plan Arrest Of School Bus Driver

Police will arrest a Greensboro school bus driver today, and several other arrests
possible, in connection with the van
25 or 30 buses outside Pa
School Wednesday.

Citizens for the
Accountability of Public Officials, Inc.
Post Office Box 6660, Summit Station
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27405

July 29, 1977

Director of the Office of Revenue Sharing
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C. 20226

Attn: Jeana D. Tully

Dear Ms. Tully:

We are enclosing the following:

Exhibit A - Our request for information from the City of Greensboro.
Exhibit B - The reply in response to our request.
Exhibit C - Accountant's Financial report City of Greensboro.

We offer the following comments:

Exhibit B - Please note that as of 6-1-77, 68% of Revenue Funds were located in the North Carolina National Bank.

The Mayor of Greensboro is employed by this bank in the capacity of Vice-President.

There are no funds on deposit in minority owned banks, although there are local minority owned banks in Greensboro.

Exhibit C - The accountants summary report of Oct. 25, 1976 addresses itself to the inadequacy of assurance in the validity of internal control.

Therefore, under 51.61, copy attached, we are making a request that an investigation be made as Exhibit B indicates noncompliance with 51.52, copy attached, and that a line audit be conducted on the use of Revenue Sharing Funds by the City of Greensboro, as per 51.200.

In addition, under the Freedom of Information Act, we wish to receive copies of all correspondence regarding this matter, to include copies of inter-Governmental offices, federal, state, and city.

This information is furnished to use in the public interest and NO WILLFULL ~~no~~ wrong doing on the part of public servants is alleged or implied.

Yours truly

George Mason
Communications Officer

cc: Congressman Jack Brooks
Office of Minority Affairs

311<

Exhibit A

Citizens for the
Accountability of Public Officials, Inc.
Post Office Box 6660, Summit Station
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27405

June 20, 1977

Mr. Tom Osborne, City Manager
City of Greensboro, North Carolina
City Hall - South Greene Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Osborne:

Under the Freedom of Information Act please furnish the following information:

1. The name of the bank and the amount on deposit (as of 12-31-76 and 6-1-77) of your Federal Revenue Sharing Funds.
2. The disposition of interest accruing to accounts in 1 above.
3. A copy of the last two audits of your Federal Revenue Sharing Funds, as required under the Revenue Sharing Program.

Thank you,

George Mason
Communications Officer

CITY OF GREENSBORO
NORTH CAROLINA

June 24, 1977

Mr. George Mason
Communications Officer
P. O. Box 6660, Summit Station
Greensboro, North Carolina 27405

Dear Mr. Mason:

Mr. Osborne has asked me to reply to your request of June 20, 1977 concerning General Revenue Sharing. The following is the information you requested:

1. 12-31-76

North Carolina National Bank	$1,800,748
First Union National Bank	80,000
Northwestern Bank	800,000

6-1-77

North Carolina National Bank	$2,258,736
First Union National Bank	200,000
Wachovia Bank & Trust Company	400,000
Northwestern Bank	225,000

2. Interest is credited to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund to the appropriated Revenue Account. This is used as an anticipated source of revenue each year in adopting the budget.

Sincerely,

C. M. Conway
Finance Director

cmc:fd
enc.

DRAWER W-2 GREENSBORO, N. C. 27402

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June 30, 1976

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON FINANCIAL AUDIT

The City Council
City of Greensboro
North Carolina

We have examined the Revenue Sharing Fund Statements of Changes in Available Funds and Obligations Incurred and have compared the financial data included on Bureau of Census Form RS-9 with audited records of the City of Greensboro, North Carolina for the year ended June 30, 1976. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and the "Audit Guide and Standards for Revenue Sharing Recipients" issued by the Office of Revenue Sharing, U. S. Department of the Treasury and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the Statement of Changes in Available Funds and the Statement of Obligations Incurred present fairly the revenue, expenditures, obligations incurred and status of revenue sharing funds of the City of Greensboro, North Carolina for the year ended June 30, 1976, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. Further, except for the adjustments as shown in Exhibit "C", the financial data shown on the Bureau of Census Form RS-9 for the year ended June 30, 1976, is in agreement with audited records of the City of Greensboro, North Carolina.

A. M. Pullen & Company

October 25, 1976

CITY OF GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

REVENUE SHARING FUNDS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN AVAILABLE FUNDS

Year Ended June 30, 1976

EXHIBIT "A"

	Per Books	Adjustments	Adjusted
Available funds, beginning of year:			
Unappropriated	$2 209 173	$	$2 209 173
Unencumbered appropriations	2 186 464		2 186 464
Total	4 395 637		4 395 637
Add revenue:			
Entitlement payments	3 154 351		3 154 351
Interest	371 304		371 304
Funds released from obligations	87 539		87 539
Total	8 008 831		8 008 831
Less unappropriated, end of year	2 506 535		2 506 535
Available for Obligation During Year	5 502 296		5 502 296
Less:			
Expenditures	2 893 622	(9 593)	2 884 029
Encumbrances (net)	150 150	(11 500)	138 650
Total Obligations Incurred	3 043 772	(21 093)	3 022 679
Unencumbered balance, end of year	2 458 524	21 093	2 479 617
Unappropriated, end of year	2 506 535		2 506 535
Available funds, end of year	$4 965 059	$ 21 093	$4 986 152

See Note to Financial Statements.

CITY OF GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

REVENUE SHARING FUNDS

STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED

Year Ended June 30, 1976

EXHIBIT "B"

	Per Books	Adjustments	Adjusted	Questioned Costs
Operating/maintenance expenditures:				
Public safety	$ 657 136	($ 5 214)	$ 651 922	$
Environmental protection	2 636		2 636	
Recreation	27 819		27 819	
Libraries	47 002		47 002	
Social services for the poor and aged	5 000		5 000	
Financial administration	32 895	(5 000)	27 895	
Total Operating/ Maintenance Expenditures	772 488	(10 214)	762 274	
Capital expenditures:				
Environmental protection	65 640		65 640	
Public transportation	220 681	(8 975)	211 706	
Recreation	1 811 348	679	1 812 027	
Multipurpose and general government	173 615	(2 583)	171 032	
Total Capital Expenditures	2 271 284	(10 879)	2 260 405	
Total Obligations Incurred	$3 043 772	($ 21 093)	$3 022 679	$ -

See Note to Financial Statements.

CITY OF GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

REVENUE SHARING FUNDS

SUMMARY OF DATA SUBMITTED TO BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Year Ended June 30, 1976

EXHIBIT "C"

	Reported to Census	Audit Adjustments	Adjusted
PART I:			
1. Property taxes	$18 944 539	$ -	$18 944 539
2. Sales taxes:			
(a) General sales tax	2 676 936	-	2 676 936
(b) Gasoline tax		-	
(c) Liquor tax		-	
(d) Cigarette and tobacco taxes		-	
(e) Public utilities tax		-	
(f) Other		-	
3. Licenses, permits and other taxes:			
(a) Income, payroll or earnings tax, local		-	
(b) Motor vehicle licenses, local	71 335	-	71 335
(c) Fees retained from tax collections by officials of your local government	189	-	189
(d) Other	660 366	-	660 366
4. Taxes for education		-	
PART II:			
From State:			
1. General support:			
(a) Property tax relief		-	
(b) All other	4 222 484	(1 000)*	4 221 484
2. Streets and highways	1 811 367	-	1 811 367
3. Education		-	
4. Public welfare		-	
5. Health and hospitals		-	
6. All other	314 927	-	314 927
From other local governments	1 179 041	-	1 179 041
From Federal Government (directly)	9 259 395	-	9 259 395

*To correct compilation error.

See Note to Financial Statements.

CITY OF GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

REVENUE SHARING FUNDS

NOTE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 1976

1. Significant Accounting Policies.

The accounting records of the Revenue Sharing Funds are maintained on the modified accrual basis whereby revenues are recorded as received in cash. Expenditures are recorded as incurred.

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GREENSBORO, N. C. 27402

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROLS AND COMPLIANCE MATTERS

The City Council
City of Greensboro
North Carolina

We have examined the Revenue Sharing Fund Statements of Changes in Available Funds and Obligations Incurred, and have compared the financial data included on the Bureau of the Census Form RS-9 with the audited records of the City of Greensboro, North Carolina for the year ended June 30, 1976. Our report thereon, which appears on page 2, is qualified as it pertains to Exhibit C for the reason set forth therein. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the "Audit Guide and Standards for Revenue Sharing Recipients" (Guide) issued by the Office of Revenue Sharing, U. S. Department of the Treasury and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. As part of our examination, we made a study of those internal accounting and administrative control procedures and compliance matters that we considered relevant to the criteria established by the Office of Revenue Sharing as set forth in Section V.D. of its "Guide".

The objective of internal accounting control is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. We understand that the objective of those administrative control procedures comprehended in the Office of Revenue Sharing's criteria is to provide similar assurance as to compliance with its related requirements. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a system of internal control should not exceed the benefits derived and also recognizes that the evaluation of these factors necessarily requires estimates and judgments by management.

There are inherent limitations that should be recognized in considering the potential effectiveness of any system of internal control. In the performance of most control procedures, errors can result from misunderstanding of instructions, mistakes of judgment, carelessness or other personal factors. Control procedures whose effectiveness depends upon segregation of duties can be circumvented by collusion. Similarly, control procedures can be circumvented intentionally by management with respect either to the execution and recording of transactions or with respect to the estimates and judgments required in the preparation of financial statements. Further, projection of any evaluation of internal control to future periods is subject to the risk that the procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, and that the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

We understand that procedures in conformity with the criteria referred to in the first paragraph of this report are considered by the Office of Revenue Sharing to be adequate for its purposes in determining the adequacy of internal control and compliance with laws and regulations applicable to the revenue sharing program, and that procedures that are not in conformity therewith indicate some inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the City of Greensboro's procedures were adequate for the purposes of the Office of Revenue Sharing. Other conditions which we believe might not be in conformity with the criteria referred to above are described as follows:

While the City has established a formal policy concerning nondiscrimination in employment and has begun a voluntary affirmative action program, there are presently discrimination actions pending with the Equal Opportunity Commission as listed below:

1. There are five actions pending in the planning department which received no revenue sharing funds.
2. The parks and recreation department, which has two actions pending, received $1,839,846 in revenue sharing funds.
3. One action is pending in the traffic engineering department which received no revenue sharing funds.
4. One action is also pending in the water and sewer department which received $68,276.
5. The remaining two actions pertain to the police department on which $544,418 was expended from revenue sharing funds during the year ended June 30, 1976.

This report is intended for use in connection with the Revenue Sharing Program to which it refers and should not be used for any other purpose.

A. M. Pullen & Company

October 25, 1976

request of the Office of Revenue Sharing, any State or local agency which has been legally authorized to monitor its civil rights compliance activities.

§ 51.60 Compliance reviews and affirmative action.

(a) *Compliance reviews.* The Director shall monitor and determine compliance of recipient governments with the requirements of this subpart and of the Act. Compliance reviews will be undertaken from time to time, as appropriate and feasible, at the discretion of the Director. Such reviews shall be completed within 180 days of initiation by the Director.

(b) *Affirmative action.* Any recipient government which has been determined to be in violation of any provisions of this subpart shall take such action as approved by the Director in order to remove or overcome the consequences of such discrimination.

(c) *Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council Policy Statement on Affirmative Action Programs for State and Local Government Agencies.* The Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council has issued a policy statement on Affirmative Action Programs for State and Local Government Agencies. This Statement which has been adopted by the Department of the Treasury (41 FR 38814) provides additional guidance to States and local governments in meeting their affirmative action requirements. The EEOCC policy statement is as follows:

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
COORDINATING COUNCIL

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES POLICY STATEMENT

The Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council was established by Act of Congress in 1972, and charged with responsibility for developing and implementing agreements and policies designed, among other things, to eliminate conflict and inconsistency among the agencies of the Federal government responsible for administering Federal law prohibiting discrimination on grounds of race, color, sex, religion, and national origin. This statement is issued as an initial response to the requests of a number of State and local officials for clarification of the Government's policies concerning the role of affirmative action in the overall Equal Employment Opportunity program. While the Coordinating Council's adoption of this statement expresses only the views of the signatory agencies concerning this important subject, the principles set forth below should serve as policy guidance for other Federal agencies as well.

1. Equal employment opportunity is the law of the land. In the public sector of our society this means that all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin shall have equal access to positions in the public service limited only by their ability to do the job. There is ample evidence in all sectors of our society that such equal access frequently has been denied to members of certain groups because of their sex, racial, or ethnic characteristics. The remedy for such past and present discrimination is twofold.

On the one hand, vigorous enforcement of the laws against discrimination is essential. But equally, and perhaps even more important are affirmative, voluntary efforts on the part of public employers to assure that positions in the public service are genuinely and equally accessible to qualified persons, without regard to their sex, racial, or ethnic characteristics. Without such efforts equal employment opportunity is no more than a wish. The importance of voluntary affirmative action on the part of employers is underscored by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 11246, and related laws and regulations—all of which emphasize voluntary action to achieve equal employment opportunity.

As with most management objectives, a systematic plan based on sound organizational analysis and problem identification is crucial to the accomplishment of affirmative action objectives. For this reason, the Council urges all State and local governments to develop and implement results oriented affirmative action plans which deal with the problems so identified.

The following paragraphs are intended to assist State and local governments by illustrating the kinds of analyses and activities which may be appropriate for a public employer's voluntary affirmative action plan. This statement does not address remedies imposed after a finding of unlawful discrimination.

2. Voluntary affirmative action to assure equal employment opportunity is appropriate at any stage of the employment process. The first step in the construction of any affirmative action plan should be an analysis of the employer's work force to determine whether percentages of sex, race or ethnic groups in individual job classification are substantially similar to the percentages of those groups available in the work force in the relevant job market who possess the basic job related qualifications.

When substantial disparities are found through such analyses, each element of the overall selection process should be examined to determine which elements operate to exclude persons on the basis of sex, race, or ethnic group. Such elements include, but are not limited to, recruitment, testing, ranking, certification, interview, recommendations for selection, hiring, promotion, etc. The examination of each element of the selection process should at a minimum include a determination of its validity in predicting job performance.

3. When an employer has reason to believe that its selection procedures have the exclusionary effect described in paragraph 2 above, it should initiate affirmative steps to remedy the situation. Such steps, which in design and execution may be race, color, sex or ethnic "conscious" include, but are not limited to, the following:

The establishment of a long term goal, and short range, interim goals and timetables for the specific job classifications, all of which should take into account the availability of basically qualified persons in the relevant job market;

A recruitment program designed to attract qualified members of the group in question;

A systematic effort to organize work and re-design jobs in ways that provide opportunities for persons lacking "journeyman" level knowledge or skills to enter and, with appropriate training, to progress in a career field;

Revamping selection instruments or procedures which have not yet been validated in order to reduce or eliminate exclusionary effects on particular groups in particular job classifications;

The initiation of measures designed to assure that members of the affected group who are qualified to perform the job are included within the pool of persons from which the selecting official makes the selection;

A systematic effort to provide career advancement training, both classroom and on-the-job, to employees locked into dead end jobs; and

The establishment of a system for regularly monitoring the effectiveness of the particular affirmative action program, and procedures for making timely adjustments in this program where effectiveness is not demonstrated.

4. The goal of any affirmative action plan should be achievement of genuine equal employment opportunity for all qualified persons. Selection under such plan should be based upon the ability of the applicant(s) to do the work. Such plans should not require the selection of the unqualified, or the unneeded, nor should they require the selection of persons on the basis of race, color, sex, religion or national origin. Moreover, while the Council believes that this statement should serve to assist State and local employers, as well as Federal agencies, it recognizes that affirmative action cannot be viewed as a standardized program which must be accomplished in the same way at all times in all places.

Accordingly, the Council has not attempted to set forth here either the minimum or maximum voluntary steps that employers may take to deal with their respective situations. Rather, the Council recognizes that under applicable authorities, State and local employers have flexibility to formulate affirmative action plans that are best suited to their particular situations. In this manner, the Council believes that affirmative action programs will best serve the goal of equal employment opportunity (41 FR 38814).

§ 51.61 Administrative complaints and investigations.

(a) *Administrative complaints.* Any person who believes anyone has been subjected to discrimination prohibited by this subpart, may personally or by a representative file with the Director of the Office of Revenue Sharing (Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20226) a written statement setting forth the nature of the discrimination alleged and the facts upon which the allegation is based. No representative of a recipient government nor any of its agencies shall intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any person or class of persons because of testimony, assistance, or participation in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this subpart.

(b) *Investigations.* (1) The Director shall advise the chief executive officer of the recipient government of any administrative complaint received pursuant to paragraph (a) within 30 days of the receipt of such complaint.

(2) If the Director has reason to believe that the administrative complaint shows that a recipient government has failed to comply with the provisions of this subpart, an investigation will be made by the Office of Revenue Sharing, or other appropriate Federal or State agency, of the program or activity concerned within 60 days of receipt of such complaint alleging noncompliance by the recipient government with the provisions of this subpart.

(3) The Director shall make a finding within 90 days from the time of filing of a complaint alleging noncompliance by a recipient government with the pro-

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Subpart E—Nondiscrimination by Recipient Governments Receiving Entitlement Funds

Sec.
51.50 Purpose.
51.51 Definitions.
51.52 Discrimination prohibited.
51.53 Employment discrimination.
51.54 Discrimination on the basis of sex.
51.55 Reserved.
51.56 Discrimination on the basis of national origin.
51.57 Discrimination on the basis of religion.
51.58 Assurances required.
51.59 Compliance information and reports.
51.60 Compliance reviews and affirmative action.
51.61 Administrative complaints and investigations.
51.62 Finding by the Director.
51.63 Notification of complainant.
51.64 Exhaustion of administrative remedies.
51.65 Procedure for effecting compliance.
51.66 Hearings before administrative law judge.
51.67 Holding by a court or Federal governmental agency.
51.68 Procedure for effecting compliance in case of holding.
51.69 Initial decision of administrative law judge pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 557.
51.70 Resumption of suspended entitlement payments.
51.71 Compliance agreements.
51.72 Hearing procedures.
51.73 Jurisdiction over property.
51.74 Agreement between agencies.
51.75 Authority of the Attorney General of the United States.

AUTHORITY: State and Local Assistance Act of 1972 as amended, Title I, Pub. L. 92-512; State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1976, Pub. L. 94-488 (31 U.S.C. 1221-1263); Treasury Department order No. 224, dated January 26, 1973 (38 FR 3342).

Subpart E—Nondiscrimination by Recipient Governments Receiving Entitlement Funds

§ 51.50 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to effectuate section 122 of the Act to the end that no person in the United States shall on the ground of race, color, national origin, or sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity of a recipient government, which government receives funds made available under subpart A. Any prohibition against discrimination on the basis of age under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 or with respect to an otherwise qualified handicapped individual as provided in Section 504 of Rehabilitation Act of 1973, thereinafter prohibition against discrimination on the basis of religion as well as any exemption from such prohibition, as provided in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or the Civil Rights Act of 1968, shall also apply to any such program or activity.

§ 51.51 Definitions.

Unless the context requires otherwise, used in this subpart, the term:

(a) "Age discrimination" refers to any discrimination on the basis of age under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975.

(b) "Compliance review" means a review of a recipient's selected employment practices, facilities, or delivery of services for compliance with the provisions of this part.

(c) "Facility" includes all or any part of structures, equipment, or other real or personal property or interests therein.

(d) "Finding"—See § 51.62 for meaning of this term.

(e) "Funded" means funds have been made available for expenditure in a designated program or activity through legislative action.

(f) "Handicapped status discrimination" refers to discrimination with respect to an otherwise qualified handicapped individual under § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

(g) "Holding"—See § 51.67 for meaning of this term.

(h) "Investigation" includes both fact-finding efforts and attempts to secure the voluntary resolution of complaints.

(i) "Program or activity" means any function conducted by an agency or department of the recipient government which government has received or is receiving entitlement funds, or by any other unit of government or private contractor which has received or is receiving entitlement funds from the recipient government.

(j) "Religious discrimination" refers to any prohibition against discrimination on the basis of religion as well as any exemption from such prohibition as provided in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

§ 51.52 Discrimination prohibited.

(a) *In general.* No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, national origin, or sex, be excluded from participation under, denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity of a recipient government which government receives funds made available under Subtitle A of the Act. Any prohibition against discrimination on the basis of age under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (hereinafter referred to as discrimination on the basis of age) or with respect to an otherwise qualified handicapped individual as provided in section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, (hereinafter referred to as discrimination on the basis of handicapped status) or any prohibition against discrimination on the basis of religion, as well as any exemption from such prohibition as provided in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (hereinafter referred to as discrimination on the basis of religion) shall also apply to any such program or activity.

(b) *Specific discriminatory actions prohibited.* (1) A recipient government shall not, on the ground of race, color, national origin, or sex:

(i) Deny any service or other benefit provided.

(ii) Provide any service or other benefit which is different, or is provided in a different form from that provided to others.

(iii) Subject any person to segregated or separate treatment in any facility or in any matter or process related to receipt of any service or benefit.

(iv) Restrict in any way the enjoyment of any advantage or privilege enjoyed by others receiving any service or benefit.

(v) Treat an individual differently from others in determining whether the individual satisfies any admission, enrollment, eligibility, membership, or other requirement or condition which individuals must meet in order to be provided any service or other benefit.

(2) A recipient government shall not on the ground of race, color, national origin, sex, handicapped status, age or religion:

(i) Deny any person an opportunity to participate in a program or activity as an employee.

(ii) Deny any person an equal opportunity to participate as appointed members of planning or advisory bodies in connection with the disposition of entitlement funds.

(3) In areas of employment, a recipient government may not utilize criteria or methods of administration which have the effect of:

(i) Subjecting individuals to discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, handicapped status, or religion.

(ii) Perpetuating the results of past discriminatory practices.

(iii) Defeating or substantially impairing the accomplishment of the objectives of the program or activities with respect to individuals of a particular race, color, national origin, sex, age, handicapped status, or religion.

(4) A recipient government may not on the ground of race, color, national origin, or sex make selections of site or location of facilities which have the effect of:

(i) Excluding individuals from such facilities.

(ii) Denying the individuals the benefits of such facilities.

(iii) Subjecting individuals using the facilities to discrimination.

(5) Recipient governments are encouraged to take action with entitlement funds to ameliorate an imbalance in services or facilities provided to any geographic area or specific group in order to overcome the effects of prior discriminatory practice or usage. If a recipient government funds a program or activity which is found to provide an imbalance of services or facilities to persons protected by this subpart, then such imbalance shall be ameliorated.

(6) The enumeration of specific forms of prohibited discrimination in this paragraph does not limit the generality of the prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Exemptions.* The provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not apply:

(1) Where a recipient government demonstrates by clear and convincing

Title 31—Money and Finance: Treasury

CHAPTER I—MONETARY OFFICES, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

PART 51—FISCAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Fiscal Procedures and Auditing; Interim Regulations

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (the Revenue Sharing Act) as amended by the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1972 (31 U.S.C. 1221 et seq.) the Department of the Treasury hereby adopts the following interim regulations in Part 51 of Subpart F of Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, which became effective November 18, 1975 (40 FR 53355). Additional regulations will be issued at a future date to conform the remaining subparts in part 51 of Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, to the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1976.

Regulations appearing in Subpart G, Proceedings for Reduction Entitlement, Withholding or Repayment of Funds, numbered §§ 51.80 to 51.105 are redesignated §§ 51.200 to 51.225.

Present § 51.70 of the regulations is redesignated as § 51.100 and paragraph (b) of that section is amended to provide that a use, obligation, or appropriation of entitlement funds shall be consistent with the State or local law requiring a legislative enactment in ordinance or resolution form. Present § 51.70(d)(3) is redesignated as § 51.100(d)(2) and is amended to elaborate upon the extent to which fiscal accounts must be maintained to permit tracing of entitlement funds to a level of expenditure adequate to establish compliance with the provisions of the Act and regulations. A recipient government shall either maintain a separate set of fund accounts, separate bank account, or a memorandum record of voucher numbers and amounts for entitlement funds expended. Present § 51.70(d)(2) is rescinded.

Present § 51.71 is redesignated as § 51.101. Section 51.101(a) provides, in general, that each recipient government shall have an independent audit of its financial statements conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards at least once every three years for the entire three years.

Section 51.101(b) defines "independent audit" as an audit conducted by independent public accountants, or qualified accountants or examiners from a State agency, who have no interest in the financial affairs of the government being audited. Where the audit of a local government, under State or local law, is made by a State official, or where the local government maintains a permanent auditing office responsible directly to the legislative branch, such audit shall be considered an independent audit.

Section 51.101(c)(1) defines "generally accepted auditing standards" as those auditing standards pronounced by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and incorporated in its Statements on Audit Procedures and as further included in summary form in the Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions as re-issued in 1974 by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Section 51.101 (d) and (e) and § 51.102 set forth certain conditions under which the audit requirements under the Act are not applicable. Section 51.101(d) provides that a recipient government may elect to have the audit requirements not applicable upon the filing of an assurance that its financial statements are audited by independent public accountants or independent auditors, in accordance with State or local law, at least once every three years for the entire three years.

Section 51.101(e)(2) provides that the audit requirements are automatically waived for recipient governments which receive entitlements of less than $25,000 unless such government is required to have an audit under State or local law. Under § 51.102 the Director may waive the audit requirements when the recipient government assures the Director that its accounts are unauditable, and that such government is making substantial progress towards making its accounts auditable. Request for the waiver, i.e., notification to the Director that its accounts are unauditable, must be made by the recipient government on or before March 31, 1978.

Section 51.103 provides that the Director may rely upon audits conducted by other Federal audit agencies pursuant to other Federal laws, provided such audits meet the requirements of § 51.101.

Section 51.104 requires opinions rendered with respect to audits to be made a part of the audit report in accordance with opinions in general use for attesting to financial statements.

Present § 51.71(b) is redesignated as § 51.105 and is amended to provide that the scope of each audit shall include each separate fund maintained by the recipient government and verification of its fiscal data as reported to it by the Bureau of the Census. Guides for such audits are the Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions issued by the Comptroller General of the United States in 1972 (and re-issued in 1974) and the Audit Guide and Standards for Revenue Sharing Recipients, published by the Office of Revenue Sharing.

Because the purpose of these interim regulations is to provide immediate guidance to the States and local governments in order that the requirements of the Act, as amended, be complied with, it is hereby found impractical to issue such regulations with the notice and public procedure thereon under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) or subject to the effective date limitations of 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

These interim regulations shall become effective on or after January 1, 1977. It is expected that permanent regulations will be issued in the near future and for this reason, written comments are solicited for consideration by the Department. Written comments may be submitted, in triplicate, on or before February 4, 1977 to the following address:

Director, Office of Revenue Sharing (Symbols CC), 2401 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20226.

Comments submitted in response to this solicitation are available to the public upon written request pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder by the Department, 31 CFR 1.1 et seq.

Dated: January 3, 1977.

JEANNA D. TULLY,
Director,
Office of Revenue Sharing.

Approved:
JERRY THOMAS,
Under Secretary
of the Treasury.

Part 51 of 31 CFR Chapter I is amended as follows:

1. The sections in Subpart G, currently numbered §§ 51.80–51.105, are renumbered as §§ 51.200–51.225 respectively.

2. Subpart F is revised to read as follows:

Subpart F—Fiscal Procedures and Auditing

Sec.
51.100 Procedures applicable to the use of funds.
51.101 Auditing and evaluation.
51.102 Waiver of auditing provisions where financial accounts are unauditable.
51.103 Reliance upon other Federal audit agencies.
51.104 Audit opinions.
51.105 Scope of audits.
51.106 Retention of audit work papers.
51.107 Requirement to submit audit reports.

Subpart F—Fiscal Procedures and Auditing

§ 51.100 Procedures applicable to the use of funds.

A recipient government which receives entitlement funds under the Act shall:

(a) Establish a trust fund and deposit all entitlement funds received and all interest earned thereon in that trust fund. The trust fund may be established on the books and records as a separate set of accounts, or a separate bank account may be established.

(b) Use, obligate, or appropriate such funds within 24 months from the end of the entitlement period to which the entitlement payment is applicable. Such use, obligation or appropriation of entitlement funds shall be consistent with State or local law requiring a legislative enactment in ordinance or resolution form. Any interest earned on such funds while in the trust fund shall be used, obligated or appropriated within 24 months from the end of the entitlement period during which the interest was received or credited. An extension of time in which to act on the funds, or interest earned thereon, shall be obtained by application to the Director. Such application will set forth the facts and circumstances supporting the need for more time and the amount of additional time requested. The Director may

LAW OFFICES
COFER, BEAUCHAMP & HAWES
SUITE 200, PEACHTREE & BROAD BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

THOMAS H. RIES

TELEPHONE:
404/577-6200
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54 2326
CABLE:
COBEAH-ATL

August 29, 1977

John E. Hagan, III,
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

RE: Pre-Public Hearing Comments by City of Greensboro

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Greensboro - Guilford County, North Carolina
201 Wastewater Treatment System
Project Nos. C37037601 & C37036901

Dear Mr. Hagan,

Pursuant to EPA's notice of July 29, 1977 respecting the above referenced, we submit the following comments on behalf of the City of Greensboro.

These comments are based upon our review of the DEIS and are presented in summary form for your convenience. We would be happy to further discuss our views with you or your staff. The City of Greensboro expects to make a short presentation at the public hearing scheduled for September 1, 1977, and it is expected we will prepare and file additional written commentary for the Record after the Hearing and before the close of the Administrative Record on this matter, September 15, 1977.

The subject Projects under study are of substantial size and complexity. While the City's preference is for implementation of Alternative 4 (the confluence site), the EPA environmental review to date represents a very impressive data collection effort.

Our comments are filed in a constructive vein, intended to clarify certain information presented in the DEIS. With a project of this magnitude, assuring public understanding is a herculean task. Further, the choices which must be made in the selection of an Alternative will stimulate public concern. Our overriding objective is to secure the broadest possible public understanding of the Project and to select an option which will cure the City's critical, current wastewater treatment needs and provide for orderly, future development.

Our observations and comments regarding the content of the DEIS are as follows:

DEIS "SUMMARY SHEET" (Pages i-iv)

Page ii - poor balance in description of "adverse" and "beneficial" impacts by emphasizing latter over former. Comment about "variance" in design flows should either be eliminated or explained; explanation could simply be a reference to text of DEIS where this matter is more fully discussed in detail.

DEIS "SUMMARY" (Pages 1-14)

Page 5 - Characterization of community wastewater treatment as "less than perfect" is too conclusory; a brief history regarding noncompliance with limitations and water quality standards and malfunctioning of current facilities should be incorporated. This history includes informal and formal notices and reports of noncompliance prepared by the City, DNER and/or EPA; major episodes of overloading and by-pass resulting in severe stream pollution should be noted. A more detailed history of these problems should be set forth in the Statement's full text (see our comment regarding page II-140, infra.)

Page 9 - Text at this point or elsewhere (e.g., page III-32) should reflect substantial record of community opposition to maintenance of South Buffalo Plant and EPA's findings of July 12, 1977 regarding implications of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC §2000(d) et. seq.).

Page 10 - comment in major paragraph regarding water quality presumes continued stress; this comment confusing in light of previous statement in same paragraph noting that episodes of poor quality would be decreased and in light of mitigative measures set forth at pages VI-6 through 9.

Page 11 - comment in first full paragraph regarding channelization as degrading water quality should reflect parameters used to make this determination; data regarding dissolved oxygen at South Buffalo before, during, and after dredging (1970-1977) appears to undermine conclusion in Statement regarding channelization.

Page 11 - Discussion of the affects of "urbanization" should include the adverse environmental impacts which would occur absent implementation of the preferred alternative; this analysis could rely in part upon the previous history of septic tank failures and ground water pollution. "Benefits" of proposed action and other alternatives should be noted.

Page 13 - discussion of preventive measures for soil erosion; measures are not summarized at water quality section, as noted in the paragraph. Why mention a mitigative measure found to be "unnecessary"?

CH. I, "INTRODUCTION" (pages I-1 through I-7)

Page I-1 - discussion of decision to prepare EIS should include a description of Radian Corporation's involvement and Radian's contract should be exhibited among the Technical Documents.

Page I-2 - comment at this point in text and throughout the Statement regarding hydraulic capacity of South Buffalo Plant are not accurate. These comments suggest SBP is not hydraulically overloaded; this suggestion conflicts with an EPA directed study of December, 1976, which was presented in a report prepared March 1977.

Page I-2 - mention of "legal agreement" at top of page confusing; if this is a reference to disposition of a previous law suit involving Horsepen Creek, the characterization is wrong. The law suit was dismissed pursuant to EPA's motion and there was no consent decree and no continuing jurisdiction. If appropriate, the "severability" of the Horsepen project from the Metro project could be discussed.

Page I-7 - consider adding a new subsection "D" setting forth future procedures pursuant to NEPA and the FWPCA, or include this information in the discussion of "Legal Aspects" at Page I-1. These procedures include noting the public hearing set for September 1st, availability of a two week open record for comments, projected timetable for a final EIS, and a brief summary of Step 2 and 3 procedures under Title II, FWPCA.

Ch. II, "DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENT" (pages II-1 through II-140)

Page II-35 - First four lines of the page should include underlying quantitative and qualitative data in support of conclusion; this matter relates directly to the safe yield of the reservoirs.

Page II-94 & 96 - Comments regarding sewer service assumption give rise to a negative implication regarding projection methodology; should note that, given the site location of the preferred alternative, assuming accessability to sewer services is reasonable.

Page II-140 - Discussion of effluent quality should include mention of history regarding O & M problems and other matters recommended, supra, for Page 5.

Ch. III, "SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES" (pages III-1 through III-38)

Page III-15 - It is understood that the costs associated with the many alternatives could, at this point, only be "rough" estimates; however, further, available details regarding cost should be presented. Attached please find observations prepared by Hazen & Sawyer, the Grantee's consulting engineering firm; these observations were taken down by telephone dictation last week and may reflect errors in transcription. Below follow additional comments regarding cost prepared by City staff.

Page III-34 - "Cost Rankings" - This section should be revised to show the elements of costing; more refined description of system components should be included and their underlying cost figures should be presented.

Page III-34 - "Supplementary cost document" noted in first paragraph missing; need to review for adequacy.

Page III-38 - "Conclusions" - Judgment presented is far too general; the comparative and relative merits of the seven intensively studied alternatives should be summarized at this section to support the judgment.

Ch. IV, "DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION" (pages IV-1 through IV-17)

Page IV-1 - More refined description of the proposed facilities should be presented at this section. In particular, the assumed facts regarding loadings and unit removals are not included and the design removals should be compared to actual experience based upon existing plant records.

Page IV-7 - the first full paragraph's description of incinerator capacity is inaccurate; the calculations regarding size are wrong, but the source of the error cannot be determined since the underlying data is not presented. We believe the error in sizing occurred because the calculation was based upon incineration of dry solids rather than wet solids.

Page IV-11 - the system components noted at this page need to be accompanied by the supporting facts regarding recommended size and design for each; this information could be provided in the text or by clear reference to the "Technical Reference Document".

Page IV-12 - discussion of incinerator sizing at second full paragraph needs to be supported by display of data and calculations; again, we believe an error was made regarding the size, as noted above with respect to Page IV-7.

Page IV-12 - discussion of electrical costs at third full paragraph fails to present details of assumptions (demand charge and energy charge).

Page IV-12 - discussion regarding flocculant usage at fourth full paragraph should include underlying documentation.

Ch. V, "ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION" (pages V-1 through V-64)

Page V-25 - channelization discussion at second full paragraph is not accurate; the primary purpose for the channelization was to increase reaeration capability of the creeks. Accomodating higher flows was a secondary reason for channelization.

Page V-31 & 33 - discussion of water quality is very ambivalent and should be more affirmative with regard to benefits from proposed action.

Page V-31 - portion of paragraph beginning with discussion of D.O. should be more positive; the comment regarding channelization should be data supported.

Page V-37 - should note relevance of continuing study to project decision and whether or not study needs to be finalized before making a final selection of an alternative.

Page V-38 - discussion of degradation flowing from runoff should be supported by available data.

Ch. VI, "UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS AND MITIGATING MEASURES" (pages VI-1 through VI -14)

Page VI-2 & 3 - unclear whether or not expense for suggested mitigative measures reflected in current cost estimates for preferred alternative.

We also have some comments regarding the style, content and use of the "Technical Reference Document" as follow:

1. The DEIS citations to the "Technical Reference Document" (and to other sources) noted parenthetically in the text are very unclear.

2. The Technical Reference Document, itself, should be indexed and a table of its contents prepared.

3. There should be a written introduction to the "Technical Reference Document" explaining the reason why documents are included and their relationship to the DEIS.

Thank you very much for your kind attention, and please know we look forward to the continuing NEPA proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas H. Ries

cc: North Carolina Department of
Natural and Economic Resources
Division of Environmental Management
Attn: Mark Oakman

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J. PATRICK ADAMS
N. CARLTON TILLEY, JR.

AREA CODE 919
TELEPHONE 274-2949

REGIONAL
COUNSEL
RECEIVED
SEP 2 1977
EPA-REGION IV
ATLANTA, GA.

August 31, 1977

The Honorable Frances Phillips
Office of the Regional Counsel
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Re: Project Nos. C37037601 : Greensboro - Guilford County, N. C.
C37036901 : 201 Wastewater Treatment System

Dear Mr. Phillips:

This law firm has been retained to represent the Concerned Citizens of McLeansville in their strong opposition to the proposed action espoused in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement relating to the above mentioned sewerage treatment project.

As classified in the Draft EIS, alternative #6 (providing for upgrading of the existing South Buffalo facility) rated substantially better environmentally than all others. Further, it proved to be not only the most cost effective, but will cost the taxpayers $8 million to $12 million less than the alternative proposed. Alternative #6 was found by the Regional Administrator to be "[N]ot socially acceptable... based upon the history of odor problems with the plant and the large number of people that had been adversely affected by this pollutant."

We feel that the factual data regarding origins both of present and projected odor is insufficient to warrant that determination which consequently is arbitrary and capricious. This is especially apparent when it is understood, by EPS's own study, that the same situation will exist at the upgraded North Buffalo facility and similarly affect an equal number of people.

We shall attend a public hearing on the Draft EIS Thursday, September 1, 1977. Mindful that there is some authority regarding exhaustion of administrative procedures, we would very much appreciate your informing us what further administrative steps might be taken to secure a review of the Regional Administrator's decisions.

Your cooperation will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.

N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.

NCT:ld
cc: The Honorable John A. Little

Mr. John E. Hagan, III

General Counsel
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

1402 Blueberry Lane
Greensboro, N. C. 27401
August 30, 1977

Mr. John A. Little, Regional Administrator
Region IV EPA
345 Courtland Street
Atlanta, Ga. 30308

Dear Mr. Little:

We are speaking as concerned citizens who have made an investment in a home in Southeast Greensboro; for a number of years we have had to live and endure the stench of Buffalo Creek, with no consideration given to our protest and complaints. We feel that the new facility should be built at McLeansville as originally proposed.

With the continued growth of Greensboro it does not take a professional environmentalist to realize that the present facility is inadequate; neither does it take a genius to realize that housing patterns being as they are in this city, it is the Black minority that has to suffer the indignity of living in this area.

I am sure I speak for the majority of the early home buyers, that had we known the situation we would not have made our investments here.

We are in no position to move nor should we have to suffer any further indignities because of Buffalo Creek.

Are we as citizens of this city not to be given any consideration? We feel that any expansion of Buffalo Creek Treatment Plant is a gross violation of our rights.

We think that it is a poor reflection to welcome travelers to our city with the stench of Buffalo Creek, since we call ourselves The Gate City and The Capital Of The Piedmont Cresent.

It is our hope that you will use the influence of your office to help correct this gross injustice.

Yours truly,

Gurnee B. McNair
The McNair Family

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RECEIVED
SEP [illegible] 1977
REGION IV, ATLANTA, GA.

GUILFORD COUNTY

ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICES

GREENSBORO, N. C.
27402

September 6, 1977

Mr. Bob Cooper
EIS Preparation Branch, Region IV
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Re: Greensboro Metro Treatment Plant -
Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Bob,

Besides the comments offered by Mr. Forrest Campbell, Vice-Chairman, Board of County Commissioners at the Hearing of September 1, 1977, Guilford County staff would like to have the attached comments entered into the record.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Jim Rickards

Jim Rickards
Assistant to Manager/Operations

JR:lfm

Attachment

cc: John V. Witherspoon, County Manager
Gaston D. Faison, Chairman
Larry Harvell, Director Environmental Services
John Hampton, Planning Director

[illegible]

MEMORANDUM

TO: Metro E.I.S. Subcommittee

FROM: G. Douglas Carroll, Secretary

RE: Metro E.I.S. Review

DATE: August 25, 1977

Attached are the comments of the Planning Department on the Metro E.I.S. The inclusion of data for only one Metro site makes evaluation of this proposed treatment facility difficult. A preferable alternative would be to present data on all sites to facilitate comparative analysis. With the present E.I.S. document, the staff can only respond to minor errors; whereas, in an analysis of all the sites long-range development patterns and trends could be predicted and compared to County growth management policies. Additionally, much of the discussion is general and not substantive. The attached comments list errors and observations on the E.I.S.

Doug.

G. Douglas Carroll, Secretary

GDC/lte

[illegible]

P. 1(1-a): The predominant winds in Greensboro are southwesterly and northeasterly (See Annual Wind Rose, p. II-5).

P. II-7 : Records relating to odor complaints generated by South Oil Company. In 1975, the Health Department was actively involved in correcting odor emissions and illegal stream discharge.

P. II-7 : For greater accuracy the sentence should read: "The South Buffalo Plant was built prior to the residential subdivisions which exist adjacent to it today."

P. II-17 : Maximum and minimum elevations are respectively, +/- 1,000 feet, and +/- 414 feet.

Pp. II-20-25 : Soils - The soils section contains statements that are so general that they have little or no value. The statements are accurate but only because they are so vague.

P. II-29 : Hydrology - On page II-29 the report states "it was estimated that about 33 million gallons per day (MGD) of groundwater may be available. This estimate is probably conservative." This estimate is not conservative but is accurate which means the estimates of 145 MGD and 160 to 195 MGD are extremely high. See Dinga, et al; Population and Urban Growth..., 1975.

P. II-30 : On page II-30 - "Where septic tank density is not too great, the thick soils and saprolite in most areas should serve to renovate the septic tank effluent quite well before it reaches any aquifer systems."

This statement is not true because the saprolite is cracked which would serve not to renovate the septic tank effluent.

P. II-30 : "Most of the County is considered to have about the same potential for site specific problems and groundwater degradation from septic tanks.

This statement is not accurate.

P. II-94 : There is no mention of what assumptions were made in the population projections concerning birth, death, and migration rates. These are important determinants in future population growth.

P. II-94 : continued-

For example, the Greensboro Department of Planning and Community Development prefers to use population projections based on a 1960-1970 migration rate whereas the Guilford County Planning Department uses a 1970-1974 migration rate. The resulting projections differ greatly. Section II. B. 1.a. DEMOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS TECHNICAL REFERENCE DOCUMENT. A statement is made that a 1975 breakdown by census tract, which was used to prepare 1975 population within the study area by subbasin was prepared by the National Planning Data Corporation. The 1975 total County estimate computed by NPDC was approximately 8000 persons higher than the current N. C. Office of State Planning and U. S. Bureau of the Census Guilford County estimate available. Efforts should be made to use the latest "official" figures while keeping the percentage distribution by census tract available from NPDC.

P. II-110: The title should read: Partial Listing of Guilford County Land Use Goals and Policies.

P. II-111: Staff would like to know on what basis the land use categories were determined particularly the transition zones. In several cases the transition zones overlap residential areas.

P. II-124: The discussion of migrants entering Guilford County and Carolina Piedmont should mention the English Quakers by name. The early Quakers settled in the western portion of the County and are known mainly for the founding of Jamestown and Guilford College.

P. II-124: In the last paragraph, should read: "Randolph" and "Nathanael."

P. II-125: There are three National Register sites in the study area: Blandwood, the Jefferson Standard Building, and the Bumpass-Troy House.

Description of Bumpass-Troy House taken from the publication An Inventory of Historic Architecture: Greensboro, North Carolina.

> Built for the Reverend Sidney Bumpass, founder of the Methodist newspaper. "The Weekly Message." Publication was continued in the house, by his wife, until 1872. The 2-story brick Greek Revival style house is one of the only 16 pre-1879 buildings remaining in Greensboro.

(See attached lists and maps.)

NATIONAL REGISTER STUDY LIST PROPERTIES
(Within Study Area)

	PROPERTY AND LOCATION	DATE APPROVED FOR STUDY*
1.	Charles Benbow House, Oak Ridge (B-3)	3-17-76
2.	Low House, Whitsett vicinity (L-7)	3-17-76
3.	Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge (B-3)	3-17-76
4.	"Old Mill of Guilford," Oak Ridge (B-4)	3-17-76
5.	Thomas Scott House, N. Greensboro vicinity (F-3)	3-17-76
6.	Isaac Thacker House, Browns Summit vicinity (H-2)	3-17-76
7.	Robert Thompson House, N. Greensboro vicinity (G-3)	3-17-76
8.	West House, N. Greensboro vicinity (F-3)	3-17-76
9.	Colson-Shaw Log House, Summerfield vicinity (E-3)	5-12-77
10.	Reuban Starbuck House, Colfax vicinity (A-5)	5-12-77
11.	Jesse Benbow House, Oak Ridge vicinity (B-3)	5-12-77
12.	Summerfield Historic District (D-2)	5-12-77
13.	Ingles-Kraus-Hodge House, Whitsett vicinity (L-7)	5-12-77
14.	Ward House, E. Greensboro vicinity (G-6)	5-12-77
15.	W. H. Paisley House, E. Greensboro vicinity (G-6)	5-12-77
16.	Midway Diner, Sedalia vicinity (K-7)	5-12-77
17.	Lewis Lyndon Hobbs House, Guilford College vic. (D-6)	5-12-77
18.	Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia (K-7)	5-12-77

The Historic Sites Inventory of Guilford County was completed in June, 1977. Over 400 sites were listed as "historically or architecturally significant."

Approximately 200 inventoried sites are in the study area in addition to the ones listed above.

*North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

GREENSBORO NATIONAL REGISTER STUDY LIST PROPERTIES

	PROPERTY	DATE APPROVED FOR STUDY*
1.	Buffalo Presbyterian Church	3-17-76
2.	Caldwell Log College Site	3-17-76
3.	Carnegie Negro Library	3-17-76
4.	William Fields House	3-17-76
5.	Foust Building, UNC-G	3-17-76
6.	Green Hill Cemetery Office	3-17-76
7.	Greensboro College Main Building	5-6-75
8.	Greensboro Motor Co. and Buick Motor Co. Showrooms	3-17-76
9.	Greensboro Passenger Depot (Railroad)	9-30-75
10.	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	Pending
11.	Ireland House	3-17-76
12.	S. H. Kress Building	9-30-75
13.	195-201 Lyndon Street Townshouse	3-17-76
14.	McNairy House	9-19-69
15.	Murphy House	3-17-76
16.	Pomona Terra Cotta Manufacturing Company	9-30-75
17.	Proximity Cotton Mill	9-19-74
18.	Sherwood House	3-17-76
19.	South Elm Street Historic District	3-17-76
20.	United Methodist Church	3-17-76
21.	Wafco Mills	3-17-76
22.	N.H.D. Wilson House	3-17-76
21.	F. W. Woolworth Building	3-17-76
22.	Guilford County Government Complex	5-12-77

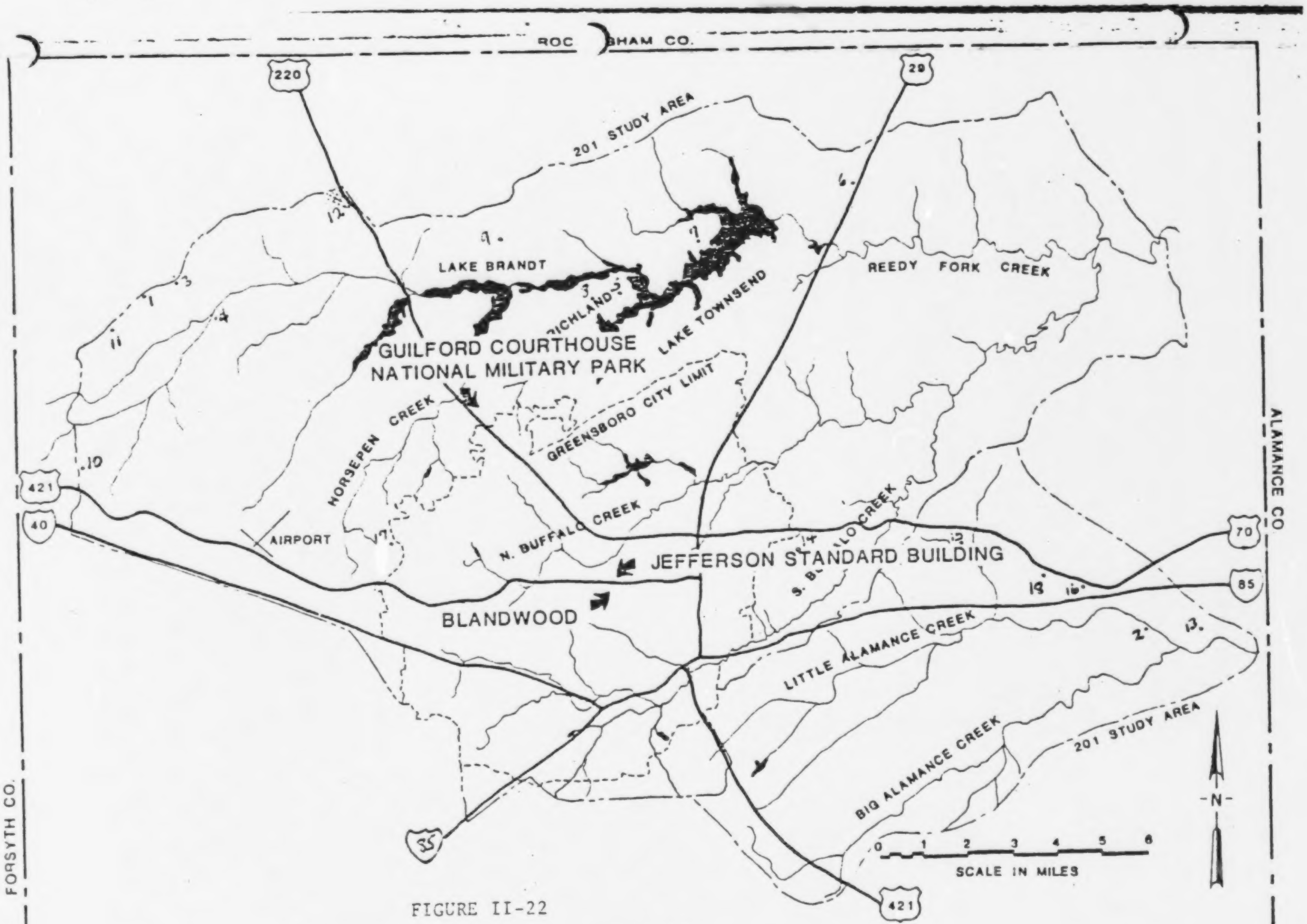
ROCKINGHAM CO.
FORSYTH CO.
ALAMANCE CO
220
29
421
40
70
85
35
421
201 STUDY AREA
201 STUDY AREA
LAKE BRANDT
RICHLAND
LAKE TOWNSEND
REEDY FORK CREEK
GUILFORD COURTHOUSE
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
HORSEPEN CREEK
GREENSBORO CITY LIMIT
N. BUFFALO CREEK
S. BUFFALO CREEK
AIRPORT
JEFFERSON STANDARD BUILDING
BLANDWOOD
LITTLE ALAMANCE CREEK
BIG ALAMANCE CREEK
N
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
SCALE IN MILES
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FIGURE II-22

MAJOR HISTORICAL SITES IN THE STUDY AREA

P. II-125: Paragraph four should read: "Nathanael Greene's."

P. II-125: Last paragraph should read: "At least 47 structures..."

P. II-127: Discussion of proposed Historic Districts should include the Summerfield Historic District.

P. II-127-129: 6. Transportation - In the transportation section the consequences of a new wastewater treatment plant or the growth that would occur due to the plant is not considered. Would locating the plant in McLeansville increase the attractiveness of a beltline in that section of the County?

P. V-4-7 : Concerning the discussion of odor, what population and other land uses are within the impacted area near McLeansville?

P. V-5 : There is no quantification here. How people will be impacted?

P. V-5 : No mention or evaluation is made of people who do not identify the plant as a major odor source but would identify it as significant nevertheless.

P. V-54-57 : 2. If the South Buffalo plant ceases operation the zoning of that land may or may not change from industrial.

Given past trends, leapfrogging development will occur in eastern Guilford County unless there is a lessening of the stigma attached to black-occupied areas.

P. V-62, 63 : 6. Transportation - The plant will attract population growth into the South Buffalo area which will increase the attractiveness of Huffine Mill Road as a major connector.

The South Buffalo site will make the proposed beltline more attractive as growth becomes a reality.

P. VI-2 : Since no records are kept, how can one ascertain that the number is minimal?

P. VI-5 : "July, 1976" is the correct date of adoption of the Land Use Goals and Policies.

P. B-5 : Bibliography footnote should read "Tax Department" instead of "Finance Department," (GU-106).

Macfield

September 6, 1977

Mr. John White, Administrator
Region IV
EPA
345 Courtland, St., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30308

Dear Mr. White:

Re: 201 Greensboro-Guilford EIS

In regard to the 201 Greensboro-Guilford EIS Study, we would like to state we prefer Alternative 6, using the existing plants costing $21 million, which is far more cost effective than using the proposed new expensive Metro Plant system costing $33 million.

We also favor a plan for immediate research in a full-scale plant demonstration study on aeration tank to show that S. Buffalo Plant can be upgraded for $2 million to treat textile wastewater as well, or better, without offensive odor problems, and without pretreatment, than in a new Metro Plant costing $20 million. We do not think this delay in decision would affect growth, since city has 8 MGD spare capacity to serve growth for ten (10) years or more.

We feel if public money can be saved in applying Best Practicable Technology Economically Achievable (BPTEA) this is the best way to proceed in complying with the intent of Congress in PL 92-500 to meet cost effective, environmental, and social concerns.

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REGION IV, ATLANTA, GA.

Yours very sincerely,

MACFIELD TEXTURING, INC.

Dillon
Mr. Joe Dillon
Vice-President/Engineering

JD/d

Macfield Texturing, Inc., Madison, North Carolina 27025. Tel: (919)427-0251

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

P. O. Box 27307, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
Telephone FTS 672-4210

September 8, 1977

Mr. John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. Hagan:

We have reviewed the draft environmental impact statement for Greensboro, Guilford County Wastewater Treatment Facilities and offer the following comments.

The environmental statement adequately addresses the project's impact on water quality sedimentation and changes in land use. Much of the analysis is directed toward temporary effects on the environment during the construction phases of the project. Erosion control specifications and standards are to meet requirements of the North Carolina Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973.

The Soil Conservation Service assists soil and water conservation districts in technical phases of their program. Consultive services consistent with work priorities established by the districts are available from the Service in reviewing and developing plans for erosion control.

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on the draft EIS.

Sincerely,

Lynn A Brown ACTING

Jesse L. Hicks
State Conservationist

cc: Council on Environmental Quality, Attn: General Counsel, 722 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (5 copies)
USDA Coordinator of Environmental Quality Activities, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250
R. M. Davis, Administrator, SCS, Washington, D.C.
J. V. Martin, Director, STSC, SCS, Fort Worth, Texas
S. G. Lane, State Soil & Water Conservation Commission, Raleigh, N.C.
R. W. Giessler, SCS, Salisbury, N.C.
H. W. Robertson, SCS, Greensboro, N.C.

1808

CITY OF GREENSBORO
NORTH CAROLINA

September 8,1977

Mr. John A. Little
Acting Regional Administrator
EPA, Region IV
345 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. Little:

Transmitted herewith are two copies of a statement prepared by the Greensboro Department of Planning and Community Development for inclusion in the official record of the September 1, 1977 public hearing on the draft EIS for the Metro Wastewater Treatment Plant. Your consideration of this statement in your deliberations will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Mortimore

Charles E. Mortimore
Director of Planning and
Community Development

CEM/gw

cc: City Manager

Statement on Metro Plant
Effects on City Development
Department of Planning and Community Development
City of Greensboro, North Carolina
September 1977

The location of the existing wastewater treatment facilities has had a major influence on the development pattern within the Greensboro Urban Area for over forty years. During the early part of the century, Greensboro's development was marked by a balanced growth pattern centered around downtown. This pattern was altered as vacant land in the eastern section of the City capable of being served by the existing treatment facilities was depleted. Since the late 1950s the majority of Greensboro's growth has moved in a westward direction, since the extension of gravity flow sewer was more cost effective than the installation of lift stations and force mains required in the east. This growth pattern has affected residents of all sections of the City.

In the east land was being depleted at the same time outlying shopping centers were coming onto the market. Since shopping centers are more profitable in locations that can capture new population growth, few located in the southeast section of the City. This meant residents of the southeast had to rely on retail facilities in the downtown. Since the decline of retail activities in the downtown--partly caused by past development patterns--close-by shopping facilities are not as plentiful in the east and southeast.

The absence of new development activity in the southeast has also affected the market desirability of this area. New residential development in the western section located close to new outlying shopping facilities was considered more desirable, and many dwellings in the southeast were acquired as income producing rental property. This has resulted in declining housing conditions and further lessening of the market image. The absence of large vacant tracts capable of being served by sewer service has also affected the ability of the eastern section to attract new industrial development. Prior to the mid 1960s, the eastern section attracted considerable industrial development. However, with the increased importance placed on highway transportation and the desire of many firms to locate on large tracts with quick and easy access to the interstate system, much of the new industrial development has located in the western section. The result is the southeast, with many lower income persons, is even further from employment opportunities.

In the western section of the City development boomed since sewer service could be provided relatively cheaply and vacant land was not available in the east. In response to this development the capacity of the major street system was increased and other public and private facilities constructed, which in turn increased the attractiveness of this area for further development.

A continuation of this development trend is assured unless sewer service is made available to the east of the City. The consequence of forcing new development to the west can be severe:

1. Concentrations of minority population living in the east will be further separated from community and economic life.

2. Congestion is sure to increase in the western section of the City leading to increased road construction.
3. Intensive development will be forced into the City's watershed.
4. Residential development will be forced into areas close to the regional airport resulting in noise problems for residents and possible demands for changes in flight patterns or curtailment of operations.

The wastewater treatment plants operated by the City of Greensboro have been improved many times over the years. However, these improvements have taken place on sites that were originally placed into operation over forty years ago, and the service area has not been expanded to the east since that time. Since the plant site has a much greater functional life than the treatment equipment, choosing a site that will insure the community's ability to develop in the most desirable pattern is of prime importance.

The studies conducted concerning the design and location of the proposed metro plant have covered a time span to the year 2000. This is adequate for the actual physical plant; however, it must be understood that the site chosen will affect the growth pattern for the City well into the next century. While projections for this expanded time period cannot be developed with any reliability, the past influence of the existing plant sites should provide insight into possible future consequences.

In recent years the desire to control urban sprawl has influenced the location of wastewater facilities. Although the effects of urban sprawl are well documented and the need for adequate controls is evident, locating major facilities such as wastewater treatment plants for the purpose of controlling short term growth is questionable unless a community is prepared to abandon and relocate such expensive capital facilities on a short term basis. A more logical and cost effective means of managing urban growth exists. Wastewater treatment facilities can be located to provide for optimum long term growth while the timing of growth can be controlled by restrictions on sewer tap-ons to major lines. Such an approach to facilities planning offers many benefits since growth can be monitored and new areas opened to development as the need arises.

From the standpoint of land use and the development of the City, the confluence site offers the following advantages:

1. The shutdown of waste treatment facilities in the southeast will increase the livability and desirability of that area, to the substantial benefit of the minority and lower income population.
2. The opening up of land for residential development will benefit low to moderate income people because of lower land costs in that area.
3. The opening up of land for industrial development will provide employment opportunities for the minority and lower income population in the southeast, reduce travel time to employment, and more equally distribute employment centers serving the City.

4. Development to the east will favorably affect downtown by making it a geographic center again.
5. The opening up of a substantial land area to the east will relieve development pressures in the west, reduce the pressure for watershed development, reduce the chances of Greensboro and Winston-Salem growing together, and provide more geographic balance to the City, with concomitant benefits and savings in public service costs.

Expansion of the South Buffalo plant would reverse the foregoing effects and have long term unfavorable consequences on the development of the City.

The confluence site presents an opportunity for the City to meet its land use and development needs, as well as serve those other Guilford County residents who are dependent on the City as an activity and employment center.

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Sept. 9, 1977

Mr. John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30308

Re: Draft EIS Greensboro-Guilford County
Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Dear Mr. Hagan:

As a member of the Audubon Society , we are interested in protecting the total environment and in good government to conserve all resources, including money, by using integrity and common sense in wise spending. Our interest is in greater research and in a more scientific rather than political approach to abate pollution more effectively at lower costs as keynoted by the late Sen. Kerr. What is the interest of City? Greensboro cansave from $12-20 million in public funds by applying current research techniques such as used at Mebane and Jackson, Mich. (EPA nitrification manual) to upgrade existing plants and correct odor problems. Is not this the best way to proceed with project?

Therefore, it is most perplexing to read in news media that so many have been misled into endorsing proposed Metro Plant, which apparently ignores intent of Congress in PL 92-500, which says in effect that cost effectiveness must be applied, including environmental and social concerns. If serious efforts to save $12-20 million are not applied by EPA, State, and City as mandated by PL 92-500 there will be no need for efforts by Mr. Carter to balance the budget, which might also be scrapped like S. Buffalo. If City had tried as hard to stop odors and complaints of area residents as to spend $33 million (cut from $43 million by EIS study) there would be no problem with social concern today, for odors could have been corrected by applying research techniques as proposed in demonstration grant.

For these reasons, Alternative 6 is favored, but in view of recent findings in EPA manual (Jackson, Mich.) and in current research on S. Buffalo wastewater (attached) that a new and better alternative (N. Buffalo at 20 MGD and S. Buffalo at 16 MGD) can save up to $20 million, it is respectfully urged that EPA delay decision in Draft EIS and arrange for a full-scale plant demonstration study to show that S. Buffalo Plant can be upgraded using innovative techniques for about $2 million for all improvements to treat 12-16 MGD at an advanced level with odor problems corrected, and meet State and EPA limits even better than tertiary treatment in proposed 20 MGD Metro Plant costing $20 million. Total system would cost about $12 million, compared to $33 million in proposed Metro system, with a cost for demonstration grant on aeration tanks to meet BOD and NH_3-N limits and control odors about $200,000.

A delay would not hinder new industry coming here, because present spare capacity of 9 MGD would serve population and industrial growth for next 20 years (including 3 MGD for new industry, as much as now used), which corrects misleading statements by City and Chamber on urgency to attract new industry. (Ref: Radian Corp.) But would new industry want to come here when they as well as old must pay about $1.4 million total in capital costs for its share of Federal cost, or about $46,000 for 30 years for using using 2 MGD capacity in new Metro Plant? Did City inform industry about costs? Cost to industry must be passed on to consumers, giving rise to inflation. Annual pumping costs would be low, about $30,000/million gallons, compared to annual interest on $12-20 million over $800,000, correcting misleading statements about savings in gravity flow. Plenty of land is available at both plants to double capacity to last for 70 years, but EPA only permits 20 years growth, or use of only a small part now.

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Benefits from this proposed grant would be as follows:

1. Immediate correction of odors which have been intensified with even more complaints when EPA surprisingly failed to enforce its own law and gave City a permit this year to discharge untreated sewage, which amounts at times up to 6,000 lbs. BOD/day, equivalent to a population of 36,000 people discharging raw sewage into a small stream. Why? A demonstration grant, costing only $200,000 and using low cost advanced treatment techniques can correct offensive odors in 6 months after award, and is desperately needed to stop suffering now and meet EPA limits in BOD and ammonia nitrogen as required of others.

    a. EPA survey, 12-16-76, (attached) shows zero dissolved oxygen in aeration tanks causing septicity and more offensive odors and more complaints by civil rights group at hearing and in letters to officials. If aeration tanks is zero, it is impossible not to have odors and certified operators with degrees from Harvard cannot stop them. Why have City, State, and EPA condoned such shameful offensive odors over the years instead of correcting as required by law, resulting in Congressmen and others being misled by such misleading statements that textile wastes were the cause of odors and then being asked to ignore PL 92-500 by endorsing the building of an unneeded new expensive plant costing $20 million just to stop odors at existing plant. Why didn't City correct odors like other cities by upgrading existing plants, including N. Buffalo with bad odors at Carolina Circle Mall and surrounding area? (Is this discrimination?)

2. Other important benefits would be:

    a. To correct the statements in "Reliability" and "Conclusion" sections of Draft EIS, most of which are not valid in view of current research findings and should be definitely corrected by demonstration study.

        1) Including misleading statement that textile wastes may need pretreatment and that a difficult-to-operate two-stage Metro Plant would treat more reliably. How can this be true if data from EPA manuals and current research show otherwise at 97-99% efficiencies in advanced level treatment in a more cost effective single-stage process without odor problems. (See EPA manual on nitrogen control, data attached, Jackson, Mich.)

    b. The implication that textile wastes at S. Buffalo are toxic and should be pretreated and are the cause of odors would be devastating to textile industry in future guidelines and should be corrected as a moral obligation to the industry in the proposed demonstration study.

    c. The temperature-dependent statement that trickling filers would provide little treatment in cool weather should be corrected because EPA records for Dec. 1975 and 1976 show 94% and 91% efficiencies.

    d. Research conducted by Greensboro industry merited the Industrial Waste Award from WPCF in 1958, which showed trickling filters could be used for roughing treatment as at N. and S. Buffalo with efficiencies in cool weather ranging at 30% at 12°C, which current research shows is enough for effectively upgrading S. Buffalo Plant to treat at 16 MGD without aeration tank enlargement. (Ref: Sewage and Industrial Wastes, August 1958, p. 1003.)

Radian Corp. first approved in EIS study the use of existing plants as best plant cost effectively and environmentally and stated odors could be corrected by upgrading, but the next day EPA Administrator said area residents have suffered long enough to scrap S. Buffalo Plant and to prepare a new study. Why?

This shocking decision to scrap such an excellent plant is not covered by law and ignores the mandate of Congress and should be investigated. Radian did not make decision,as was implied in news media, and to let stand with no corrections is not good government.

This is a dangerous precedent because in effect it says if a city is not capable of operating a waste treatment plant properly, the plant must be moved to another site and impose odors on others, which is apparently morally and legally wrong. This has never been heard of before in meetings attended at a national level as well as international pollution control conferences in London and Munich where 38 nations were represented. But there should not have been a single period of offensive odors if research used by plants without odors applied, with high regard for the biochemistry of the process and functions of the microbes.

For example, a process developed in local studies used these techniques for Canton, Georgia to treat textile, poultry, and sewage waste at 98% efficiency in a plant (better than any in Atlanta), which is located only 800 feet from a 3000 pupil school with no odor problems. A population density of 30,000 would make no difference. Town M-NC Plant designed in similar research treats textile, electroplating, and sewage waste at an advanced level. (BOD, 4 mg/l; ammonia N, <2 , mg/l; BOD_{ult}, <10 mg/l) with best effluent in state with no odor problems, and suitable for recycling to water supply lakes. A nearby mill with a plant using innovative techniques to treat only textile wastewater meets EPA limits and is located about 200 feet from mill with no odor problems. All asked say lunch may be eaten at these plants with no bother from offensive odors in contrast to the many statements at hearing that lunch could not be eaten half a mile away from S. Buffalo Plant.

A citizen asks why can we fly to the moon and City cannot correct odor problems at S. Buffalo Plant. Current research on S. Buffalo Plant wastewater, using latest techniques, shows plant can be upgraded for about $2 million to treat at 12-16 MGD in existing single-stage tanks for 6-8 hours at 97-99% efficiency, at an advanced level, which is even better than tertiary treatment at 96% in a more difficult-to-operate two-stage Metro Plant , costing $20 million.

If State funds of $4 million for Metro Plant are lost, City might still save over $1 million by not building a new Metro Plant, and using the proposed better alternative based on latest research findings in demonstration grant and good planning with N. Buffalo Plant at 20 MGD and S. Buffalo Plant at 16 MGD. (System cost less than $12 million with City paying only $3 million without State funds.) So why the rush to spend $4 million and deprive small towns of needed funds?

EPA is respectfully urged to delay decision until a full-scale demonstration grant on aeration tanks can develop another feasible alternative and correct the misleading statement in "Reliability" and "Conclusion" sections which are apparently made to justify Alternative 3 and based on conventional wisdom, not Best Practicable Technology Economically Achievable (BPTEA). The National Research Council is making a 2½ year multimillion dollar study on environmental protection, a part of which indicates there may be a lack of technical knowledge on use of such innovative techniques in 201 alternatives at the decision-making level, and also finds "that EPA does not systematically or comprehensively consider all feasible alternatives in its decision-making process." (Ref: Environmental Science and Technology, May 1977, P. 433.) For this reason, the decision ought to be delayed because another feasible alternative which could eliminate social concern should certainly be considered in a further Demonstration Study preferably by Radian who knows the process.

Questions:

1. If it is possible to save up to $20 million by further study to find a better alternative, which would amount to $80 million at 7% interest in 20 years, or $1600 per family, is not this the best way to proceed with fiscal responsibility, reflecting great credit to City, State, and EPA? Why the hurry to use up State money and leave none to others if bond fails?

2. If a Demonstration Grant will show that an inadequate secondary treatment plant can by upgraded for $2 million to treat at an advanced level without odor problems, would not this information be of immense value to EPA technology in setting an example for other areas to achieve advanced treatment in upgrading existing plants or in building new ones at such extremely low costs? Would this not save hundreds of millions in public funding nationwide?

3. Have City and Chamber informed prospective new industry that they as well as old must pay about $1.4 million in industrial cost recovery for a discharge of 2 MGD to proposed Metro Plant? (About $46,000/yr. for 30 years.)

4. Is not capacity in existing plants, with spare capacity now at 9 MGD, enough to serve population and industrial growth, including suburban areas in 201 study for next 20 years at present population growth of 1%, which is declining? (Ref: Radian.) Will it not take city 70 years (and not 35 years, as stated at hearing) to double population at growth rate of 1%? Why did City ask for 45 MGD capacity in next 20 years when capacity now is only 21 MGD after 150 years growth? Are any mills phasing out wastewater discharges?

5. Why did not State and EPA over past 5 years enforce law and require City to apply best available technology to stop suffering of area residents, instead of giving a recent permit to City to discharge untreated waste to creek, increasing complaints? What reasons do State and EPA give for cause of odors?

Research techniques need to be applied to abate pollution more effectively at lower costs, and to be successful research must be applied. To get this done may require a change from present percentage fee basis to higher incentive fees for designing more cost effective facilities based on performance and ingenuity.

These statements and contributions in research with background information are being submitted as a civic duty and public service to aid in efforts to stop inflationary trends in wasteful spending because funds are available, which should be the goal of all concerned citizens as well as EPA.

It is a challenge to EPA to use a scientific rather than political approach to enforce the mandate of Congress to provide the nation with highest quality water at lowest cost.

Your consideration and approval of a better alternative to meet cost effective, environmental, and social concerns will be appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,

R H Souther

R. H. Souther
3116 Summit Ave.
Greensboro, N. C. 27405

Sept. 12, 1977

Mr. John White, Administrator (or Acting Administrator)
Region IV
EPA
345 Courtland Stree, NE
Atlanta, GA 30308

Re: Draft EIS Greensboro-Guilford County
Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Dear Mr. White:

In regard to Draft EIS, Alternative 6 is favored, but in view of recent findings (attached) that a new and better alternative (N. Buffalo at 20 MGD and S. Buffalo at 16 MGD) can save up to $20 million, it is respectfully urged that EPA delay decision in Draft EIS and arrange for a full-scale plant demonstration study to show that S. Buffalo Plant can be upgraded using innovative techniques for about $2 million for all improvements to treat up to 12-16 MGD at an advanced level with odor problems corrected, and meet State and EPA limits as well as or even better than tertiary treatment in proposed 20 MGD Metro Plant costing $20 million. Total system would cost about $12 million, compared to $33 million in Metro system, with a cost for demonstration grant on aeration tanks to meet BOD and NH_3-N limits and control odors about $200,000.

EPA is respectfully urged to delay decision until a full-scale demonstration grant on aeration tanks can develop another feasible alternative and correct the misleading statementsin "Reliability" and "Conclusion" sections which are apparently made to justify Alternative 3 and based on conventional wisdom, not Best Practicable Technology Economically Achievable (BPTEA). The National Research Council is making a 2½ year multimillion dollar study on environmental protection, a part of which indicates there may be a lack of technical knowledge on use of such innovative techniques in 201 alternatives at the decision-making level, and also finds "that EPA does not systematically or comprehensively consider all feasible alternatives in its decision-making process." (Ref: Environmental Science and Technology, May 1977, p. 433.) For this reason, the decision ought to be delayed because another feasible alternative which could eliminate social concern should certainly be considered in a further demonstration study preferably by Radian who knows the process.

This delay is urged for the following reasons:

1. EPA N Control Manual and other researches (including current researches attached) show a new alternative system, N. Buffalo at 20 MGD and S. Buffalo at 16 MGD, costing about $12 million can treat as reliably or even more effectively than a proposed Metro Plant system costing about $33 million.

    a. Odors can be controlled as well as at Metro Plant.

    b. Data shows aeration tank large enough, at 6 hrs. detention with 100% recirculation, to treat 16 MGD at advanced or tertiary level. (Statement in EPA 11-16-76 survey, p. 36, that hydraulic detention time is 6 hrs. at 12 MGD flow is based on including recirculation of 37% in detention time and should be corrected.)

    c. Very little land would be required for upgrading facilities, mostly for solids handling.

2. Correct odor problems and eliminate social concern.

   a. What do State and EPA say are cause of offensive odors?

   b. Research definitely shows it is lack of dissolved oxygen in aeration tanks, causing most odors. (Odors usually worse in periods involving Federal funding.)

   c. Over the years, State reports have shown zero DO in effluent and at various stations in creek, when odors were worse.

   d. EPA survey report, 11-16-76, shows zero DO at 7 stations of 14 tested in aeration tank, with 5 aerators not working (80 HP of 560 HP). (If no DO in aeration tank, effluent, or stream, impossible not to have odors, and operators with degrees from Harvard cannot stop them.)

   e. Demonstration Grant can correct odor problems at aeration tank by applying more air (about 180 HP) to raise DO in aeration tank to 4 mg/l, recirculating sludge at 100% instead of 40% and changing flow in aeration tanks from parallel to series system.

3. Correct misleading statements in "Reliability" and "Conclusion" sections that State proposed Metro Plant would treat more reliably than upgraded existing S. Buffalo Plant.

   a. EPA N Control Manual, Jackson, Mich. and current research data attached show upgraded S. Buffalo Plant would treat more reliably than upgraded existing S. Buffalo Plant.

   b. Upgraded S. Buffalo Plant - 98% efficiency compared to 96% Metro.

   c. Temperature-dependent statement not true in view of published research data showing 30% removal in trickling filters at 12°C, which is more than enough. (Sewage and Industrial Wastes, Aug.1958,p.1003, WPCF Award Paper.)

   d. Textile wastes will not require pretreatment in proposed innovative process for use in Demonstration Grant and no toxicity has been found in current researches over the years or in 11-16-76 survey by EPA on S. Buffalo wastewater. (To let this implication stand would be devastating to textile industry in future pretreatment guidelines and needs to be corrected as a moral and legal obligation to the industry.)

   e. Possibilities for consistent attainment of stringent effluent limitations in new facility are not as great as in proposed upgraded S. Buffalo Plant. This is because of difficulty in two-stage process in providing sufficient carbonaceous oxygen demand in final stage to support the process. (See attached Jackson, Mich. report.)

4. Correct error in State and EPA permit to City to discharge untreated waste. Odors which have been intensified with even more complaints when EPA surprisingly failed to enforce its own law and gave City a permit to discharge up to 6,000 lbs. BOD/day, amounting to a population of 36,000 people dischaging raw sewage into a small stream. Why did EPA and State grant this permit, when plant could have easily been improved to meet BOD and NH_3-N limits (as at Winston, $400,000) for less than $200,000 by applying research techniques.

5. A decision to delay would not hinder new industry coming here, because present spare capacity of 9 MGD would serve population and industrial growth for next twenty years (including 3 MGD for new industry, as much as now used) which corrects misleading statements by City and Chamber that additional capacity is needed to attract new industry. (Ref: Radian.)

    a. Annual pumping cost from suburbs would be low, about $30,000/MGD compared to annual interest on wasteful $12 million over $800,000/yr., which will correct misleading statements about savings in gravity flow.

    b. Plenty of land is available at both plants to double capacity to last for 70 years.

6. If it is possible to save up to $20 million by further study to find a better alternative, which would amount to $80 million at 7% interest in 20 years, or $1600 per family, is not this the best way to proceed with fiscal responsibility, reflecting great credit to City, State, and EPA? Why the hurry to use up State money and leave none to others if bond fails?

    a. Winston plans to upgrade its plant for $400,000 to stop odors and fish kills in Yadkin, and meet State and EPA limits, which have been in violation over past 5 years.

7. If a Demonstration Grant will show that an inadequate secondary treatment plant can be upgraded for $ 2 million to treat at an advanced level without odor problems, would not this information be of immense value to EPA technology manuals in setting an example for other areas to achieve advanced treatment in upgrading existing plants or in building new ones at such extremely low costs? Would not this save hundreds of millions in public funding nationwide?

The proposed innovative techniques for S. Buffalo Plant are largely based on research findings published nationally in studies for Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N.Y., which received commendations from State Engineers and Gov. Rockefeller. Results showed 98% efficiency in 6 hrs. aeration time in treatment of 100% textile waste, with aeration tank DO at 4 mg/l and recirculation at 200% required by State to level out high surges in flows from mill waste. The S. Buffalo Plant shows about 87% efficiency (Radian) with DO from 0 to 1 mg/l average and with conventional recirculation at 40%, which will not level out flows (Ref: EPA Survey Team 11-16-76) causing misleading statements in news media that plant is overloaded. The Demonstration Grant is needed to show designers over the nation that textile waste and sewage can be treated at advanced or tertiary level more cost effectively in a single-stage nitrification process now used all over England, than in a two-stage process. Recent published researches indicate the Metro two-stage process may be outmoded in the next decade. One small town in state amendeded 201 plant from a 2-stage to single-stage process to save about one-half of proposed 201 funding of $575,000 and cut water costs for consumers from about 55¢/gal. to 27¢/gal.

These statements and contributions in research with background information are being submitted as a civic duty and public service to aid in efforts to stop inflationary trends in wasteful spending because funds are available, which should be the goal of all concerned citizens as well as EPA to help President Carter balance the budget.

The question is, does the City want to spend only 12 to 21 million to provide citizens and industry with cleaner water at lower cost, or spend $33 million, and waste up to $20 million in EPA and State money($2.5 million) to satisfy demands of Chamber and land developers, and other spenders, as well as City, because funds are available?

It is a challenge to EPA to use a scientific rather than a political approach to enforce the mandate of Congress to provide the nation with highest quality water at lowest cost. Research needs to be applied to abate pollution more effectively at lower cost, and to be successful, it must be applied.

Your consideration and approval of this better alternative to meet cost effective, environmental, and social concerns will be appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,

RH Souther

R. H. Souther
3116 Summit Ave.
Greensboro, N. C. 27405

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best available copy.

Mr. Bob Cooper
Mr John C. White

Sept. 12, 1977

Sir:

I am a landowner at the confluence or forks of North + South Buffalo creek and a concerned citizen of the McLeansville area. I don't approve of the City of Greensboro wanting to put a Metro plant in the McLeansvill area. I have reasons. It would take lots of farm land in which older retired farmers are still depending on for a living. We have several in this area thats doing that. How could retired farmer living off of Social Security and their little farm income pay high tax for sewer and the cost of putting it by their homes. How could any of us do it? We don't need it. Who would Pay for all that scattered pipe lines over East Guilford County?

I understand what the people of Southeast Greensboro are living in and around. Its the City those folks should be after instead of us in McLeansville.

(Over)

They say they have lived in the bad oder for 15 to 20 years. I have lived in it for 50 year and I + the McLeansville Citizens have had enought of it. It smells like rotton eggs when it gets down this far. It has also discolored the white on my house at times.

I object to Greensboro confiscating more than 400 acres in the County. What will the City do with that much (buffer zone) put in a land fill? We sure don't want that.

The more land they (City) can take into the City the more Industries they can invite into the area. If you people of E.P.A. don't control the development of the City limits and industy the sewer treatment plant will be over loaded again in 10 to 15 year as it is now.

City officials have made some big mistakes as I can see it in Some of their plans inside the City. I don't think their plan for the Metro site is good.

The closer to Greensboro this thing can be put the better it will be for us and the City.

As I can see it there is land close to the ~~east~~ City on the East side of the present South Buffalo Plant that the Metro Plant could be built and not have to come down here and over run us. The City have run over us enought. They have told us thing that is not so.

The City Officials don't care about the welfare of East Guilford County, McLeansville area, or anyone else as I can see it. All they are after is what they can gain. Thats the way I see it.

I hope & Pray that you people of E. P. A. will control this thing, save the taxpayers money and have it put close to Greensboro.

Due to the time I did not speak at the meeting in Greensboro Sept. 1

Thank you
Yours truly,
Thomas L. Isley
Sally B. Isley

(Over Please)

Other reason Metro should not be put in McLeansville-

1. Flooding like we had this past week from the storm Babe-
2. Power failure. We have had as much as 4 days at a time without Power.
3. Taking farm homes, buildings. and farm land-
4. It would force farmers to sell.
5. This Isley farm has been handed down for 6 Gen. We have deeds from 1890s We don't want to sell.

EPA IMPACT STATEMENTS
SEP 14 1977
REGION IV, ATLANTA, GA.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

SEP 12 1977

John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30308

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Greensboro-Guilford County, North Carolina Wastewater Treatment System C 37034601 and C37036901. We find that the statement does not adequately address potential impacts and/or mitigating actions. Specific comments are as follows:

1. Some passing reference is made to the potential use of the treated wastewater for irrigation purposes. Analysis of the wastewater and a profile of its contaminants with reference to potential uptake by plants, e.g. corn, and entry to the food chain should be addressed before such a program is initiated.

2. Similarly, any land disposal of sludge, either for immediate use as fertilizer, or as soil conditioner for land intended for later agricultural use should be in context of potential entrance into the food chain.

3. It is noted that, while the formation of Trihalomethanes as a result of high organic loading is recognized, monitoring is recommended as the remedy. This is not mitigating - it is rather recognition of a hazard - alternatives to chlorination should be considered. This may be especially important if water is used down stream as a potable water resource which is, in itself, not addressed.

4. For the same reason, i.e. downstream water use, the problem of increased runoff during storms because of additional impervious land attributable to population growth and its impact on potential use of the stream for potable water should be addressed.

5. The residential area surrounding the sewage treatment plant is identified and the impact assessed. Is there any other facility within the impacted area, such as an industrial plant - food processing plant, school, etc?

Sincerely,

Charles Custard

Charles Custard
Director
Office of Environmental Affairs

Mrs Edna Isley
Rt 2 Gibsonville NC
Box 391 27249

Sept 13-1977

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Dear mr cooper

In regards to that sewer plant That Greensboro
Wants to put down here is not in McLeansville
it is on the forks of south and north buffalo
creek. Right on my Best Crop land. I am
not in favor of Greensboro taking any farm
Land to put a sewer plant on. when there
is other places and Less costly.

I still think that they could up grade what
they all ready have. I under stand that
there is plenty of land close by to expand
their present plant. I know what these people
are going through with up there. But we
down here on Buffalo have smelt that
awful odor for 25 or 30 years or more and it still
stinks right here under our nose.

If they can Build plants in other places
Without odor. why cant Greensboro ~~have~~
Do something about what they already have?
I have just got 35 acres of open land that
we have been farming for 53 years

We have never Worked at public Work
We have always farmed We have raised
four Sons and 3 of them still lives on
the plantation. With a small Lot if they
Take my Corn Land How do they think my
children feels about it? They would like
a little expansion too I am a Widow 72 years old
and still depend on my farm for a Living
This Land has been in Our Family for
6 generations and I dont want to see
it put under a Sewer plant. Dumping ground
or a park either. We just dont want
it right in my front door. place
it seems like Greensboro officials have got a
spite at us down here they have never come
to us asking about Our Land. They act
like it all belong to them. I feel like it
belong to us We have paid Tax on it
and kept it. for Our Living purpose. I cant
See what they want With 400 acres. Thank you

With much Respect
Edna L Isley

2

WATER ENFORCEMENT
BRANCH
RECEIVED
SEP 19 1977
EPA-REGION IV
ATLANTA, GA

MARQUIS D. STREET
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
SUITE 533
SOUTHEASTERN BUILDING
102 N. ELM STREET
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27401

AREA CODE 919
275-0789

September 14, 1977

The United States Enviornmental Protection Agency
Region IV
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: Public Hearing
201 Waste Treatment System
Greensboro-Guilford County, North Carolina

Dear Madam Chairman:

I attended the above referenced public hearing on September 1, 1977. I had originally registered to speak (#95) but, due to another appointment, I had to leave before being heard. I understood at that time that the record would remain open for a period of fifteen (15) days after the hearing date in order that written statements might be included.

I am a thirty-one (31) year old attorney, and have lived in Southeastern Greensboro since birth. The South Buffalo Creek sewage treatment plant has been a part of my life. I will always remember it in terms of the foul odor on a day to day and year to year basis. On humid summer nights the odor was worse than at other times and we were forced to swelter inside of our houses rather than enjoy the outdoors. Such was the quality of the air breathed by the residents of Southeastern Greensboro. The situation has progressively worsened as the South Buffalo Treatment Plant has been loaded to capacity.

I am in total support with those who are advancing the Confluence site on the North and South Buffalo Creek as the site upon which a new sewage treatment facility should be constructed. The reason for my support is not so much the foul odor of the South Buffalo Creek Treatment Plant; but rather, my interest in the continuing growth of the city of Greensboro and the county of Guilford. If the Confluence site is approved, it will enable the city and county to handle a much greater waste water load than under the current set-up. This in my mind would attract industry to the area which would, hopefully, locate in the eastern part of the city. As the matter now stands, Interstate 85 runs along the eastern border of Greensboro; however, there is no significant industry in the eastern part of Greensboro. When one thinks in terms of why industry has not seen fit to locate in eastern Greensboro, it is immediately clear that industry is not interested in investing dollars in land which is subject to foul odor. The city has literally hundreds of acres available but unused along Interstate 85 due primarily to the inadequacy of the South Buffalo Creek Treatment Plant to handle the increased sewage load

With the unemployment situation being what it is in this city, we can not long afford to ignore means of attracting industry to this area. The South is on the rise. Residents once settled in the industrialized northeast are returning to the south. It is only logical to assume that the next step in the growth pattern of the South will be industrial development. I for one, and I am sure thousands of others who reside in this city, would like to see industry, which we know will ultimately develop somewhere in the South, (Miller Brewery, Eden, North Carolina) locate in Greensboro, North Carolina.

I feel, and others back me in this point of view, that the matter has been studied and re-studied, recommended and re-recommended, and red-taped to death at this point in time. I believe, as an attorney, that the decision of the Enviornmental Protection Agency to locate the new sewage treatment facility at the Confluence site is justifiable, both from a legal, moral, social, and economic point of view. It would distress me if EPA chose to locate the site of the new sewage treatment facility at any place other than the Confluence site due to minor opposition by one tiny Guilford County community. The waste needs of this city and county are on the increase. I would urge that the best possible site for construction of the new sewage treatment facility is the Confluence site due to the abundant availability of water in that area. Further more, it is the only viable means of attractin industry to this area, which is so solely needed.

This position statement is supported by the Greensboro Young Men's Club of Greensboro, North Carolina. This group is made up of young Black professic nal men who live in Greensboro and who are very concerned about the controlled growth of the community.

Respectfully submitted,

Marquis D. Street

Marquis D. Street
Secretary, Greensboro Young
Men's Club

CLINTON E. GRAVELY, A.I.A.
ARCHITECT and ASSOCIATES
Member of the American Institute of Architects

SUITE B GRAVELY BUILDING
500 BANNER AVENUE
TELEPHONE 275-6183
GREENSBORO, N.C. 27401

September 14, 1977

Mr. John A. Little
Regional Administrator
Region IV EPA
345 Courtland Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Re: Proposed Metro Sewer Plant
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

We urge the selection of the Confluence Site, Alternate No.4, as the site for the proposed new sewer plant. We feel that a new plant should be located, designed and built to take in consideration more than an approximate 20 year growth period as indicated for the Ciba-Giegy site, Alternate 3. The Confluence Site also offers the advantage of being located down stream from the intersection of North Buffalo and South Buffalo Creeks.

We urge also that a buffer zone be provided, preferable thru the purchase of land, to eliminate future land use problems.

Very truly yours,

CLINTON E. GRAVELY, AIA
ARCHITECT AND ASSOCIATES

Clinton E. Gravely, AIA

CEG: ct

cc: Mr. Bob Cooper, Region IV EPA
Mr. Tom Osborne, City Manager, City of Greensboro

ARCHITECTS — PLANNERS
associates
erick d. degraffenriedt, jr.
frances h. lewis
l. tymesia gravely

REGION IV
Pershing Point Plaza
1371 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AREA OFFICE
415 NORTH EDGEWORTH STREET
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27401

September 15, 1977

IN REPLY REFER TO:
4.4SS

Mr. John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Greensboro - Guilford County, North Carolina
201 Wastewater Treatment System
Project Numbers C37037601 & C37036901

Dear Mr. Hagan:

Thank you for the opportunity of reviewing the proposal. We have no substantive comments to make at this time.

Sincerely,

for J. P. Sabella
Acting Area Director

cc: Regional Environmental Standards Officer

Reproduced from best available copy.

3904 Hickory Tree Lane
Greensboro, North Carolina 27405
September 11, 1977

Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Branch
Region IV
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear EIS Preparation Branch Persons:

I am writing relative to the pending wastewater system to service the Greensboro - Guilford County, North Carolina area. This is referred to as Project Numbers C37037601 and C37036901.

I recommend that Alternative Number 4, outlined in Draft Enfironmental Impact Statement dated July 13, 1977, as prepared by Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, be adopted as the wastewater treatment system plan for the city of Greensboro. However, in the event that unforeseen or unimagineable circumstances should make it impossible that Alternative Number 4 be adopted, then I recommend that Alternative Number 3 outlined in this same Study be adopted.

My recommendation is based on the followihg:

1. Construction of the proposed wastewater facility near the confluence of North and South Buffalo Creeks should provide the most feasible solution for long term needs and expansion in Greensboro and Guilford County.

Note: I feel it in the best interest of Greensboro and Guilford County that this wastewater treatment plan be based on long-term considerations, rather than a 20-year projected solution.

2. The belief by many residents of McLeansville of the potential for odor problems emanating from the proposed new facility is ill founded, for technology exists to design a new wastewater treatment facility that will meet stringent air quality standards.

Note: Not totally divorced from this is a statement in the EIS which acknowledges that "the design and construction of new wastewater treatment facilities which incorporate recent technology and treatment methods will offer more reliability and performance than improvement and/or expansion of existing facilities".

3. Closing of the South Buffalo Creek Wastewater Treatment Facility will remove both a social and economic stigma from a densely populated section of Greensboro. This is in terms of quality of aerial emission and overall property valuation.

Furthermore, it can be proven both scientifically and statistically that continual subjection to aerial pollution can be linked to health problems.

Note: The area in question is inhabited primarily by one racial group. I personally do not believe that it was the original desire of the residents of this area to be so heavily concentrated, but rather it resulted from early Greensboro housing ordinances, or at least practices.

4. Construction of a wastewater facility downstream from the current South Buffalo Creek Facility coupled with improved standards for wastewater discharges into Buffalo Creek should greatly improve the quality of effluent discharged downstream from the proposed new wastewater treatment facility.

Note: Actual raw sewage observed on several occasions downstream in South Buffalo Creek undoubtedly accounts for a portion of the odor about which some McLeansville residents currently complain.

5. Construction of a new wastewater treatment facility downstream at the confluence of North and South Buffalo Creeks would necessitate the relocation of an insignificant number of households and businesses.

Note: Sizeable buffer zones are possible in the vicinity of the proposed wastewater treatment sites in Alternatives 4 and 3. This should help mitigate any possible odor detection.

6. Upgrading or expansion of the North Buffalo Creek Wastewater Treatment Facility should be possible without having to relocate any, or at least any significant number of residents or businesses.

Note: I sincerely believe that along with the upgrading of the North Buffalo Treatment Facility a goal can be set to improve aerial emission. If this is done, improved aerial emission and hence air quality can be accomplished.

7. The environmental impact has already been completed regarding locating the proposed new wastewater treatment facility at the confluence of North and South Buffalo Creeks. Accordingly, no additional time would be needed to assess the environmental impact .

Note: It is my understanding that the topography in this area is conducive to the wastewater treatment facility proposed

It is obvious that no one solution will receive unanimous approval of all the citizens who either will be or perceive that they will be affected. This Committee will do justice to the majority of the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford County if it adopts Alternative No. 4 or 3 as expeditiously as possible. Thank You!.

Sincerely,
H. A. Collins
H. A. Collins, Resident
Guilford County, NC

Reproduced from
best available copy.

15910 N E Morris St.
Portland, Or 97230
September 15, 1977

Director, Region IV, EPA
345 Courtland street
Atlanta, Ga. 30308

Re: Greensboro Metro Sewer
Plant

Dear Sir,

I have a close interest in subject sewer plant because the "confluence" site would take part of my Mother-in-law's property and be near her home.

I wrote you a letter on August 24, 1977 giving objections to moving the sewer facilities out of Greensboro

(a) Odors can be eliminated in present plant
(b) City plant will provide 8 more miles of good stream.
(c) Upgrading city plant is much cheaper
(d) No assurance City will control a new plant.
(e) City may make landfill on a new larger site.
(f) New location will degrade new land

My Mother-in-law has been farming her land for 30 years and it is home to her, of great importance to an 80-year old woman. She is greatly upset by all of these investigations, meetings, and possible intrusion. She is set on keeping the farm intact and will not yield any portion without all of the resistance she can muster, which she has told the mayor and other officials. I sincerely hope you don't intrude on her personal well-being by choosing the "confluence" site.

I attended the entire public meeting on Sep. 1 in Greensboro. The arguments on all sides sounded convincing, but I didn't hear any reason why the present city plants cannot be upgraded to eliminate odors and provide the capacity needed. I hope you will agree.

I would like a copy of the final report. Please send to:

Wilbur D. Roush
15910 N E Morris street
Portland, Oregon, 97230

I appreciate the thoroughness with which you and your staff have investigated this very tough problem.

Yours truly,

Wilbur D. Roush

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Southeast Region / 148 International Blvd., N.E. / Atlanta, Ga. 30303

ER-77/819

Mr. John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. Hagan:

This is in response to the request to the Director, Office of Environmental Project Review, for comments on the draft environmental statement for a wastewater treatment system for Greensboro-Guilford County, North Carolina. We have reviewed the statement and find that it appears to be adequate in addressing project effects on cultural resources, outdoor recreation, fish and wildlife, and hydrologic resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this statement.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Lee

James H. Lee
Regional Environmental Officer

September 7, 1977

Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Attn: Mr. John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch

Dear Mr. Hagan:

Enclosed are some questions I feel should be more adequately addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement for the Greensboro-Guilford County, North Carolina 201 Wastewater Treatment System.

Please consider these comments as part of the record of the September 1, 1977 public hearing.

Sincerely,

Robert L Thomas

Robert L. Thomas
Route 2 Box 368D
Gibsonville, N. C. 27249

Enclosure

COMMENTS FOR
THE SEPTEMBER 1, 1977 PUBLIC HEARING
GREENSBORO 201 PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Several additional questions need answering in the Environmental Impact Statement.

1. Is it not stated EPA policy to provide funding to build waste treatment plants that do not smell and would that not relieve the "social effects" around the existing South Buffalo plant?

2. Per the Council on Environmental Quality's guidelines for EIS's, who stands to make windfall profits from the proposed action? Who are the individual property owners affected, or corporation owners if held by a corporation, and to what extent have they been instrumental in selecting the proposed action?

3. Provide data showing what waste treatment sites are suitable along the length of South Buffalo and how the current sites were selected. To what extent does the city's desire for 400-500 acres affect site selection? Why not site the plant on the 50 or so acres that are needed and zone or otherwise restrict development around the plant in the future?

4. How severe are the effects on agricultural production of accelerated development due to sewer availability in this "prime agricultural area?"

5. The projected flow downstream of the existing South Buffalo plant is only 2 MGD, assuming sewer is no constraint. Explain in detail the economic justification, if any, for moving the entire plant with its attendant large diameter outfall to accommodate this growth rather than serving the same area with a pump station and force main.

6. Why was the site in the general area Northeast of Lee Street, North of I-85 and just downstream of the South Buffalo plant discarded? Note this site would be bounded partially by the A&T farm which would provide a buffer zone for the plant and that substantial acreage, topographically suitable for a new plant, is vacant and available.

7. Provide details of the flow resolution meeting. Where was the meeting, who attended, and how is the 36 MGD justified by EPA procedures?

8. Explain how, after EPA's aborted first decision for Site 2, a new site suddenly appeared which had never been mentioned in any of the previous studies or Advisory Committee meetings, and then became the "preferred site." Who attended this meeting and how was this decision made?

9. What is the industrial cost recovery formula and how much will the proposed action cost local industry? How are industrial pre-treatment costs credited in this calculation?

10. In the flow resulution calculations, what is the assumed percentage of population served in what service area, and what is the cost of providing sewer service to that growth? Can that service be reasonably expected to be provided within the 20 year period?

11. Why were no capacity alternates considered particularly in view of the wide variation of projected flows, from 29 to 48 MGD, which have been estimated for this project? The 2 MGD flow downstream of South Buffalo provides an apparent capacity alternate. What is the environmental impact of not providing service to this flow for a reduction in total capacity requirements?

Robert L Thomas

Robert L. Thomas
Route 2 Box 368D
Gibsonville, N. C. 27249

cc: Mr. Bob Cooper

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WATER & WASTEWATER
PRODUCTS

W. H. ASHWORTH & ASSOCIATES
INCORPORATED

P. O. BOX 8
McLEANSVILLE, N. C. 27301
(919) 621-4221

September 10, 1977

Environmental Protection Agendy
345 Courtland Street N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Attn: Mr. John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch

Dear Mr. Hagan:

Attached, please find my presentation at the public hearing on September 1, 1977, in reference to the City of Greensboro-Guilford County, Wastewater Treatment Project.

The paper being forwarded to you is altered slightly, to include the notes at the end of the presentation, so that additional letters will not be required to further 'clutter' this file.

Having been associated with the water and wastewater business for over a quarter century, I feel I understand some of the problems your office faces in making their final decision.

I would hope that we might visit you in Atlanta, to assist in bringing this long and costly project to a successful conclusion.

I sincerely regret that this project has turned into a Civil Rights Issue.

Very truly yours,

William H. Ashworth
William H. Ashworth

WHA:hs

Enclosure

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INCORPORATED

P. O. BOX 8
McLEANSVILLE, N. C. 27301
(919) 621-4221

September 1, 1977

Madam Chairperson, Ladies & Gentlemen:

My name is William H. Ashworth, a member of the Concerned Citizens of McLeansville, but expressing my personal views because my involvement in the METRO planning extends well beyond the formation of our citizen's group.

My first look at Metro planning came during the early 1970's, or possibly even before. At least well before the 1970 Census figures were available.

At that time, we all thought our cities and towns had had tremendous growth in the 1960's, and that our population explosion was still 'going strong'.

The long range planning, at that point in time, was for large, regional systems to provide for the anticipated, continued rapid growth. Therefore, based on what seemed to be taking place at that time, I strongly supported a REGIONAL METRO system with the treatment plant located at Reedy Fork Creek.

As the true facts and figures of the 1970 Census became available, we all learned, much to our surprise, that our city had not grown nearly as much as we had previously thought, and further, our birth rate was rapidly declining.

The "Gladstone" report had been completed and indicated sufficient land already available within the city limits to provide for future growth.

Further, we were rapidly moving into a disasterous inflationary period.

Mr R J Thomas Consulting Engineer

yet to be recognizes facts.

Even though the Reedy Fork system would help provide more available, low cost, building lots for our young couples, the plan was strongly opposed by the City. We could further find little hope of PL 92-500 being able to take into account the major social consideration necessary to finance anything other than the most cost effective alternate.

Faced with all of these facts, I was forced to agree, reluctantly, to withdraw my support of the Reedy Fork plan, and to go strictly by the law.

We began our further review of the original 201 Facilities Study in an effort to determine the most cost effective alternative, and to reconcile our figures and calculations with that Study. This, we were never able to do, and Mr. Thomas presented those major differences during the public hearing at the City Hall. Those differences were substantial, and if our calculations were correct, would represent potential savings of several millions of dollars.

It should be clearly stated for the record that those cost differences were a major factor in the desire of the McLeansville community for the Environmental Impact Study.

We met in this same location nearly a year ago to start the EIS.

That night, two general feelings were expressed:

1. We said, "Give us a fair and impartial study that proves us wrong, and we'll give you full cooperation for the construction of the plant".
2. The City said, "Just tell us where to build it".

yet to be recognizes facts.

Even though the Reedy Fork system would help provide more available, low cost, building lots for our young couples, the plan was strongly opposed by the City. We could further find little hope of PL 92-500 being able to take into account the major social consideration necessary to finance anything other than the most cost effective alternate.

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We met in this same location nearly a year ago to start the EIS. That night, two general feelings were expressed:

1. We said, "Give us a fair and impartial study that proves us wrong, and we'll give you full cooperation for the construction of the plant".
2. The City said, "Just tell us where to build it".

In July of this year, EPA, in fact, told the City where to build it. Within one week, City and County officials descended upon Atlanta and had a new site chosen.

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McLEANSVILLE, N. C. 27301
(919) 621-4221

The first site selected was Alternative # 2, Clapp Farm Site. One week later Alternative # 3, Ciba Geigy Site, became the preferred plan.

We have extreme difficulty understanding this action by EPA.

We find no major fault with the Radian Corporation study (See Note 1), it would be extremely hard to do so since it has proven our position to be 99.44% correct, and that in fact, many millions of dollars can be saved by going with their most cost effective alternate.

Time will not permit me to read into the record the 'single letter' from Mr. Matthew J. Robbins, Regional Director, Office of Civil Rights & Urban Affairs, that attempts to negate the findings of the Environmental Impact Study.

If all here tonight are truly interested in a fair and impartial solution to our mutual problem, I ask you to take the time to read Mr. Robbins' letter, checking for completeness and accuracy.

It has been a long and costly struggle for us, but we feel our efforts have been in the interest of all people, whether in McLeansville, Greensboro or elsewhere in this Country.

In conclusion, we trust that the FACTS of the ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY will not be altered by FICTION.

Thank you,

William H. Ashworth

William H. Ashworth

Note 1: It would appear that Radian accepted, from other sources, the following date which we challange:

1. The TOTAL CAPACITY required to meet projected needs.
2. The PRESENT CAPACITY of the North Buffalo Plant.
3. The GROWTH PATTERN as projected in the 201 Study.

September 10, 1977

Mr. John Hagan, III, Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. Hagan:

We have received, and appreciate, Mr. David A. Adams' letter of September 6th concerning any final comments we may have concerning the decision on the Greensboro metro sewer plant. I do have several questions which I want to submit for the record and am looking forward to having answers on.

(1) Why was a site picked by the EPA (between Highways 70 and I-85), announced, and then changed after a visit to Atlanta by Greensboro's Mayor, Jim Melvin, and Ray Shaw? Was there political pressure applied, as several people feel?

(2) Why were other sites in the EPA impact not given the intent study that the McLeansville sites were given?

(3) Why did the City of Greensboro feel it necessary to imply and make this a racial issue by being televised and taking the issue to the minority to gain their support in Greensboro? Mayor Melvin was also on Radio Station WEAL several times before the hearing, "begging" the minority for their support.

(4) Why were sites picked over upgrading which would have been most economical? Why was the most cost-effective action not taken?

(5) Your letter from Matthew J. Robbins, dated July 12, 1977, states that federal monies cannot be used to upgrade the South Buffalo Plant because of a minority living in the area; then how can federal money be used to upgrade the North Buffalo Plant with the minority also in that area? According to the Civil Rights Act, this cannot be done.

(6) Of the three (3) sites picked in McLeansville, why was Alternate 2A picked when there will be more people affected than at either of the other two?

(7) Why was Radian Corporation's recommendation for upgrading the two existing plants not taken into consideration?

Mr. John Hagan
Page 2
September 10, 1977

(8) Why was all our money spent for an Impact Statement which did not include air quality or smell of the metro plant?

(9) Why, approximately three weeks before the September 1st hearing, did the City of Greensboro dump an extra amount of raw sewage into South Buffalo Creek? Was this to gain the support of those living near the creek in the City, and to harass those of us who live in its banks in the County?

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to me from Senator Robert Morgan with a copy of his letter to Mr. Douglas Costle, EPA Administrator, conveying his views and questions on the proposed metro plant.

We are looking for these answers, also, and eagerly await a favorable decision.

Thank you for your time and help.

Yours truly,

John G. Newsome, Sr.

John G. Newsome, Sr.

JGN/n

Enclosures

cc: Mr. David A. Adams
Mr. Howard N. Lee

Route 1, Box 459
McLeansville, N. C. 27301

OSTEEN, ADAMS & TILLEY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
POST OFFICE BOX 2489
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27402

GATE CITY SAVINGS & LOAN BUILDING, SUITE 304

WILLAM L. OSTEEN
J. PATRICK ADAMS
N. CARLTON TILLEY, JR.

AREA CODE 919
TELEPHONE 274-2949

September 14, 1977

Mr. John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. Hagan:

The Concerned Citizens of McLeansville wish to bring to your attention several important questions which we feel should be thoroughly considered by the Regional Administrator in reviewing the proposals advanced in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. We also feel the final EIS should address itself to these points.

Reprinted on the last page of the Technical Reference Document is a memorandum from Matthew J. Robbins, Regional Director, Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs to John Hagan. That memo states certain interpretations of 42 USC § 2000 d to d-4 as applied to the upgrading of the present South Buffalo facility. Our research fails to disclose any authority supporting an interpretation that the upgrading of a sewerage treatment facility already located in an area inhabited predominately by a racial minority is discriminatory.

Our questions relate to that memorandum and are as follows:

(1) Does EPA accept as authoritative Mr. Robbins interpretation of 42 USC § 2000 d to d-4 as it relates to this project?

(2) Did EPA accept as factual the assertions regarding past unlawful housing practices and present availability of housing in the City of Greensboro?

(3) Did EPA make any study regarding residential property availability in Guilford County outside of the Greensboro City limits?

(4) Did EPA use this memorandum or its contents as a consideration for rejecting alternative sites #1 and/or #6?

(5) If the Robbins' memo was not a factor in EPA's rejecting alternative sites #1 and/or #6, why is it "socially unacceptable" to upgrade and enlarge a facility at the South Buffalo site while at the same time it is socially acceptable to upgrade and enlarge the existing North Buffalo facility?

We would appreciate your attention to these questions.

Yours very truly,

N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.

N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.

NCT:ld
cc: The Honorable Frances Phillips
The Honorable John A. Little
General Counsel

RICHARDSON PREYER
9TH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA

2344 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEES:
INTERSTATE AND
FOREIGN COMMERCE
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
ASSASSINATIONS
CHAIRMAN: KENNEDY SUBCOMMITTEE

Congreſs of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES:
103 FEDERAL BUILDING
BURLINGTON, N.C. 27215

240 FEDERAL BUILDING
GREENSBORO, N.C. 27401

409 LAW BUILDING
HIGH POINT, N.C. 27260

ROCKINGHAM
COUNTY

September 14, 1977

Mr. John E. Hagan
Chief EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. Hagan:

I am submitting herewith a written statement which I would like to request be made a part of the written public record of the September 1st, 1977, hearing on the Greensboro Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Facility Project.

It is my understanding that the closing date for written statements is a postmarked receipt of September 15th. I hope very much that my statement can be included in the record.

Cordially,

Richardson Preyer
Richardson Preyer

RP:bjb

EPA - IMPACT STATEMENTS
RECEIVED
SEP [illegible] 1977
REGION IV, ATLANTA, GA

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

September 14, 1977

STATEMENT FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD - EPA
GREENSBORO METROPOLITAN WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

RICHARDSON PREYER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The proposed Greensboro Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment facility has been under review by the Environmental Protection Agency for a period of five years. Many negotiations have been held between local officials and engineers, the State of North Carolina officials on the water programs and the Environmental Protection Agency officials. Misunderstandings have ensued from time to time but in the final analysis all of those concerned have been able to reach a decision on the approach to take in order to provide the City of Greensboro with adequate wastewater treatment facilities. Public hearings have been held, environmental assessments conducted and finally a full Environmental Impact Statement has been done by an outside contracting firm.

The project has grown from one which was to have cost $17 million to one which will now cost in excess of $30 million. Greensboro was instrumental in approving a State referendum for the issuance of water bonds to aid in the development of wastewater treatment facilities. Yet, because of the delays in the Metro project, Greensboro has not been the recipient of such bond monies and stands to lose its last opportunity for use of the funds unless EPA grants prompt approval of the project before us.

The recommendations of the draft EIS submitted by the Radian Corporation as to plant size and location have taken into consideration the various objections, cost effectiveness, and long range needs of the area. It is my conviction that the project should now finally be approved. It is my earnest hope that the new Regional Administrator will make a prompt decision approving the project as recommended in the EIS.

LAW OFFICES
COFER, BEAUCHAMP & HAWES
SUITE 200, PEACHTREE & BROAD BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

THOMAS H. RIES

TELEPHONE:
404/577-6200
TELEX:
54 2326
CABLE:
COBEAH-ATL

September 15, 1977

John E. Hagan, III,
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Re: Post Public Hearing Comments by City of Greensboro

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Greensboro - Guilford County, North Carolina
201 Wastewater Treatment System
Project Nos. C37037601 & C37036901

Dear Mr. Hagan,

In accordance with EPA regulations and directions, we would like to add our further comments to the Administrative Record respecting the above referenced. In order to avoid duplication of effort, we incorporate our previous comments transmitted under letter of August 29, 1977, the remarks delivered by Mayor Jim Melvin at the public hearing in Greensboro September 1, 1977, and the observations made in the submission by Charles E. Mortimore, on behalf of the Greensboro Department of Planning and Community Development forwarded under cover letter of September 8, 1977.

In our judgment the data developed and the conclusions reached in the draft EIS ("DEIS") address and refute those issues raised by persons opposing Alternatives 3 and 4. We would hope the data and conclusions will be supplemented in conformity with the City's previous submissions and the further remarks contained in this letter.

In our view sufficient data justifies selection of Alternative 4, the "confluence site". The existing needs respecting water quality, adequacy of wastewater treatment, environmental and land use concerns, and social and economic factors, all support selection of Alternative 4. The confluence site is also fully justifiable given the documented projections of these needs through the twenty year planning period.

One factor regarding Alternatives 1, 6 and 7 is not sufficiently discussed by the DEIS. All three Alternatives call for upgrading the South Buffalo Plant. In our judgment, implementation of any would result in a close down and sewage bypass of these facilities during construction. Simply put, given the antiquated plant, the substantial reconstruction effort required by these Alternatives, and the insufficiency of land available for construction activity, SBP would be closed down for a substantial period of time. Accordingly, the SBP wastewater would have to be bypassed, a situation which is environmentally intolerable. This matter should be reconsidered and discussed in the Final E.I.S.

There are significant economic, land use planning, and social factors which bear upon the site selected and which persist beyond the twenty year planning period. EPA is authorized, both under the Grant Regulations (40 CFR Part 35) and NEPA Regulations (40 CFR 1500), to consider these compelling matters. While planning for purposes of identifying Alternatives is confined by policy to a twenty year period, selection of a final Alternative must take into account any overriding, longer range factors. These factors and their consequences are amply described in the Greensboro Department of Planning and Community Development statement of September 8th. The history of Greensboro development, the City's current demography, and the fixed pattern of future development clearly foreclose as a viable option upgrading existing facilities. Further, the report demonstrates the compelling reasons for locating new facilities at the confluence site.

Review of the social implications inherent in EPA's final selection of an Alternative are not only required by the Grant and NEPA regulations, but are also compelled pursuant to Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR 7.1-7.13. In public discussion of Title VI, certain questions have been raised regarding the applicability of this Statute to the Metro Project, the remedies provided by Title VI, and the sufficiency of evidence developed to date.

Title VI imposes obligations on both EPA, as Grantor, and the City of Greensboro, as a Grantee of Federal funds. While there are no cases applying Title VI to EPA activities, analogous case law is pertinent. It requires not only the avoidance of perpetuating past discriminatory actions, but also affirmatively curing the effects of past, discriminatory patterns and practices. These obligations obtain, notwithstanding the fact that discriminatory housing, in its origin, may be unrelated to the site selection and operation of the South Buffalo Plant.

Proof that maintaining South Buffalo operations would perpetuate isolation of the black community is sufficient cause to require "affirmative action". The Administrative Record is replete with evidence sustaining the conclusions reached in the determinations made by EPA's Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs dated July 12, 1977. The EPA findings record any number of contacts with leaders and organizations in the Greensboro minority community. Federal case law applying Title VI find, as probative evidence, facts and views solicited from minority community leaders and residents. These views are buttressed by written submissions of the Greensboro N.A.A.C.P. and G.C.A. at the public hearing, and in their correspondence to EPA dated May 10, 1977 and May 25, 1977. The data is confirmed by the information supplied in the Planning Department Statement of

September 8th. The demographic material prepared by the EIS consultant also clearly reflects the concentrations of minority housing, economic disparity in land values, and the probability of continued minority isolation should the South Buffalo Plant be maintained.

The question then becomes, "how much is enough affirmative action". The duty goes beyond simply identifying alternatives to maintaining SBP. It creates an inducement to spend more money for the Project if an alternative is otherwise (apart from civil rights implications) justifiable under the site selection criteria. As noted above, this rationale is also supported by Title II provisions of the FWPCA and its implementing regulations at 40 CFR Parts 35[Grants Regulations] and 1500[NEPA Regulations]; both authorize recommendation of an alternative on the basis of overriding social considerations.

Pursuant to your obligations at 40 CFR 1500, et. seq., the DEIS includes recommended, mitigative measures which address adverse environmental impacts of the Preferred Alternative. Because of their proximity, the mitigative measures suggested at Chapter VI of the DEIS would also apply should Alternative 4 be finally selected. We believe it is important to your decision making that the City respond to these recommendations.

Court interpretations of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 tell us that an EIS review must identify all foreseeable environmental consequences of a proposed federal action. They also teach that the duty to identify impacts and to mitigate potential, adverse impacts is a continuing obligation, i.e., the grantor and the grantee must commit themselves to avoiding environmental damage as a project moves forward, through implementation. I am authorized to represent the City's intent to satisfy these obligations as they apply to the measures set out at Chapter VI of the DEIS as well as any which become apparent in the future.

We have closely reviewed the controls specified in the DEIS. We believe the recommendations are well founded, and we commit to implementation of these measures as indicated and as appropriate. In particular you should know we will encourage further development and enforcement of the Guilford County Land Management Policy adopted January, 1977 (DEIS p. VI-5). Additionally, we find the table of lot sizes and impervious surface areas (at p. VI-5) accurate, and we fully adopt the recommendation regarding lot sizes (p. VI-6). Those mitigative measures regarding "Water Quality" (pp. VI-6 through VI-9) will be undertaken. The remaining suggestions respecting both the Natural Environment and the Man-Made Environment are consistant with our land use planning authority and will be implemented.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas H. Ries

THR:sgb

cc: Bob Cooper

North Carolina Department of Natural Resources & Community Development
James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor Howard N. Lee, Secretary

September 19, 1977

Mr. John E. Hagan, III
Chief, EIS Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Mr. Hagan:

This letter contains the comments of the Air Quality Section on the draft environmental impact statement on the Greensboro 201 system (EPA 904/9-77-018).

On page II-9 the sentence "The results were inconsistent." should be deleted. The results (projections) were not inconsistent with each other. The projections were different from (inconsistent with?) values actually observed, which is what the next sentence states. The sentence is thus either incorrect or redundant, depending on interpretation.

On pages II-9, II-12, and II-13, the (EN-485) reference (bibliography entry) is incorrect. The volume cited is only one of four in a series, and reference to all four is necessary to fully document statements in the DEIS. Engineering-Science is the author of only Volume I, the Air Quality Section of the Division of Environmental Management of the N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources (now N. C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development) is the author of Volumes II and IV, and the Research Triangle Institute is the author of Volume III.

On page II-10 Annual Average NO_2 values should also be indicated as arithmetic means.

We are unable to comment on the "red flag" on the air quality aspects of the no action alternative as noted on page III-33 due to lack of information on the red flagging procedure.

On page V-4, first paragraph, it is stated that, since Guilford County is an Air Quality Maintenance Area for TSP, governmental agencies should prevent violations of air quality standards. That AQMA regulations should prevent future TSP (total suspended particulate) violations is not a cost-free side-effect benefit of some other purpose. The purpose of the AQMA regulations is by definition to prevent future TSP and all other pollutant violations. If there can be increases in pollutants as is likely due to the secondary impact of the proposed

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action and if these increases might necessitate additional air quality regulatory actions due to probable violations of ambient air quality standards, then the environmental impact statement should evaluate each alternative as to its probable future impact in terms of the additional air quality regulations, if any, that the growth associated with the alternative would cause to be imposed. However, resources required to carry out this evaluation would be considerable.

On page V-4, first paragraph, it is stated that non-significant deterioration regulations control other pollutants. Actually, other than a generalized reference to prevention of significant deterioration in 15 NCAC 2D .0401, the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Regulations (40 CFR 52.21), for which the State has been delegated administrative and technical review by EPA, regulate only TSP and sulfur dioxide and only from a limited list of types of large industrial sources. Therefore, non-significant deterioration regulations will have little, if any, effect in preventing increases of pollutants associated with the secondary impact of the proposed action.

In view of the considerations in the two paragraphs above, the statement, on page V-4 first paragraph, that the deleterious secondary impacts will not be significant may very well not be true.

On page VI-1 include a statement on adverse implications for air quality and/or cost to prevent air quality violations due to secondary air quality impacts of growth permitted or encouraged by the proposed action. (See three previous paragraphs.)

The NCDNER address on page VII-2 is an incorrect hybrid of two separate agencies.

Please feel free to contact Dr. Russell Hageman or Mr. Brock Nicholson of this office for any explanation or expansion of these comments at 733-5188.

Sincerely yours,

James A. McColman, Chief
Air Quality Section

JAMc:RH/am

cc: Mr. Brock Nicholson
Dr. Russell Hageman
Mr. David Ligon
Mr. Mark Oakman

Post Office Box 6
McLeansville, North Carolina 27301
September 22, 1977

Mr. Bob Cooper
Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
345 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

RE: Greensboro-Guilford County
201 Waste Treatment System

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is the article that I mentioned to you by telephone. I believe there is good reason to think that other situations such as this might exist concerning this project. I believe you know as well as others on the staff there know that political involvement has over-ridden facts and good judgment in this situation to date. I have served in public office for three terms and I believe I have some understanding of how things like this work.

Please remember the points I made to you about the smell of South Buffalo. The smell was terrible about two weeks before the Public Hearing and two days after the Public Hearing there was no smell. The temperature and weather conditions did not change during this time.

Please notice the inaccuracy and unfactual statements that were made by elected officials at the public hearing as well as on other occasions.

My last point is I believe that the cost and environmental concerns are far greater and should over ride any social concerns that EPA has in regards to this project. If EPA feels that they must move the plant, I don't believe they could find 333 acres any more isolated and desirable for this facility than the one mentioned in the paper.

Sincerely,

R. Odell Payne

R. Odell Payne

ROP: lmp

Enclosure

Greensboro Daily News, Sat., Sept. 17, 1977

Landreth Pushed 'Personal Case' In Washington

BY STEVE BERRY
Daily News Staff Writer

Guilford County Commissioner Bob Landreth several months ago traveled to Washington at taxpayers' expense and lobbied against a proposed site for Greensboro's Metro sewage treatement plant in part because he said the site would adversely effect his nearby 333-acre farm and home.

Landreth's actions in Washington are at odds with statements he made last week to the Daily News. The site Landreth had opposed, at that time, had been selected, tentatively, as the federal Environmental Protection Agency's favored site.

Landreth said, in a written memo last week, hand-delivered to the Daily News that his involvement in the controversy over where the plant should be located wasn't motivated by a desire for personal gain because regardless of where it was located, his property would have access to the plant's sewer facilities.

Landreth

But in Washington, Landreth met with 6th Congressional District Congressman Richardson Preyer and talked about how the site, commonly referred to as the Clapp Farm site, was located very close to his home and farmland and would adversely affect it.

Landreth said Friday that at the time of the Washington trip he was concerned about adverse effects on his property because he wasn't sure of the exact proposed location of the plant. Landreth said he later learned the more precise location and "now I don't think it will adversely affect my property."

Landreth said that he want to Washington to present the county's and city's concerns about the Clapp farm site and that he also expressed his "personal case." "I'm going to argue my personal case whenever I can," he said.

He said he discussed making the trip with city and county officials before departing "to see if they thought it would be a benefit for me to go to Washington." Landreth said they agreed the trip would be beneficial, he said. Landreth expressed the county and city opposition to the Clapp farm site and support of a site near McLeansville where north and south Buffalo creeks come together.

Preyer confirmed Landreth talked to him about the adverse effects putting the plant on Clapp Farm would have on Landreth's property. Preyer said, however, he had talked with Landreth on a number of occasions about Metro before the Clapp Farm site was proposed and considered Landreth's visit just another contact. "But he did have more emotional steam this time in his conversation because he said it would cut across his land or take some of it and so on," Preyer explained.

Preyer conceded this was the first time Landreth had ever made a personal visit to Washington to talk about Metro. He said Landreth expressed his support, as he had in the past, of sites further downstream, and didn't dominate the conversation with his concerns over how the Clapp Farm site would affect his property.

"I didn't at all get the feeling he was doing anything sneaky or underhanded. He didn't ask me to not tell anybody about the meeting," Preyer said.

APPENDIX A

INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY METHODOLOGY

APPENDIX A

FEDERAL GUIDELINES
INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY SYSTEMS

Municipal Construction Division
Office of Water Program Operations
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D. C. 20460

February 1976

MCD-45

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FOREWORD

Section 204(b)(1)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) requires that industrial users of the treatment works make payments for that portion of the cost of construction of such treatment works (as determined by the Administrator) which is allocable to the treatment of such industrial wastes.

The congressional intent of this provision is that "it is inappropriate in a large Federal grant program providing a high percentage of construction funds to subsidize industrial users from funds provided by taxpayers at large" (legislative history).

This provision was implemented in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR Part 35, Subpart E, promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency on February 11, 1974. Specifically, 40 CFR 35.928 and 35.935-13 state the industrial cost recovery system shall be prepared by the grantee, approved by the Regional Administrator, and implemented and maintained by the grantee in accordance with those regulations.

These guidelines are published to establish general minimum guidance and to inform industrial users, grantees, Regional Administrators, and the public concerning industrial cost recovery. The purpose of the guidelines is to increase understanding, assist preparation, simplify evaluation, and accelerate approval, implementation and maintenance of industrial cost recovery systems.

Andrew W. Breidenbach
Assistant Administrator
for Water and Hazardous Materials (WH-556)

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1. INTRODUCTION

On October 18, 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500) (the "Act") were enacted, extending the construction grants program and imposing new requirements on grant applicants. Section 204(b)(1)(B) of the Act prohibits the Environmental Protection Agency from approving a construction grant after March 1, 1973, unless the grant applicant has made provision for repayment by the industrial users of the treatment works, of that portion of the Federal grant which is allocable to the construction of facilities for treatment of wastes from those users.

Pursuant to the mentioned above legislation, rules and regulations covering industrial cost recovery (ICR) were codified in 40 CFR Part 35 and are referenced in these Guidelines and in Appendices A and B. It should be noted that the appendices are part of these guidelines and must be followed to the same extent as these guidelines.

2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

These Guidelines and Appendices are intended to implement the industrial cost recovery regulations and to assist State and local officials and their representatives in the establishment of ICR systems which conform to the statute and EPA regulations. Guidance is provided on only the minimum Federal requirements. The resolution of other issues and the selection of alternative methods of meeting the ICR requirements have been left to the discretion of grantees.

The examples in Section 9 of these Guidelines should not be considered as inflexible or complete solutions for all municipalities seeking Federal grants. In particular, it should be recognized that the numerical figures in the examples are to be regarded as hypothetical.

3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STEP 2 AND STEP 3 GRANT APPLICANTIONS

Applicants for Step 2 (preparation of construction drawings and specifications) and Step 3 (fabrication and building of a treatment works) grants must furnish letters of intent from prospective industrial users pursuant to 40 CFR 35.925-12. All Step 2 and Step 3 grants will be made on the condition that the grantee will comply with Federal ICR requirements unless the project will not initially serve industrial users (see Section 8).

4. STEP 3 GRANTS REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION FOR APPROVAL OF PROPOSED ICR SYSTEMS

A. Prior to requesting payment of more than fifty percent of the Step 3 grant, the grantee must furnish evidence to the Regional Administrator which demonstrates that it has made timely progress in development of an approvable ICR system. Such evidence shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) The identity of grantee personnel, consultants, and grantee's legal counsel, whose responsibility it is to develop the industrial cost recovery system.

(2) A detailed schedule for completion of all significant portions of the ICR system (e.g., ordinances, identification of industrial users, etc.).

B. Prior to requesting payment of more than 80 percent of the Step 3 grant, or the event or schedule determined by the Regional Administrator to be applicable as described below, the grantee shall submit the following additional documentation:

(1) A completed statement in the form shown in Appendix A, which describes pertinent features of the ICR system;

(2) A resolution passed by the grantee or a written agreement executed by the grantee's representative who is authorized to execute the grant documents that it will properly and lawfully implement all the provisions of its ICR system;

(3) An opinion of the grantee's legal counsel, in the form shown in Appendix B, that the grantee's ICR system meets the requirements of Section 204(b) of the statute and applicable EPA regulations, and is in conformance with the general principles set forth in these Guidelines.

Generally, the requirement for submission of an ICR system at the 80 percent payment level of a Step 3 grant is appropriate when the treatment works to be constructed under the grant consists of a single treatment facility which will be operable when construction is completed. The two most frequent cases where the operation of a treatment works or operation of elements of a treatment works does not coincide with complete payment of the Step 3 grant are: the segmented project -- a project is segmented by the grantee and several Step 3 grants are necessary to complete construction of the treatment works before it can be placed in operation; and the multiple facility project -- a project in which the treatment facilities or elements will be constructed and placed in operation by the grantee at different times and before the completion of all payments under the Step 3 grant.

In projects where segmenting of an operable treatment works has occurred, payment of more than 80 percent of the total of all Step 3 segments is not permitted unless the ICR system proposed by the grantee is approved by the Regional Administrator.

In projects where an element or elements of the treatment works have been completely constructed and placed in operation by the grantee, additional payment on a Step 3 grant is not permitted unless the ICR system (or that portion of the ICR system associated with the operating elements of the treatment works) proposed by the grantee is approved by the Regional Administrator.

In approving an ICR system, the Regional Administrator may require additional documentation and assurances if he requires revisions to the grantee's proposed system, or otherwise deems it appropriate.

5. APPEAL PROCEDURE

The grantee's ICR system and plans must provide for an administrative appeal procedure by which individual industrial users will have an opportunity to be heard regarding the reasonableness of the allocations and ICR assessments imposed upon them. It must also provide a method whereby others affected by the ICR system may obtain local review of the grantee's administration of the ICR system.

6. COMPUTATION OF ICR PAYMENTS

It is the grantee's responsibility to insure that the proper amount of Federal funds are recovered from industrial users and that each industrial user is treated fairly and consistently and assessed ICR payments in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting principles.

ICR payments must be in proportion to those industrial wastewater characteristics which influence the cost of construction of the treatment works. These characteristics may include strength, volume, and delivery flow rate characteristics.

The following must be taken into consideration relative to the computation of the individual industrial user's ICR payment:

A. If an industrial user's maximum flow (hourly, daily, monthly, seasonally, etc.) contributes to the cost of construction of a treatment works, it should be the basis for that user's ICR payment. No credit shall be given to the industrial user for the time period when the user is not operating and not discharging wastewater.

B. Industrial users often discharge uncontaminated cooling waters into municipal treatment facilities. Such cooling water is considered process waste and must be included in the ICR computation.

C. Wastewater collection and treatment facilities are normally designed with unreserved excess capacity for expanded future use. The cost of building such unreserved excess capacity into a facility need not be recovered from existing users under these Guidelines.

D. Industrial cost recovery must be based on Step 3 construction and administrative costs, plus related Step 1 and Step 2 costs. Step 1 or Step 2 grant costs which do not result in actual Step 3 construction are not allocable to individual industrial users, and consequently need not be recovered.

E. Industrial users discharging pretreated process wastes into the municipal treatment facilities must pay industrial cost recovery based on the characteristics of the pretreated process wastes.

Those industrial wastewater characteristics included in the ICR system shall be monitored as required under Section 11 of these Guidelines.

7. RESERVED CAPACITY

Grantees may permit industrial users to reserve capacity in the treatment works (including used and unused capacity). Such capacity reserved through formal, written agreement is subject to industrial cost recovery as set forth below.

In such cases, the industrial user shall be required to pay the full ICR allocable to the capacity reserved. In the event that the industrial user exceeds its reserved capacity, it shall be required to pay ICR calculated on the full reserved capacity plus additional ICR for use above the limits of the reserved capacity or any element thereof.

In the event the treatment works are expanded in the future with PL 92-500 grant assistance, an industrial user who has executed a reserved capacity agreement and has made ICR payments based upon full reserved capacity will not incur additional ICR charges associated with the cost of expansion until the industrial user's actual use of the treatment works exceeds its reserved capacity.

Industrial users with reserved capacity contracts will, of course, be required to pay any additional ICR charges associated with the cost of upgrading a treatment works.

8. EXCLUSIONS FROM APPLICATION OF ICR SYSTEMS

A. ICR is not required for the following grant costs:

(1) Infiltration/Inflow correction or treatment;

(2) Correction of combined sewer overflows and collection or treatment of stormwaters;

(3) Grants for projects which will not initially serve industrial users. In such cases, the grantee must provide evidence that industrial users will not be initially served and must agree to a special condition to the grant agreement or grant amendment which will provide that the grantee will submit for approval by the Regional Administrator an ICR system in full compliance with EPA requirements, and that the system will be placed in operation at the time the first industrial user introduces industrial wastes into the grant-assisted facilities.

B. Certain industrial users may be excluded, at the grantee's option, from the application of the industrial cost recovery system if they fall within the following categories:

(1) Industrial users (as defined in 40 CFR 35.905-8(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)) which discharge only non-process, segregated domestic wastes, or wastes from sanitary conveniences (for example, the so called "dry" industries) which are not significant industrial users under the Regulations (40 CFR 35.925-12);

(2) Industrial users that have reserved a portion of an existing treatment works under contract or agreement existing as of March 1, 1973, and who have paid a reasonable portion of the capital costs associated with that reserved capacity as determined by the Regional Administrator. This exemption applies only to grants for treatment works

expansions and only then if the industrial user has not exceeded his reserved capacity and will not require a portion of the expanded capacity. Any capacity reserved after March 1, 1973 is subject to ICR in accordance with the regulations.

9. INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY EXAMPLES

A. Construction of a New Wastewater Treatment Plant

The first step in developing an ICR system is to determine the share of capital construction costs of each component of the treatment works in relation to the principal parameters -- volume of flow, (Q), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), suspended solids (SS), and any other design parameter which influences the cost of construction. General agreement regarding cost allocation can be easily obtained for some plant components; for example, costs associated with raw wastewater pumping are almost wholly a function of flow. The cost of such pumping equipment would, therefore, be assigned to the flow parameter (Q). Allocation of costs for other plant components is not so obvious and less precise methods of estimating must be employed. The allocations made in Table 1 are for illustrative purposes only and should not be construed as definitive for all types of treatment.

Costs associated with some of the components in Table 1 are not allocated across Q, BOD, and SS because these particular cost items (for example, control building or design costs) are not clearly linked to the wastewater treatment parameters under consideration. Instead a weighted average allocation may be made based on the costs attributed to those other components which are allocable.

It should be noted that any Step 1, 2 or 3 grant cost associated with infiltration/inflow correction or treatment of stormwater is not allocable to industrial users, and should be deducted from total costs of construction for the treatment works prior to calculating industrial cost recovery payments. In Table 1, for example, Step 2 and Step 3 costs were reduced by the ratio of the volume of nonexcessive infiltration/inflow (100,000 gal/day from Table 2) to the total volume (1,900,000 gal/day). Since I/I contributes only to the volume (Q) parameter, only the cost of facilities for that parameter was affected by the reduction. Step 1 costs were reduced by the costs incurred in removing excessive I/I from the system. In the event the Step 1 grant or Step 2 grant had covered more than one Step 3 grant, a deduction from total Step 1 and total Step 2 costs would also be appropriate to reflect the amount of such costs allocable to other Step 3 grants.

The percentage cost allocations shown in Table 1 should not be considered mandatory nor should they be considered uniformly applicable to all locations. They are presented to illustrate a reasonable approach to carrying out this cost allocation analysis and serve only as the basis for the examples. Grantees may allocate costs associated with flow, BOD, suspended solids, etc., to the treatment facility as a whole, without resorting to the component-by-component analysis shown in Table 1.

Since it is often impractical to develop a monitoring program to measure wasteload discharges from each minor industrial user (See Section 11) such industries may be initially assessed cost recovery payments on the basis of estimated discharges. In such cases, a flat rate may be charged each industry provided that the grantee has documented that it would be administratively impractical to monitor each of the industries separately, and that all such industries discharge a waste that is compatible with the municipal treatment process.

Table 2 lists the flows and strength of sewage from a sample community. The Federal grant allocable to per unit of capacity of flow, BOD, and suspended solids, based on the costs given in Table 1, are:

Flow = \$529.08/1,000 gals/day

BOD = \$75.15/lb/day

Suspended Solids = \$25.62/lb/day

The calculations in the example were based on design flows and do not include flows attributable to nonexcessive infiltration/inflow which are not subject to ICR. (Guidelines, Section 8). Thus, although the treatment plant's design capacity is 1,900,000 gals/day, an adjusted capacity (total capacity less infiltration/inflow) of 1,800,000 gals/day was utilized in calculating ICR allocations to industrial users.

TABLE 1

Component	Total Cost	Q		BOD		SS	
		%*	$	%*	$	%*	$
Pump Station	$150,000	100	$150,000	0	$ 0	0	0
Grit Chamber	45,000	100	45,000	0	0	0	0
Primary Clarifier	325,000	100	325,000	0	0	0	0
Aeration Basin	400,000	40	160,000	60	240,000	0	0
Secondary Clarifier	325,000	100	325,000	0	0	0	0
Chlorine Contact	50,000	100	50,000	0	0	0	0
Flow Measurement	30,000	100	30,000	0	0	0	0
Sludge Digester	250,000	0	0	50	125,000	50	125,000
Sludge Dewatering	80,000	0	0	50	40,000	50	40,000
	1,655,000	66	1,085,000	24	405,000	10	165,000
Control Building	150,000	66	99,000	24	36,000	10	15,000
Step 3 Admin. Costs	50,000	66	33,000	24	12,000	10	5,000
	1,855,000		1,217,000		453,000		185,000
Deduct. for Non-Excess. I/I (1/19 of Q, See Table 2)	- 64,000		- 64,000		- 0		- 0
Total Step 3 Cost for ICR Purposes	1,791,000		1,153,000		453,000		185,000
Step 1 Costs	50,000	66	33,000	24	12,000	10	5,000
Less Sewer Rehab. Costs	- 10,000		- 10,000		0		0
Total Step 1 Costs for ICR Purposes	40,000		23,000		12,000		5,000
Step 2 Costs	150,000	66	99,000	24	36,000	10	15,000
Less Deduct. for I/I (1/19)	- 5,200		- 5,200		0		0
Total Step 2 Costs for ICR Purposes	144,800		93,800		36,000		15,000
Total of All Grants (1-3) for ICR Purposes	1,975,800		1,269,800		501,000		205,000
Federal Grant	1,481,850		952,350		375,750		153,750

*Cost allocations for individual plant components are not definitive for all types of treatment, and may be varied as necessary

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Table 2

Design Raw Wastewater Flows and Strengths in Sample Community

		Q		BOD		SS	
Type of Account	No. of Accounts	gals/day	% of Total	lbs/day	% of Total	lbs/day	% of Total
Industrial*	8	450,000	25	2,300	46	2,800	47
Commercial**	10	50,000	3	150	3	200	3
Residential	3,000	1,000,000	55	1,700	34	2,000	33
Sub-Total		1,500,000		4,150		5,000	
Unreserved Excess Capacity		+ 400,000	--	850	----	1,000	----
Total Design Capacity		1,900,000	--	5,000	----	6,000	----
Less Nonexcessive I/I		- 100,000					
Design Capacity for ICR Purposes		1,800,000	100	5,000	100	6,000	100

Capital Costs Per Unit of Treatment Capacity

Flow: Federal grant allocable to flow = $952,350 (from Table 1)

Design Flow (1,900,000-100,000) = 1,800,000 gals/day

Cost per unit of flow capacity = $\frac{\$952,350}{1,800}$ = $529.08/1000 gals/day

BOD: Federal grant allocable to BOD = $375,750 (from Table 1)

Design BOD = 5,000 lbs/day

Cost per unit of BOD capacity = $\frac{\$375,750}{5,000}$ = 75.15/lb/day

SS: Federal grant allocable to SS = $153,750 (from Table 1)

Design SS = 6,000 lbs/day

Cost per unit of SS capacity = $\frac{\$153,750}{6,000}$ = $25.62/lb/day

*Industries are defined as any establishment listed in Divisions A, B, D, E and I of the SIC Manual.

**Some commercial establishments are included in Division I, and as such, have an ICR obligation.

TABLE 3

Daily Industrial Discharge in Sample Community

Industry	No. of Employees	Type of Waste	Q(gals/day)	#BOD/day	#SS/day
1	200	Process waste	150,000	600	1,000
2	200	Process waste & reserved capacity	200,000	1,200	1,000
3	300	Pretreated process waste	70,000	350	590
4	500	Sanitary waste	15,000	30	30
5-8	Varies	Process waste	15,000	120	180
			450,000	2,300	2,800

Table 3 lists the community's eight industrial accounts. The procedures followed in calculating each industry's cost recovery obligation are as follows.

Industry No. 1 Q = 150,000 gal/day

BOD = 600#/day

SS = 1,000 #/day

Assumptions: Process wastes discharged to municipal sewerage system.

Total Cost Recovery Payment (over the useful life) = 150,000 gals/day·($529.08/1,000 gal/day)

+ 600#/day·($75.15/#BOD/day)

+ 1,000#/day·($25.62/#SS/day)

= $79,362.00 + $45,090.00 + $25,620.00

= $150,072.00

$$\text{Annual payment} = \frac{\$150,072.00}{30\text{ years}} = \$5,002.40/\text{year}$$

(Based on a 30 year useful life)

Industry No. 2 Initial Q = 100,000 gals/day

Ultimate Q = 200,000 gals/day

Initial BOD = 600#/day; ultimate BOD = 1,200#/day

Initial SS = 500#/day; ultimate SS = 1,000#/day

Assumptions: This industry plans on doubling its output sometime during the useful life of the facility, and has entered a binding agreement reserving treatment plant capacity for ultimate usage.

Total Cost Recovery = 200,000 gals/day ($529.08/1,000 gal/day)
(over the useful life) + 1,200 #BOD/day ($75.15/#BOD/day)
+ 1,000 #SS/day ($25.62/#SS/day)
= $105,816.00 + $90,180.00 + $25,620.00
= $221,616.00

Annual payment $= \frac{\$221,616.00}{30 \text{ years}} = \$7,387.20/\text{year}$

(Based on a 30 year useful life)

Industry No. 3 Q = 70,000 gals/day
BOD = 350 #/day Volume and strength of pretreated waste
SS = 590#/day

Assumptions: Process wastes discharged to municipal sewerage system following pretreatment.

Total Cost Recovery = 70,000 gals/day($529.08/1,000 gal/day)
(over the useful life) + 350 #BOD/day ($75.15/#BOD/day)
+ 590 #SS/day ($25.62/#SS/day)
= $37,035.60 + $26,302.50 + $15,115.80
= $78,453.90

Annual payment $= \frac{\$78,453.90}{30 \text{ years}} = \$2,615.13/\text{year}$

(Based on a 30 year useful life)

Industry No. 4 Q = 15,000 gals/day

BOD = 30 #/day

SS = 30 #/day

Assumptions: The only type of waste discharged by this industry originates in sanitary conveniences. In the event the grantee exercises the option to exclude this and other "dry" industries (Guidelines Section 8) no cost recovery would be required. Otherwise the ICR would be calculated in the same manner as for other industries in this example.

Industries 5-8 Total Q = 15,000 gals/day

Total BOD = 120 #/day

Total SS = 180 #/day

Assumptions: The process wastes discharged by the four industries in this group are not large enough to justify constant monitoring. The grantee will have the choice of either calculating cost recovery payments from these industries on the same basis as for Industries 1 through 4 or determining the cost recovery payments required from these industries as a group, and dividing the resultant liability equally among the four. Cost recovery calculations for the latter case would be made as follows:

Total Cost Recovery Payment (Over the useful life) = 15,000 gals/day($529.08/1,000 gal/day)

+ 120 #BOD/day ($75.15/#BOD/day)

+ 180 #SS/day ($25.62/#SS/day)

Total Cost Recovery Payment = $7,936.20 + $9,018.00 + $4,611.60

= $21,565.80

Cost Recovered from each industry (over the useful life) = $\frac{\$21,565.80}{4}$ = $5,391.45

Annual payment from each industry = $\frac{\$5,391.45}{30 \text{ years}}$ = $179.72/year

(Based on a 30 year useful life)

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☆ U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976-679-919/500 Region 8

It should be noted that industrial cost recovery payments are required from industrial users which pretreat their wastes (Industry No. 3 in the example), but the amount of such payments will be determined by the wastewater characteristics following the pretreatment process.

In the event the grantee exercises its option to exclude "dry" industries from industrial cost recovery (Guidelines, Section 8), the grantee should also deduct the estimated sanitary wastewater from the total discharge of industrial users which discharge a combination of process wastewater and wastewaters from sanitary conveniences, prior to computing the industrial cost recovery payments of such industrial users.

B. Expansion of an Existing Wastewater Treatment Plant

Capital costs for treatment plant expansion projects will be determined in the manner outlined in the preceeding example. Allocation of costs to industrial users will be based on the total expanded capacity of that facility. For example, if industrial users will utilize 50 percent of the total capacity of the treatment works as expanded, ICR payments adequate to recover 50 percent of the Federal grant will normally be required, unless any industrial users qualify for the exclusions from ICR described in Section 8 of these Guidelines.

C. Construction of Sanitary Sewers

Allocation of sewer construction costs to industrial users must be based on the design discharge from such users as a percentage of the design flow in the sewer. Industrial allocations may be based on (a) the total cost of the sewer without regard to the point of an industrial discharge, or (b) the cost of the portion of the sewer downstream from the industrial discharge.

10. NEW INDUSTRY

A "new" industry is one which connects to a treatment works after such treatment works has been put into service. ICR payments by a new industry shall begin on the date use is initiated and shall continue for the unexpired portion of the ICR period or until the industry ceases use of the facility, whichever occurs first (see Section 12). Total ICR recovered from a new industry shall be the Federal cost of the capacity used multiplied by the ratio of its period of use to the ICR period.

11. MONITORING

In developing the ICR system, the wastewater characteristics of each industrial user shall be determined. Normally this is done by monitoring. However, where monitoring is not feasible, wastewater characteristics may be estimated using historical records, data from similar industrial users, etc. After the ICR system is put into operation, major industrial users must be monitored on a regular basis, not less often than annually. Monitoring for minor industries may be done on a random basis. The grantee shall propose a definition of major and minor industry and a monitoring program for each which reflects its relative impact on the cost of construction of the treatment works (see Appendix A). Monitoring must be conducted during periods of normal discharge.

12. DISCONTINUANCE OF USE BY INDUSTRIAL USERS

If an industrial user discontinues use of the treatment works (including termination of any agreement for reserve capacity), its payment for industrial cost recovery will cease. There is no requirement for other industries presently using the treatment works to assume the portion of the ICR payment which is unrecovered due to the departure of an industrial user. Total ICR recovered from an industry which discontinues use during the ICR period shall be the Federal cost of the capacity used multiplied by the ratio of its period of use to the ICR period. A significant industry planning to discontinue its use of the treatment facility during the ICR period must make its intention known in the letter of intent required under 40 CFR 35.925-12. The grantee must consider the cost-effectiveness of providing capacity for that industry in its facility plan (Step 1).

13. LUMP SUM INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY PAYMENTS

An industrial user may wish to fulfill its industrial cost recovery obligation by making a lump sum payment for its entire share of the cost of construction of the treatment works. Such payments may be accepted by the grantee and either processed as a normal ICR payment or set aside in a separate account to be drawn on annually for the remainder of the industrial cost recovery period. Lump sum payments will not relieve an industrial user from the obligation of making additional future payments should its wastewater flow or load increase. Discounts from the total industrial cost recovery requirement will not be given to industrial users making advanced ICR payments. Any interest earned by the grantee on ICR payments set aside will be recoverable in the same manner as if the ICR payments were made as due (40 CFR 35.928-2(a)).

14. STATE AGENCY REVIEWS

Federal review functions including review of the original ICR system, approval of the use of retained funds, and the conduct of necessary audits can be delegated to State water pollution control agencies.

15. CONFLICT BETWEEN LOCAL LAWS OR AGREEMENTS AND FEDERAL ICR REQUIREMENTS

Section 204(b)(1)(B) of the Act supersedes and nullifies any and all State or local laws and ordinances and orders in conflict therewith. Any agreement between the grantee and any industry, or between the grantee and any other political jurisdiction, or other party, which purports to relieve any industry from payment of the Federal share of the grant, or which purports to limit the power of a grantee to demand collection of the Federal share of the cost of construction from each industrial user will not be grounds to circumvent or avoid the requirements of Section 204(b)(1)(B), EPA regulations and these Guidelines. Prospective grantees shall promptly notify EPA of such laws or agreements and take all steps necessary to remedy the defect in their ability to fully comply with EPA requirements. Until such restrictions are completely removed, whether by court order or otherwise, the grantee shall be ineligible for Federal funding.

16. IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED ICR SYSTEMS

A. Notification of Implementation

In general, the industrial cost recovery period will commence when Step 3 construction is complete. However, at the time any element of a treatment works funded by the Federal construction grant becomes operable, it must be placed in the ICR system and the ICR period will begin from the date of beneficial use by the first industrial user.

Immediately after the ICR period begins, the grantee will establish the accounting period for the ICR system, which may be based on the grantee's fiscal year or any other appropriate annual period and need not coincide with the ICR period for any particular treatment works. Adjustment for a particular treatment works or individual industrial users should be made where appropriate and necessary to maintain administrative integrity and simplicity.

Not later than 30 days after the ICR period begins, the grantee will establish the accounting period for the ICR system and will notify the Regional Administrator, in writing, of the date of this implementation of the ICR system. The first payment to the grantee by the industrial users shall be made not later than one year after the beginning of the ICR period.

Although the ICR assessment imposed on industrial users is based upon an annual allocation of the Federal costs of construction of the treatment works, the grantee may require or accept partial payments of an industrial user's ICR assessment on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The grantee shall not provide industrial user's with an interest type credit for such periodic payments and the payments must be associated with the assessment of ICR charges for the year in which they are paid.

B. Deposit of Recovered Funds

All funds recovered during the annual accounting period (with the exception of the discretionary portion of the grantee's share) shall be deposited in interest-bearing accounts which are fully collateralized by obligations of the U.S. Government or by obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof.

Uncollected ICR charges which mature into bad debts as a result of bankruptcy of any industrial users should be identified, but are not to be recovered from other industrial users or other sources, and the Federal share of such charges need not be paid to the U.S. Government as long as they remain uncollected. The funds recovered in ICR payments are not to be decreased by the grantee's costs of collection and administration of the ICR, since those expenses should be paid as part of the operation and maintenance expenses associated with the treatment works. EPA reserves the right to withhold future grants or grant payments from any grantee who is not operating its ICR system in accordance with EPA regulations or enforcing its system to recover ICR payments.

C. Annual Payment to EPA

At no less than annual intervals, no later than four (4) months after the end of the grantee's annual accounting period, the grantee shall submit to the Regional Administrator's Financial Management Office a check for the annual ICR payment to the Federal Government, made payable to the Environmental Protection Agency. This payment must include any interest earned on the Federal portion of recovered funds during the preceeding annual accounting period.

D. Use of Retained Funds

(1) The grantee must obtain the written approval of the Regional Administrator (or the State agency when it is certified by the EPA to do so) prior to committing any of the funds retained for the construction of treatment works, pursuant to 40 CFR 35.928-2. Since retained funds belong to the grantee, approval of their use is not a separate grant

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and need not be applied for through the State priority system. Only the approval of the Regional Administrator is necessary and it will be based upon a determination that the proposed use of the funds would be for costs for expansion and reconstruction of treatment works within the applicant's jurisdiction which would be eligible for a grant.

In order to make such a determination, the Regional Administrator will require the following:

(a) a preliminary engineering report sufficiently detailed so as to permit a determination of eligible costs;

(b) an estimate of eligible costs (see 40 CFR 35.940). The grantee should not contract for, or proceed with the expenditure of such funds until the Regional Administrator's approval has been obtained. No more than actual costs may be withdrawn.

(2) Discretionary funds retained by the grantee (20 percent of the retained funds (See 40 CFR 35.928-2(b)) may be used for any purpose except for construction of industrial pretreatment facilities or rebates to industrial user(s) for costs incurred by such users in complying with Federal user charge or industrial cost recovery requirements.

E. Reduction of Allowable Costs for Future Grants

Allowable costs for future grants will be reduced by an amount equal to the unexpended balance of the amounts retained by the grantee for future expansion and reconstruction together with interest earned thereon (40 CFR 35.925-17).

F. Audits

(1) It will be the practice of EPA to make a preliminary audit of the grantee's industrial cost recovery system at the time of, and as an extension to, the final construction audit. The scope of this preliminary audit will generally encompass:

(a) a verification that the grantee's approved industrial cost recovery system as described in its submission pursuant to paragraph 4B(1) and (3) of these Guidelines fully complies with the Act, EPA regulations concerning ICR and these Guidelines;

(b) a determination that the grantee has an adequate accounting system and other administrative procedures and systems, including waste monitoring systems where these are required to effectively implement the approved industrial cost recovery system.

Where deficiencies are identified, EPA will so advise the grantee and recommend appropriate corrections. The purpose of these preliminary audits is to identify deficiencies and seek their correction. When the final construction audit occurs after the first full year of operation of the industrial cost recovery system, or in some cases, after several months of operation, the preliminary audit will take the form of the regular audit described below.

(2) EPA will schedule audits of industrial cost recovery systems when determined to be necessary and requested by the Regional Administrator. Unrequested, random audits will also be made to assess general performance of grantees and identify potential problem areas. These audits will normally encompass the following:

(a) a determination of whether allocable industrial costs have been properly computed, assessed and collected pursuant to the approved industrial cost recovery system or approved revisions thereto:

(b) a determination of whether collected amounts have been properly accounted for and have been deposited in accounts or invested in obligations prescribed by 40 CFR 35.928-2, and a determination of whether the interest earned on collected amounts has been fully and properly accrued;

(c) a determination of whether the grantee has made all annual submission and payments to EPA and whether these have been complete and correct;

(d) a determination of the effectiveness of actions being taken by the grantee to collect proper amounts, if any, which have not been paid by industrial users;

(e) a determination of the adequacy of wastewater monitoring and reporting by the grantee and/or the industrial users, to the extent that such monitoring is required by the approved industrial cost recovery system or approved revisions thereto; and

(f) a determination of whether any and all uses of retained funds have been approved by the Regional Administrator (or the State agency when it has been certified to grant such approval), and have been actually applied to eligible project costs.

If there is any reason to suspect non-compliance with the approved ICR system, Federal laws, EPA regulations, or these Guidelines, an audit of the grantee's system will be made. Examples of non-compliance are: inequitable proration of the ICR charges among industrial users, failure to charge all ICR amounts, failure to account for and invest collected and retained amounts, failure to pay the share due the Federal Government, and use of the grantee's 80 percent portion of retained amounts without the prior approval of the Regional Administrator.

G. Record Keeping

40 CFR 935.13(d) requires that the grantee maintain, for the duration of the cost recovery period, such records as are necessary to document compliance with the grant requirements. These will generally include the following:

(1) documentation of the final grant amount;

(2) the originally approved industrial cost recovery system and all documentation related thereto;

(3) all subsequent revisions to the industrial cost recovery system and all documentation related thereto;

(4) a list of contributing industries and their wastewater loads to the system;

(5) information on the total wastewater loading of the system;

(6) the grantee's notification to EPA of initiation of operation of the industrial cost recovery system;

(7) all approval(s) of the use of retained funds;

(8) the record of the grantee's annual payments to EPA and documentation related thereto;

(9) records relating to retention and investment of those funds set aside for future expansion and reconstruction.

These materials are necessary for all audits and must be made available to representatives of EPA or the State upon request.

H. Penalties for Non-Compliance

Compliance with the approved system of industrial cost recovery is a fundamental condition of the grant. If the grantee fails to implement and maintain the approved system, the Regional Administrator will take appropriate action, which may include (1) withholding of grant funds for current projects, (2) determination of non-responsibility for purposes of future grants, and (3) seeking a judicial remedy such as a suit for recovery of funds already granted, criminal prosecution, or other appropriate action.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIAL COST RECOVERY SYSTEM

EPA Grant Identification Number: ____________________________

Name of Grantee: ____________________________________

Grantee's Legal Address: ____________________________________

Name of Facility (if applicable): ____________________________

Brief Description of the Project: ________________________________

____

____

(a) Total Design Capacity:	Total Initial Industrial Contribution:
Flow = ______________	Flow = __________________
BOD = _______________	BOD = ____________________
SS = ________________	SS = _____________________
Other (Itemize) =	Other (Itemize) =
______________________	_________________________
______________________	_________________________

(b) Total cost of construction of the treatment works based upon the best available data or estimates including Step 1 and Step 2 costs, and the total amount of construction grants to be received based upon such estimates.

Total Cost $_____________

as of (date)__________

Total grant funds_____________

as of (date)________________

(c) Furnish industrial user cost allocations similar to Table 1 and Table 2 of Section 9 of these Guidelines (40 CFR 35.928-1(d), 40 CFR 35.925-12).

(d) Industrial Cost Recovery Period (40 CFR 35.905-7): ___________Years
Initial date:____________
Useful life:______________Years (if different from ICR period)
Did the grant fund the construction of elements of the total treatment works which will be placed in operation at different times?______yes___no
If "yes", attach a listing of the industrial cost recovery period for each element so constructed and placed in operation.

(e) Cite the ordinances, authorities or contractual agreements which establish the basis for the ICR system (40 CFR 35.928).

____

____

(f) Describe the method used for defining industrial users for the purpose of allocating costs (40 CFR 35.905-8).

____

____

(g) Does the proposed ICR system make provision for an appeal procedure in accordance with Section 5 of these Guidelines?_________yes_______no
Briefly describe the appeal procedure and cite legal authorities.

____

____

(h) Does the proposed ICR system make provision for adding new industrial users to the system in accordance with Section 10 of these Guidelines?
__________yes ____________no

(i) Were any grant costs excluded from the ICR system? _________yes ________no
If "yes", attach a description of the excluded portion and give the basis for such exclusion (Guidelines Section 8).

(j) Were any industrial users excluded from the industrial cost recovery system? _______yes ______no
If "yes", attach a list of the industrial users so excluded and the basis for each such exclusion (40 CFR 35.905-8(e), Guidelines Section 8).

(k) Has any portion of the treatment works' reserve capacity been set aside for use by specific industrial users through formal written agreements? _______yes ________no
Informal agreements? _________yes _________no
If "yes", attach a list of such agreements (formal and informal) and the capacity reserved for each industrial user (40 CFR 35.928-1(g), Guidelines Section 7).

(l) Will industrial users be required to begin paying ICR within one year of the date of initiation of service of the grant-assisted facility (40 CFR 35.928-1(c), Guidelines Section 16)? _____yes ______no
If "no", attach explanation.

(m) Will the proposed ICR system affect any ICR system developed under a previous grant? ________yes _________no
If "yes", attach explanation.

(n) Describe the method to be used in classifying industries into major and minor categories for monitoring purposes. Include, in the description, the nature and level of monitoring to be required and the manner in which monitoring will be conducted and reported. Describe the method by which an industrial users ICR payment will be adjusted with changes in wastewater characteristics (40 CFR 35.928-1(e), Guidelines Section 11).

____

____

(o) Describe the method by which an industrial user's ICR payment be adjusted if the treatment works is upgraded or expanded in the future (40 CFR 35.928-1(f)).

____

____

(p) Describe proposed procedures for funds management and investment.

____

____

Prepared by:

Name (Typed) (Signature)

Title (Title) (Date)

Telephone Number ________________

APPENDIX B
OPINION OF LEGAL COUNSEL

I, ______________, an Attorney-at-Law, authorized to practice law in the State of __________, and employed as legal counsel for ____________(the grantee) have reviewed the industrial cost recovery (ICR) plans and system proposed for implementation by the grantee, which has obtained a Federal grant under Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Grant Identification Number ____________pursuant to Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500) (the "Act"). A brief description of the proposed ICR system and plans, is attached hereto (Appendix A). I have reviewed Appendix A and its supporting documents, and assuming that the engineering basis for the cost allocations is correct, I am of the opinion that the grantee's ICR system as described therein will meet the requirements of Section 204(b)(1)(B) of the Act, will comply with EPA's rules and regulations, and will conform with EPA's ICR Guidelines. Furthermore, it is my opinion that the grantee has the legal authority to implement the ICR system and plans, and to fully enforce its provisions requiring ICR payments by industrial users.

Date:____________________

Telephone:______________

Name:____(Typed)______

_____(Signature)______

Title:_(Typed)__________

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976-677-878/301 Region 8

APPENDIX B

GREENSBORO LAND USE PLANS FOR CIBA-GIEGY SITE

CITY OF GREENSBORO
NORTH CAROLINA
OFFICE OF
THE CITY MANAGER

19 October 1977

Mr. Robert Cooper
Envirnomental Protection Agency,
Region IV
345 Courtland Street
Atlanta, Georgia   30308

Dear Mr. Cooper:

It is my understanding that you have had some questions raised concerning the City's plans to purchase approximately 450 acres of property for the site of the proposed Metro Waste Water Treatment Plant. It is also my understanding that certain allegations have been made that the City proposes to use the portion of this property not presently needed for waste water treatment purposes for a landfill. This question has been answered several times at public meetings.

Specifically, we have said that we do desire to control the property in the vicinity of the Waste Water Treatment facility so that private construction would not be made in the immediate vicinity. It is obvious, in viewing our North Buffalo and South Buffalo Treatment Facilities, that a mistake was made in not doing the same thing at these two locations.

We have said publicly, and this letter is to confirm to you, that we would be willing to make the following conditions a part of the purchase of this land. The conditions would be that for any portion of the property not being used for waste water treatment purposes we would agree to:

1. Allow the present property owners to lease the property back, at a nominal fee, for a period of up to ten years with the condition that the land be used for agricultural purposes if that is the purpose for which it is now used. We would also propose that these leases may be renewed at the end of ten years by mutual agreement provided the same owner is the lessee.

2. In the event that the present owner does not want to lease the land back, or at the end of the lease period as outlined above, the City would designate the land for Park and/or Open Space purposes.

As I said this commitment has been made in several public meetings and I don't believe there can be any misunderstanding of the City's intent in this matter. Of course this commitment was made in relation to the confluence site (Alternate 4 in the preliminary EIS). The use to be made of fringe property at any other site would have to be determined based on location, zoning, accessability, and present use I can, however, assure you that under no circumstances will the site be used for a landfill.

If any additional information is needed, I would be very glad to furnish it.

Sincerely,

T Z Osborne

T. Z. Osborne
City Manager

TZO/sc

APPENDIX C

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE CRITERIA FOR PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

proposed rules

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Soil Conservation Service

[7 CFR Part 657]

PRIME AND UNIQUE FARMLANDS

Important Farmland Inventory

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This rule prescribes general guidelines for a national program of inventorying prime and unique farmland, as well as other farmlands of statewide or local importance. It includes specific criteria for the definition of prime farmland.

DATE: Comments must be received on or before October 7, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

R. M. Davis, Administrator, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, D.C. 20013.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 15, 1975, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) issued Land Inventory and Monitoring (LIM) Memorandum-3, to establish SCS policy regarding a national program for inventorying important farmlands. For purposes of determining applicability, "inventorying" means to identify, locate, classify, and measure. LIM Memorandum-3 was developed in response to growing concern over the continuing reduction of the Nation's supply of prime and unique farmland and initiated a standard procedure for showing the kind, extent, and location of these important farmlands.

Prime and unique farmlands are important to the Nation as the base of high quality land that can provide present and future food and fiber supplies with the least use of energy, capital, and labor and with minimal environmental impact.

Prime farmland is the only category in the important farmland inventory that is defined on the basis of national criteria. These criteria are based on soil, water, and climatic factors which are readily available in soil surveys and other related resource information. Application of these criteria assure that the lands classified as prime farmland will meet similar criteria in all parts of the Nation. This is essential to provide uniformity of interpretation and establish a basis for National policy and program action affecting those lands that have the best physical and chemical qualities for the production of food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. The definition of prime farmland is published here to fulfill the requirements of Section 701(20), Pub. L. 95-87, and for other purposes.

Unique farmlands and farmlands of statewide importance are identified by representatives of the Governor's office, agencies of the State Government, and others in cooperation with the SCS. Farmlands of local importance are identified if it has been determined by local agencies that this information is needed.

LIM Memorandum-3 is hereby revised to indicate new procedural responsibilities in making and publishing inventories of important farmlands. These new responsibilities provide SCS State Conservationists additional opportunities and flexibility to develop inventories more rapidly. There is no change in the specific criteria for prime farmland, but both the general definition and the specific criteria have been edited to provide a more clearly understandable definition for lay people and technical specialists.

The SCS plans to issue these regulations to provide information on the important farmland inventory and to serve as a standard reference for the definition and specific criteria for prime farmland. This is necessitated by the growing number of legislative and regulatory references to the term "prime farmland" and the need to provide a uniformly accepted definition.

Concern for the continuing loss of these lands to non-agricultural uses has resulted in legislative and regulatory efforts by different levels of Government attempting to reduce these losses. SCS policy and programs support these efforts in several ways. Making and keeping current an inventory of the important farmlands is one such way. Other SCS efforts include special evaluation of the impact of major Federal actions on prime farmlands. (See 7 CFR 650.8.) As other SCS policies or programs to protect prime and unique farmlands are developed, they will be published in this part.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments, suggestions, data, or arguments as they desire. Comments should be submitted to:

Administrator, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Written comments received on or before October 7, 1977, will be considered before any action is taken on this proposed rule.

Comments received before the closing date will be made available for examination by interested persons.

Dated: August 16, 1977.

William M. Johnson,
Deputy Administrator for Technical Services, Soil Conservation Service.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance programs numbered 10.900 (Great Plains), 10.901 (Resource Conservation and Development), 10.902 (Soil and Water Conservation), 10.904 (Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention), and 10.905 (Plant Materials).)

PART 657—PRIME AND UNIQUE FARMLANDS

Subpart A—Important Farmland Inventory

Sec.
657.1 Purpose.
657.2 Policy.
657.3 Applicability.
657.4 SCS Responsibilities.
657.5 Identification of important farmlands.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 590a–f, q; 7 CFR 2.62; Pub. L. 95-87; 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.

Subpart A—Important Farmland Inventory

§ 657.1 Purpose.

The Soil Conservation Service is concerned about any action that tends to impair the productive capacity of American agriculture. The Nation needs to know the extent and location of the best land for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. Farmlands, in addition to prime and unique farmlands, that are of statewide and local importance for producing these crops need to be identified.

§ 657.2 Policy.

It is SCS policy to make and keep current an inventory of the prime farmland and unique farmland of the Nation. This inventory is to be carried out in cooperation with other interested agencies at the national, State, and local levels of Government. The objective of the inventory is to identify the extent and location of important rural lands needed to produce food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops.

§ 657.3 Applicability.

Inventories made under this memorandum do not constitute a designation of any land area to a specific land use. Such designations are the responsibility of appropriate local and State officials.

§ 657.4 SCS Responsibilities.

(a) *State Conservationists.* Each State Conservationist is to:

(1) Provide leadership for inventories of important farmlands for the State, county, or other subdivision of the State. Each is to work with appropriate agencies of State Government and others to establish priorities for making these inventories.

(2) Identify the soil mapping units within the State that qualify as prime farmland. Each is to invite representatives of the Governor's Office, agencies of the State Government, and others to identify farmlands of statewide importance and unique farmlands that are to be inventoried within the framework of this memorandum.

(3) Prepare a statewide list of:

(i) Soil mapping units that meet the criteria for prime farmland.

(ii) Soil mapping units that are farmlands of statewide importance if the criteria used were based on soil information.

(iii) Specific high-value food and fiber crops that are grown and, when combined with other favorable factors, qualify lands to meet the criteria for unique farmlands. Copies are to be furnished to Field Offices and to the Technical Service Centers (TSC's). (See 7 CFR 600.3, 600.6.)

(4) Coordinate soil mapping units that qualify as prime farmlands with adjacent States, including the States responsible for the soil series. Since farmlands of statewide importance and unique farmlands are designated by others at the State level, the soil mapping units and areas identified need not be coordinated among States.

(5) Instruct District Conservationists to arrange local review of lands identified as prime, unique, and additional farmlands of statewide importance by Conservation Districts and representatives of local agencies. This review is to determine if additional farmland should be identified to meet local decisionmaking needs.

(6) Make and publish each important farmland inventory on a base map of national map accuracy at an intermediate scale of 1:50,000 or 1:100,000. State Conservationists who need base maps of other scales are to submit their requests with justification to the Administrator for consideration.

(b) *Technical Service Centers*. Field Representatives (see 7 CFR 600.2(f)) are to provide requested technical assistance to State Conservationists in inventorying prime and unique farmlands. This includes reviewing statewide lists of soil mapping units that meet the criteria for prime farmlands and resolving coordination problems that may occur among States for specific soil series or soil mapping units.

(c) *National Office*. The Assistant Administrator for Field Services (see 7 CFR 600.2) is to provide national leadership in preparing guidelines for inventorying prime farmlands and for national statistics and reports of prime farmlands.

§ 657.5 Identification of important farmlands.

(a) *Prime farmland*—(1) *General*. Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and also available for these uses (the land could be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, or other land, but not urban built-up land or water). It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed, including water management, according to modern farming methods. In general, prime farmlands have an adequate and dependable moisture supply from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. They are permeable to water and air. Prime farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for a long period of time, and they either do not flood or are protected from flooding. Examples of soils that qualify as prime farmland are Palouse silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes; Brookston silty clay loam, drained; and Tama silty clay loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes.

(2) *Specific criterial*. Prime farmlands meet the following criterial. Terms used in this section are defined in USDA publications: Soil Taxonomy, Agriculture Handbook 436; Soil Survey Manual, Agriculture Handbook 18; Rainfall-Erosion Losses from Cropland, Agriculture Handbook 282; and Saline and Alkali Soils, Agriculture Handbook 60.

(i) The soils have: (A) Aquic, udic, ustic, or xeric moisture regimes and sufficient available water capacity within a depth of 40 inches (1 meter), or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep to produce the commonly grown crops in 7 or more years out of 10; or

(B) Xeric or ustic moisture regimes in which the available water capacity is limited, but the area has developed irrigation water supply that is dependable (a dependable water supply is one in which enough water is available for irrigation in 8 out of 10 years for the crops commonly grown) and of adequate quality; or,

(C) Aridic or torric moisture regimes and the area has a developed irrigation water supply that is dependable and of adequate quality; and,

(ii) The soils have a temperature regime that is frigid, mesic, thermic, or hyperthermic (pergelic and cryic regimes are excluded). These are soils that, at a depth of 20 inches (50 cm), have a mean annual temperature higher than 32° F (0° C). In addition, the mean summer temperature at this depth in soils with an O horizon is higher than 47° F. (8° C); in soils that have no O horizon, the mean summer temperature is higher than 59° F (15° C); and,

(iii) The soils have a pH between 4.5 and 8.4 in all horizons within a depth of 40 inches (1 meter) or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep; and,

(iv) The soils either have no water table or have a water table that is maintained at a sufficient depth during the cropping season to allow food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops common to the area to be grown; and,

(v) The soils can be managed so that, in all horizons within a depth of 40 inches (1 meter) or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep, during part of each year the conductivity of the saturation extract is less than 4 mmhos/cm and the exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) is less than 15; and,

(vi) The soils are not flooded frequently during the growing season (less often than once in 2 years); and,

(vii) The product of K (erodibility factor) x percent slope is less than 2.0, and the product of I (soil erodibility) X C (climatic factor) does not exceed 60; and,

(viii) The soils have a permeability rate of at least 0.06 inch (0.15 cm) per hour in the upper 20 inches (50 cm) and the mean annual soil temperature at a depth of 20 inches (50 cm) is less than 59° F (15° C); the permeability rate is not a limiting factor if the mean annual soil temperature is 59° F (15° C) or higher; and,

(ix) Less than 10 percent of the surface layer (upper 6 inches) in these soils consists of rock fragments coarser than 3 inches (7.6 cm).

(b) *Unique farmland*—(1) *General*. Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high value food and fiber crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality and/or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to modern farming methods. Examples of such crops are citrus, treenuts, olives, cranberries, fruit, and vegetables.

(2) *Specific characteristics of unique farmland*. (i) Is used for a specific high-value food or fiber crop.

(ii) Has a moisture supply that is adequate for the specific crop. The supply is from stored moisture, precipitation, or a developed irrigation system.

(iii) Combines favorable factors of soil quality, growing season, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, aspect, or other conditions, such as nearness to market, that favor the growth of a specific food or fiber crop.

(c) *Additional farmland of Statewide importance*. This is land, in addition to prime and unique farmlands, that is of statewide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. Criteria for defining and delineating this land are to be determined by the appropriate State agency or agencies. Generally, additional farmlands of statewide importance include those that are nearly prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to modern farming methods. Some may produce as high a yield as prime farmlands if conditions are favorable. In some States, additional farmlands of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

(d) *Additional farmland of local importance.* In some local areas there is concern for certain additional farmlands for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops, even though these lands are not identified as having national or statewide importance. Where appropriate, these lands are to be identified by the local agency or agencies concerned. In places, additional farmlands of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

[FR Doc.77-24189 Filed 8-22-77;8:45 am]

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

[10 CFR Part 430]

ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR APPLIANCES

Proposed Energy Efficiency Improvement Target for Home Heating Equipment, Not Including Furnaces; Further Opportunity for Comment

AGENCY: Federal Energy Administration.

ACTION: Notice of further opportunity for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Federal Energy Administration gives notice of an extension of the deadline for submission of written comments concerning the proposed energy efficiency improvement target for home heating equipment, not including furnaces, which appeared at 36648 of the July 15, FEDERAL REGISTER. The new deadline is October 25, 1977. A second, public hearing will be held concerning this proposed target, at the time of the hearing on test procedures for vented home heating equipment, which will be proposed shortly.

DATES: Comments by October 25, 1977; hearing to be held on November 2, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

James A. Smith, Office of Conservation, Room 307—Old Post Office Building, 12th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20461, (202) 566-4635.

William J. Dennison, or Laurence J. Hyman, Office of the General Counsel, Room 7148—Federal Building, 12th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20461, (202) 566-9750.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Energy Administration (FEA) previously proposed an energy efficiency improvement target for home heating equipment, not including furnaces, and scheduled a public hearing concerning this target, to be held on August 19, 1977 (42 FR 36648, July 15, 1977). FEA intends to publish shortly proposed test procedures for vented home heating equipment. Publication of proposed test procedures for other types of appliances has preceded the proposal of targets for those appliances. FEA believes that reference to the test procedures for vented home heating equipment would permit more effective public comment on the proposed energy efficiency improvement target for home heating equipment. Therefore, FEA has extended the period for written comment concerning the target to October 25, 1977. Comments should continue to be sent to the address specified in the July 15, 1977, FEDERAL REGISTER notice. A public hearing concerning both the proposed test procedures and the proposed target will be held on November 2, 1977. The exact time and place of this hearing, and procedures for requesting an opportunity to speak, will be announced when the test procedures for vented home heating equipment are proposed. The August 19, 1977, hearing will be held as scheduled.

Issued in Washington, D.C., August 17, 1977.

ERIC J. FYGI,
Acting General Counsel,
Federal Energy Administration.

[FR Doc.77-24269 Filed 8-22-77;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[21 CFR Parts 431 and 514]

[Docket No. 77N-0117]

CERTIFICATION OF ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS

Revised Requirements for Submission of Requests for Batch Certification

Correction

In FR Doc. 77-20306, appearing at page 36492 in the issue of Friday, July 15, 1977, make the following changes:

1. The second line of the fourth full paragraph on page 36493 should read, "(c)(4) to require submission of the date".

2. The fourth complete word in the ninth line of the fifth full paragraph on page 36493 should read "test".

3. The eleventh to last line of the fifth full paragraph on page 36493 should be omitted.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

[29 CFR Part 2610]

VALUATION OF PLAN BENEFITS

Interim Regulation; Proposed Amendment

AGENCY: Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

ACTION: Proposed Amendment to the Interim Regulation.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule prescribes the rates and factors to be used for valuing plan benefits under Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 for plans that terminated on or after March 1, 1977, but before June 1, 1977. It is necessary because the PBGC has not yet published valuation rates and factors for plans that terminated during the period covered by the proposed amendment. The proposed amendment's effect is to provide notice of the rates and factors that will be used to value benefits provided under such plans.

DATES: Comments should be submitted on or before September 22, 1977.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to: Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Suite 7200, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. Copies of written comments will be available for examination in: Office of Communications, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Suite 7100, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William E. Seals, Staff Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, 2020 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006 202-254-4395

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 3, 1976 the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (the "PBGC") issued an interim regulation estabishing the methods for valuing plan benefits under Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (the "Act"). (41 FR 48484 et seq.). The regulation included an appendix containing rates and factors to be used to value benefits in plans that terminated on or after September 2, 1974, but before October 1, 1975. Subsequently, the PBGC adopted additional rates and factors for valuing benefits in plans that terminated on or after October 1, 1975, but before December 1, 1976. (42 FR 2678 et seq., 42 FR 32777 et seq.). On June 8, 1977, The PBGC published for comment in the FEDERAL REGISTER additional rates and factors for valuing benefits in plans that terminate on or after December 1, 1976, but before March 1, 1977 (42 FR 29318 et seq.). The PBGC has now developed rates and factors for valuing benefits in plans that terminate on or after March 1, 1977, but before June 1, 1977, and proposes to amend the interim regulation to add these factors.

Each person submitting comments on this proposal should include his/her name and address, identify this notice and give reasons for any recommendation. The proposal may be changed in the light of comments received.

In consideration of the foregoing, it is proposed to amend Part 2610 of Chapter XXIV of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, by adding a new Table VIII to Appendix B to read as follows:

APPENDIX D
CIVIL RIGHTS RESOLUTION

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

DATE: November 17, 1977

SUBJECT: Final Environmental Impact Statement on the Greensboro 201 Plan

FROM: Matthew Robbins
Office of Civil Rights
Matthew J. Robbins

TO: John Hagan, Chief
Environmental Impact Statement Branch

This office has received several complaints concerning alleged past discriminatory housing practices in the Greensboro, North Carolina area near the South and North Buffalo Creek wastewater treatment plants. The complaints said that since the alternatives in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("Draft EIS") on the Greensboro 201 Plan would allow federal money to be made available for improvements to the South Buffalo and North Buffalo facilities, this office should review the allegations pursuant to its responsibilities under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Such a review was undertaken by this office.

The review included an on-site inspection of both treatment facilities and their surrounding areas, meetings with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Greensboro Citizens Association representatives, consideration of the testimony and record from the September 1, 1977 public hearing, a review of the correspondence constituting the complaints, and a review of the Draft EIS.

Our preliminary review indicated that the South Buffalo Creek facility is located in a densely-populated minority area that has had a long history of racial isolation. It is located in 1970 Census Tract 128.02 and has a 94.9% black population as compared to a city average of 28.2% black population. According to the statements of minority representatives, the Draft EIS and the hearing testimony, the plant is old, inadequate, poorly-operated, and malodorous.

On the other hand, the North Buffalo Creek plant is located in an area that contains less than the average population of minorities. The facility is located in 1970 Census Tract 101, with the exception of one tank which is in Tract 119.02. Tract 101 is comprised of approximately 16.9% black population with the racial characteristics of Tract 119.02 being 4.9% black within the city limits and 12.4% black within the total tract.

EPA Form 1320-6 (Rev. 3-76)

Adjacent to the facility is 1970 Census Tract 127.02 with a 50.8% black population. The census statistics as well as the history of these three tracts exhibit a much better racial balance than southeastern Greensboro. There was no significant evidence presented at the public hearing or during the public involvement period on the Draft EIS to indicate that the North Buffalo facility was being operated to the detriment of the residential community.

Consequently, if the Final EIS recommends that federal money be offered to upgrade or expand the South Buffalo facility, it may be necessary for this office to recommend forwarding the allegations of discrimination to Headquarters for further consideration.

Our review did not find sufficient evidence to warrant further consideration of the discriminatory allegations at the North Buffalo plant.

APPENDIX E
LAND USE RESOLUTION

APPENDIX E

LAND USE RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION OF COMMITMENT TO IMPLEMENT SOUND LAND USE POLICIES TO ENHANCE THE ENVIRONMENT AND TO ENSURE COORDINATED DEVELOPMENT FOR THE CITY OF GREENSBORO AND GUILFORD COUNTY

WHEREAS, the City of Greensboro is developing a comprehensive plan supported by funding from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to establish land use, transportation, and public facilities needs and plans throughout metropolitan Greensboro;

WHEREAS, the City of Greensboro has concluded a Facilities Plan in conjunction with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the State of North Carolina Department of Natural and Environmental Resources to determine wastewater treatment needs throughout metropolitan Greensboro;

WHEREAS, said Facilities Plan and the recommendations contained therein are currently undergoing a review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971;

WHEREAS, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the North Carolina Department of Natural and Environmental Resources issued a Draft EIS on July 18, 1977 and conducted Public Hearings on same September 1, 1977, jointly proposing funding and construction of a Metro Wastewater Treatment Facility to be located at a point 26,000 feet downstream of South Buffalo Plant ("Alternative No. 3");

WHEREAS, the proposed construction of the Metro Wastewater Treatment Facility has been found sufficient under Federal and State Environmental Laws and is proposed for construction in accordance with certain Mitigative Measures set forth in the aforesaid Draft EIS;

WHEREAS, the City of Greensboro prefers construction of the Metro Wastewater Treatment Facility at the confluence of the North Buffalo and South Buffalo Creeks ("Alternative No. 4");

WHEREAS, both the City and Guilford County recognize the need to assure and provide for a comprehensive, controlled, orderly, coordinated and environmentally sound system of community development throughout the regional area;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GREENSBORO:

1. That the land use plan for Greensboro and Guilford County shall be jointly reviewed and updated from time to time with Guilford County for the purpose, goal and objective of continuing an orderly and sound comprehensive land use plan consistent with the enhancement of the quality of life and environmental well-being of the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford County.

2. That the Mitigative Measures set forth in the State/ Federal Draft EIS are found acceptable and will be implemented, provided that either Alternative No. 3 or No. 4 is constructed with Federal funds.

3. That the Guilford County land use regulations, including zoning and subdivision regulations, applicable to all areas of unincorporated Guilford County within the Facilities Planning Area are found acceptable and, to the extent allowed by law, will be implemented and enforced provided that either Alternative No. 3 or No. 4 is constructed with Federal funds.